

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

BOARD MEETING

JULY 9, 1996

**GLYNN CARVER
CHAIRMAN**

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

The following constitute minutes of the Commission Meeting
and are not a verbatim transcript of the proceedings.

Tapes of the meetings are kept at the
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
2000 Quail Drive

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

For more information, call (504) 765-2806

AGENDA
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
JULY 9, 1996

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Chairman Glynn Carver presiding.

Jerald Hanchey
Edmund McIlhenny
Perry Gisclair
Joseph Cormier
Daniel Babin

Secretary James H. Jenkins, Jr. was also present.

Commissioner Jeff Schneider was absent from the meeting.

Chairman Carver called for a motion for approval of the **June 6, 1996 Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner McIlhenny and seconded by Commissioner Gisclair. The motion passed with no opposition.

A **Presentation by Bayou State Bowhunters Association to Department for Reforestation Efforts and to Operation Game Thief** was made by Mr. Mike Colvin and Mr. Russell Lantier. Mr. Colvin stated he was presenting the second installment of a five year commitment to the hardwood reforestation program. The association members, over the last year, volunteered with the program on Bayou Pierre by planting several thousand seedlings. A check for \$1,000 was presented to Mr. Hugh Bateman on behalf of the Department. Mr. Lantier asked Captain Keith LaCaze to accept a check from the Association on behalf of Operation Game Thief. Chairman Carver expressed his thanks for the contributions.

Public Comment on Disabled Hunter Program began with Mr. Tommy Prickett stating the Department has received considerable public comment on the proposed rule. As a result, the Department asked the Commission to adopt an advisory resolution. Chairman Carver asked Mr. Prickett to read the entire resolution. Mr. Prickett stated currently permitted disabled hunters will be allowed to use crossbows during the 1996-97 deer season for buck deer only. Commissioner Hanchey made a motion to accept the Resolution and was seconded by Commissioner Cormier. The motion passed with no opposition.

Chairman Carver then stated the Commission was aware of the controversy on this proposed rule and that the Commission nor Department were perfect. The first thing that was needed was the interpretation of what the Commission could do and Chairman Carver

hoped the Resolution would alleviate any problems with the crossbow hunters. Then he asked if there were any public comments.

Dr. Robert Johnson, Marksville, stated, opening for bucks only was going to be unenforceable and there would be a lot of abuse. He asked the limit for taking deer be reduced to three. Chairman Carver asked Mr. Prickett if bucks-only was the way the law was written? Mr. Prickett stated R.S. 56:116.3B was specific to buck deer and then he read the statute.

Mr. Russell Lantier, Bowhunters Association, stated they were not opposed to the use of crossbows by hunters with disabilities. In the past, there was a lot of abuse and that was the reason for the legislation passed in 1995. He then asked the Department to work with the Handicapped Associations and Bowhunters Association to come up with a workable solution that satisfies everyone. Mr. Lantier stated across the board issuing of crossbow permits should not be a part of the workable solution. He then provided a copy of a study by a consulting engineer group on the effectiveness of crossbow compared with hand held bows.

Mr. Carey Coulee, Louisiana State Medical Society, stated Dr. Lawrence Braud with the Society prepared a letter on the problems dealing with the Commission Approved Physicians. Mr. Coulee stated he has worked with Mr. Prickett to develop language that would solve the Medical Society's concerns with the proposed rule. Chairman Carver stated the Commission was trying to work within the guidelines set forth by the law.

Mr. Mike Fagan, Master Bowhunter Education Instructor, stated he brought to the meeting examples of a crossbow and modern bow for the Commissioners to view. He felt for a hunter to be deemed handicapped, that person should meet a certain medical criteria either within the American Medical Association's guidelines or the American Orthopedic Association's guidelines to impairment. Mr. Fagan then explained the weight strengths needed to draw a bow back to shoot. A pamphlet from the International Bowhunter Education Foundation was given to each Commission member that is used in teaching the bowhunters course.

Mr. Carl Gremillion asked what percent of the deer hunters are handicapped? Mr. Fagan stated approximately 5,000 crossbow permits were issued with only 10 or 11 percent using cocking mechanisms on their bows.

(The full text of the Resolution is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

CROSSBOW USE BY DISABLED HUNTERS

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission supports making the outdoor experience accessible to the state's citizens; and

WHEREAS, the use of a crossbow for deer hunting is the only means by which many disabled hunters can enjoy archery hunting; and

WHEREAS, the use of crossbows for deer hunting has been determined to have no detrimental effect on the state's deer resource; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of R.S. 56:116.3B authorizes the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to issue permits to qualifying disabled persons for taking of buck deer only during the open deer season; and

WHEREAS, this provision is separate and apart from the provisions of R.S. 56:104.1 which mandates that the Commission promulgate rules for the issuing of three classes of disabled hunter permits.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission recommends the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries continue to issue permits under the provisions of R.S. 56:116.3B, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that those permits currently in possession of qualifying persons be renewed by the Department under the same rules and guidelines as in the past.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
La. Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
La. Department of Wildlife &
Fisheries

Ratification of 1996-97 Resident Game Hunting Seasons was presented by Mr. Hugh Bateman. He reminded the Commission a Notice of Intent on the seasons was adopted at the March 1996 Meeting and that public comments have been received for the past four months. Several changes occurred regarding deer and the wildlife management area's and these changes were reviewed by Mr. Bateman. Then Mr. Bateman read the season dates for quail, rabbit, squirrel and deer. Chairman Carver then asked if there were any public comments on this item.

Mr. John Flanagan, Corps of Engineers, stated he was at the meeting to talk about 15,000 acres of land on the St. Landry Tract. On this area, approximately 5 miles of ATV trails have been constructed, a reforestation program on agricultural lands has begun and bulletin boards were installed. A survey contract was being put into place but would not be ready until October 1996.

Then Mr. Flanagan stated the Corps believed it would be better to close the hunting seasons for this year and he wanted to provide ample notification to the Commission and Department. This closure was to be in place until the boundary lines could be defined. Chairman Carver asked if a resolution was recently passed for this property? Mr. Flanagan stated that it was in the best interest of the landowners to close the hunting seasons. Chairman Carver asked the pleasure of the Commission. Mr. Flanagan stated the Corps was prepared to notify the public through newspapers and being out on the property during the season. Commissioner Gisclair asked Mr. Flanagan if he knew how many hunters were on the area last year and was anything other than hunting being affected? Commissioner Hanchey asked if this area was to include the Sherburne WMA? Mr. Flanagan stated Sherburne WMA would remain open. Chairman Carver asked if the Corps would be liable if the area did not have the proper survey lines and was this the real reason for closing the area? Then he asked Mr. Mike Landrum if the Commission had to take action on this closure? Secretary Jenkins stated the land was federal property and if they wanted to keep the public from hunting on it, he felt they could. He did not agree it was the Department's job to enforce trespassers. Chairman Carver asked Mr. Bateman if action was taken by the Commission before when the season was opened? Mr. Landrum stated there are two approaches that could be taken, the first being posting the property by the Corps and the other would be for the Commission to close the season in the area. Secretary Jenkins suggested if action was taken, then the Department may get into some area of responsibility that is not needed. He then felt neither the Commission nor the Department should get involved in the closure. Commissioner Babin stated if action was taken, it would switch the liability from the federal government to the Department. Mr. Bateman stated the reason for action was due to the fact the season dates are the same as Sherburne WMA. He then stated, from discussions last year, the Corps of Engineers felt the survey would already be underway. Mr. Flanagan assured the Commission that the Corps of Engineers was willing to accept the responsibility. Mr. Landrum stated, with the boundary lines being unclear, the Commission could not define the area to be closed. Mr. Bateman stated the Department was not in support of closing the area. Mr. Flanagan stated the survey was in the negotiating stage and an audit has to be done when a certain cost was involved and the survey would take 60 days. Commissioner Babin asked, once the survey was complete, would the area be ready to re-open for hunting? He then stated the Department nor the Commission should assume the liability if action was taken. Secretary Jenkins stated the Corps of Engineers should already have done the survey, and he does not see why hunting could not be done on the area. He concluded stating, let the Corps handle the area. Again, Chairman Carver asked the pleasure of the Commission. Hearing nothing, Chairman Carver announced there would be no action taken by the Commission.

Hearing no further public comments, Mr. Bateman read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution for the Hunting Seasons. Commissioner Hanchey made a motion to accept the Resolution and it was seconded by Commissioner Gisclair. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution and Rule is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
July 9, 1996

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission Meeting held in Baton Rouge, LA, July 9, 1996.

WHEREAS, it is the constitutional responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for resident game birds and quadrupeds, and

WHEREAS, authority to establish seasons, bag limits, possession limits and other rules and regulations for the hunting, taking and possession of any species of wild game birds or quadrupeds is vested in the Commission by R.S. 56:115, and

WHEREAS, this action will provide for the protection and conservation of these natural resources and allow for recreational opportunities for sport hunting on both public and private lands, and

WHEREAS, the Commission and Department staff have jointly reviewed and considered all available biological information, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the attached rules, regulations, season dates, and bag limits affecting sport hunting of resident game species are hereby ratified by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
La. Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
La. Department of Wildlife &
Fisheries

RULE

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

In accordance with the Notice of Intent published in the March 1996 Louisiana Register, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, at its regular monthly meeting in July hereby ratifies regulation on open hunting season dates, bag limit, methods of taking, and rules and regulation on Department operated wildlife management areas for the period September 1, 1996 through August 31, 1997. Authority to establish regulation is vested in the Commission by §115 of Title 56 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950. A synopsis of season dates is attached and made part of this rule along with the complete copy of the regulations.

RESIDENT GAME BIRDS AND ANIMALS

1996-1997

(Shooting hours - one-half hour
before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset)

Also consult Regulation Pamphlet for seasons or specific regulations on Wildlife Management Areas or specific localities.

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Quail	Nov. 28 - Feb. 28	10	20
Rabbit	Oct. 5 - Feb. 28	8	16
Squirrel	Oct. 5 - Jan. 26	8	16
Deer	See Schedule	1 Antlered and 1 Antlerless (When Legal)	6

DEER HUNTING SCHEDULE

AREA	ARCHERY	STILL HUNT	MUZZLELOADER (All Either Sex)	WITH OR WITHOUT DOGS
1	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Nov. 16-Dec. 1 Jan. 4-Jan. 19	Nov. 9-Nov. 15	Dec. 7 - Jan. 3
2	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Oct. 26-Dec. 6	Oct. 19-Oct. 25	Dec. 7 - Jan. 5
3	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Oct. 19-Dec. 8 Dec. 14-Jan. 5	Oct. 12-Oct. 18	
4	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Nov. 23-Jan. 5	Nov. 16-Nov. 22	

5	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Nov. 23-Dec. 1	Nov.16-Nov.22 (Bucks Only)	
6	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Nov. 16-Dec. 1	Nov. 9-Nov.15	Dec. 7 - Jan. 19
7	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Oct. 19-Nov. 3 Nov. 16-Dec. 1	Oct.12-Oct.18	Dec. 14 - Jan. 19

For those interested, a more detailed copy of the rules and regulations is available upon request to Mr. Hugh A. Bateman, Administrator, Wildlife Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898 and at the Office of the State Register, 1051 North Third Street, Capitol Annex, Suite 512, Baton Rouge, LA 70802.

CITATION: None-Changes annually.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 22:

Glynn Carver
Chairman

The next item, a **Notice of Intent for the 1997 Spring Turkey Hunting Season** was presented by Mr. Hugh Bateman. Last year was the first time a separate rulemaking process was undertaken for obtaining additional information before setting the proposed turkey season dates, stated Mr. Bateman. A map clarifying the areas for the turkey season was given to the Commissioners. The proposed 1997 dates for Area A will be March 22 through April 27; Area B will be April 12 through April 27; and Area C, the dates will be March 22 through March 30. The daily bag limit is one gobbler with a season limit of three. The season for this year is about one week later than it was for 1996. Comments are expected because of this change. Two new Wildlife Management Areas, Tunica Hills and Sicily Island Hills, have been added to the turkey lottery hunts for 1997. Mr. Bateman read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Chairman Carver asked when would the rule be ratified? Mr. Bateman stated ratification would occur at the November meeting. Commissioner Gisclair made the motion to accept the Notice of Intent. Commissioner Cormier seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution and Notice of Intent is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

July 9, 1996

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission Meeting held in Baton Rouge, LA, July 9, 1996.

- WHEREAS, it is the constitutional responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for turkeys, and
- WHEREAS, authority to establish seasons, bag limits, possession limits and other rules and regulations for the hunting, taking and possession of any species of wild game birds is vested in the Commission by R.S. 56:115, and
- WHEREAS, this action will provide for the protection and conservation of wild turkeys and allow for recreational opportunities for sport hunting on both public and private lands, and
- WHEREAS, the Commission and Department staff have jointly reviewed and considered all available biological information, now
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the attached rules, regulations, season dates, and bag limits affecting sport hunting of wild turkeys are hereby adopted as a Notice of Intent by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
La. Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
La. Department of Wildlife &
Fisheries

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its July Meeting does hereby give notice of its intent to promulgate rules and regulations governing the hunting of wild turkeys. A synopsis of said rule follows, along with a complete copy of the regulations.

RESIDENT GAME BIRDS AND ANIMALS

(Shooting Hours - one-half hour before
sunrise to one-half hour after sunset)

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Turkey	See Schedule	1	3

TURKEY HUNTING SCHEDULE

AREA	SEASON DATES
A	March 22 - April 27
B	April 12 - April 27
C	March 22 - March 30

CITATION: None-Changes Annually.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 22: .

Public hearings will be held at regularly scheduled Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission Meetings from August through November. Additionally, interested persons may submit written comments relative to the proposed rule until September 27, 1996 to Mr. Hugh A. Bateman, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife Division, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000.

Glynn Carver
Chairman

The 1996-97 Migratory Bird Hunting Season Recommendations for Doves, Teal, Rails, Gallinules, Snipe & Woodcock was presented by Mr. Mike Olinde. These dates are the tentative season dates that fall within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's framework. The only way these dates can be changed would be for a change to occur in the federal framework. There were no changes in the basic framework or regulations from last year. Chairman Carver asked about the choices for the dove season. Mr. Olinde stated the framework offers two options and there is no biological reason to go one way or the other. The two options were either a 60 day season with a 15 bird bag limit per day or a 70 day season with 12 birds. Commissioner Gisclair asked if there were any other options to be considered on the other species? Chairman Carver asked for public comments.

Mr. Carl Gremillion asked the Commission to consider approving the 70 day, 12 bird bag limit option based on information he received from a majority of the hunters from Interstate 20 south. The extra 10 days would give two additional weekends to hunt. Chairman Carver stated the people he has talked to preferred the 15 bird bag with 60 day option. Secretary Jenkins stated surveys done over the years showed a 55 to 45 ratio with the additional days overriding. In the past, Secretary Jenkins noted the options were used one way one year and the other the next year. People from north Louisiana Secretary Jenkins talked with want more birds and fewer days.

Chairman Carver asked if all the states have their opening weekend shooting hours starting at noon. When Mr. Olinde answered no, he then asked why, and if there was any biological reason. Mr. Olinde stated this starting time was based on hunter surveys and the Commission does have the option of a full day hunt for opening weekends. Chairman Carver stated, personally, he would like to see it open at sunrise. Secretary Jenkins stated the reason for the noon opening time was more of a social issue than anything else. Mr. Carl Gremillion stated this time opening was a consideration given to the hunters from north Louisiana.

Chairman Carver asked the Commission for their option on the dove season. Commissioner Cormier stated he would like to make a motion for the 12 bag limit and 70 day season. Commissioner Hanchey seconded the motion. Voting for this option was Commissioner Cormier, Commissioner Hanchey and Chairman Carver. Opposed were Commissioner Gisclair, Commissioner Babin and Commissioner McIlhenny. The motion failed. Commissioner Gisclair stated with the survey results being close and it being just a year for these regulations, he felt the 15 bird limit and 60 day option should be tried. Commissioner McIlhenny made a motion to adopt the 60 day, 15 bird limit option and Commissioner Babin seconded the motion. The motion passed with Commissioner Cormier opposing. Hearing no further comments on the opening time, Chairman Carver stated it would remain as submitted.

Mr. Olinde then read the following proposed season dates: teal - September 21 through September 29, daily bag limit of 4 and possession limit of 8; rail - September 21 through September 29 and November 9 through January 8, daily bag of 15 in aggregate of King and Clapper and possession of 30, Virginia and Sora rails daily bag and possession limits shall be 25; snipe - November 9 through February 23; woodcock - November 28 through January 31. Shooting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to sunset for all species except for opening weekend of the dove season when shooting hours would be noon to sunset. Mr. Olinde then read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Commissioner Babin made a motion to accept the resolution. Commissioner McIlhenny seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
JULY 9, 1996

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission meeting in Baton Rouge, LA July 9, 1996.

WHEREAS, public hearings in Washington, D. C. have been held on early migratory bird season regulations that include dove, snipe, rail, gallinule, woodcock and teal, and

WHEREAS, the results of this meeting have been discussed with the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, and

WHEREAS, rules and regulations governing early migratory bird season frameworks have been developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries staff has presented recommendations for migratory species that include season dates, bag limits, and shooting hours, and

WHEREAS, it is the statutory responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for these migratory species within constraints established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service framework, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Commission does hereby adopt those season dates for migratory birds which are attached and made part of this resolution, subject to the following stipulations:

(1) The Secretary is hereby authorized and delegated the authority to take any and all steps necessary on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate these seasons as a Declaration of Emergency and preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government; and

(2) If significant changes occur as a result of changes in the framework established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or for other reasons, the Secretary is hereby authorized and delegated the authority to alter the attached seasons based upon the recommendations of Department staff, supported by biological and technical data.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
La. Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
La. Department of Wildlife &
Fisheries

Declaration of Emergency to Set 1996 Alligator Season Dates
began with Mr. James Manning stating that regulations allow the Commission to set the season during the July meeting. During the 1995 season, 28,930 alligator tags were issued, 28,300 were taken for a success ratio of 97.8 percent. The average length alligator taken was 7.3 feet, average value was \$41 per foot and the total

value of the hides and meat was \$12 million. The Department recommended the season dates begin on September 7 and go through October 6, 1996. Hearing no questions, Commissioner Gisclair made a motion to accept the Declaration of Emergency. Commissioner McIlhenny seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Declaration of Emergency is made a part of the record.)

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

In accordance with the emergency provision of R.S. 49:953(B), and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:967(D) which provides that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission use emergency procedures to set the wild alligator season, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular monthly meeting held July 9, 1996 in Baton Rouge, LA does hereby set the 1996 wild alligator season dates as follows:

The annual wild alligator season dates shall be September 7, 1996 through October 6, 1996.

This emergency adoption is necessary to allow department biologists adequate time to gather the biological data required to recommend season dates and harvest quotas based on up to date information.

The secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries shall have the authority to close, delay, reopen or extend this season as biologically justifiable.

Glynn Carver
Chairman

A Notice of Intent for Lake Louis Commercial Fish Seining Regulations was presented by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. The Notice of Intent would prohibit commercial fish seining in the lake except by use of a special permit. Lake Louis, located in Catahoula Parish, is an oxbow lake with approximately one-third of the fish species being harvested by seine. The local lake commission charged with the management of Lake Louis passed a resolution asking the Department to adopt rules that would allow commercial seining by permit only. The same type regulations have been placed on two other oxbow lakes in Concordia Parish and appear to have worked well. Commissioner McIlhenny asked if the proposed regulations were approved by the Lake Louis Lake Commission? Commissioner Babin asked how many commercial fishermen are in the area? Mr. Fontenot felt there would be no more than 5 to 7 requests for the

permit. Chairman Carver asked if this was being presented as a Notice of Intent and the Commission not just adopting a bunch of rules. Commissioner Hanchey made a motion to accept the Notice of Intent and it was seconded by Commissioner Cormier. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Notice of Intent is made a part of the record.)

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby advertises its intent to adopt the following rule on commercial fish seining on Lake Louis, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 1. Freshwater Sport and Commercial Fishing

§183. Commercial Fish Seining Regulations, Lake Louis

Commercial fish seining regulations on Lake Louis, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana are as follows:

Commercial fish seining shall be prohibited on Lake Louis except that fish seining will be legal under a special permit issued by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries as described below:

Date Issued: _____
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL FISH SEINING PERMIT NUMBER: _____
NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
FOR PERIOD: January 1, _____ to December 31, _____

This permit entitles the holder, who must have a valid commercial fishing license and fish seine license, to conduct legal fish seining operations on Lake Louis, in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana.

In addition to existing Louisiana fish seining rules, the following special permit regulations shall apply:

1. Seining shall be permitted only on Monday through Friday, during daylight hours from official sunrise to official sunset.

2. Permittee shall notify Enforcement Personnel, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, located at the Region IV office headquarters, Ferriday, Louisiana, at least 24 hours prior to conducting each seining operation.

3. Permittee shall make every effort to conduct seining operations as per R.S. 56:328 which states: "Nets shall not be hauled out upon the shore in such a way that any illegal fish which may happen to be taken therein cannot be returned to the water without injury."

4. Permittee shall leave no fish captured during a seining operation on or in the vicinity of the shoreline.

5. Permittee must have this permit on his person while using or transporting commercial fish seines in the above described waters.

6. Failure to comply with the terms of this permit or any Louisiana commercial fishing regulations shall result in immediate cancellation of the permit, and the option to deny the issuance of another seine permit in the future.

7. This permit is issued on a calendar year basis and shall be renewed each year.

8. No person convicted of a fisheries related violation Class II or greater within the last five years shall be eligible to obtain this permit.

Sincerely,
Secretary

I have read and understand the terms of this permit and agree to comply.

SIGNATURE: _____
COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN LICENSE NUMBER: _____

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:22.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 22: .

The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is authorized to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this notice of intent and the final rule, including, but not limited to, the filing of the Fiscal and Economic Impact Statements, the filing of the Notice of

Intent and final rule and the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

Interested persons may submit written comments on the proposed rule to Mr. Bennie Fontenot, Administrator, Inland Fisheries Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000 no later than 4:30 p.m., September 5, 1996.

Glynn Carver
Chairman

Before beginning the **Louisiana National Hunting & Fishing Day Proclamation**, Secretary Jenkins introduced Dr. Lyle Soniat. Dr. Soniat, the new Director for the Information and Education Division came to the Department from LSU. Chairman Carver welcomed Dr. Soniat to the Department. Dr. Soniat then began the discussion on the Proclamation by announcing this will be the 12th anniversary for Louisiana's involvement in the National Hunting and Fishing Day. This year's event will be held on September 28, 1996 at five locations statewide. Key points in the Proclamation were then pointed out to the Commission by Dr. Soniat. Then he read the Therefore portion of the Proclamation. Commissioner Cormier made a motion to accept the Proclamation. Commissioner Hanchey seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition. Commissioner Gisclair asked what will be the five areas. Dr. Soniat stated they were Minden, Monroe, Natchitoches, New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Chairman Carver asked who picked the date of September 28 for this event since there were a few seasons open at this time. Dr. Soniat felt it was at this time to bring awareness to the public and to make it a family-oriented event. Mr. Mike Colvin with the Bowhunters thought the event was held on the third Saturday in September. Mr. Cliff Coles stated it has always been held on the fourth Saturday in September.

(The full text of the Proclamation
is made a part of the record.)

LOUISIANA'S NATIONAL HUNTING & FISHING DAY

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Louisianians are blessed with an abundance and diversity of game, fish, and seafood that hunters, fishermen, and commercial industries have long appreciated and recognized the need to conserve; and

WHEREAS, revenues raised by sportsmen and commercial industries have successfully returned some animal species that faced extinction or were threatened or endangered by environmental conditions often imposed by people to healthy populations; and

WHEREAS, hunters and anglers have a long history of contributing to conservation efforts statewide and nationwide, contributing more than \$12 billion to conservation programs during the past half century through license fees and self-imposed excise taxes; and

WHEREAS, half of the people in the United States 16 years old and older enjoy some type of fish- or wildlife-related activity, adding billions of dollars to local, state, and national economies; and

WHEREAS, a recent survey by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that 56 percent of all Louisianians participate in some type of fish- or wildlife-related activity; and

WHEREAS, latest figures indicate that the total economic impact of fishing and fishing-related activities in Louisiana is \$1.3 billion and that Louisianians directly spend \$686 million on fishing; and

WHEREAS, latest figures indicate that the total economic impact of wildlife-related activities, including hunting and non-consumptive usage, in Louisiana is more than \$1 billion and that Louisianians directly spend \$656 million on hunting and other wildlife-associated recreation; and

WHEREAS, Louisiana residents have spent an average of \$3.4 million on fishing licenses and \$3.5 million on hunting licenses during the last three years; and

WHEREAS, the state's warm Gulf waters and fertile estuarine systems are home to more than 100 commercially valuable seafood species, making Louisiana's marine fisheries one of the most important in the nation with more than 1.7 billion pounds landed annually for a dockside value of approximately \$336 million, with more than 150,000 people directly and indirectly employed in harvesting, processing, wholesaling, and distribution of Louisiana seafood; now

THEREFORE the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby proclaims September 28, 1996, as the 12TH ANNUAL LOUISIANA NATIONAL HUNTING AND FISHING DAY and urges all citizens to join with sportsmen, conservationists, and commercial industries in their continued support of the wise use of our natural resources and their proper management for the benefit of future generations, and further urges all citizens to take part and learn more about conservation and outdoor skills.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
Louisiana Department of Wildlife
& Fisheries

The **Monthly Law Enforcement Report for June** was given by Col. Winton Vidrine. The following numbers of citations were issued during the month of June.

Region I - Minden - 56 citations.

Region II - Monroe - 71 citations.

Region III - Alexandria - 150 citations.

Region IV - Ferriday - 76 citations.

Region V - Lake Charles - 180 citations.

Region VI - Opelousas - 137 citations.

Region VII - Baton Rouge - 235 citations.

Region VIII - New Orleans - 465 citations.

Region IX - Thibodaux - 96 citations.

Special Investigation Section - 55 citations.

Statewide Strike Force - 42 citations.

Offshore Boats (SWEP) - 30 citations.

Oyster Strike Force - 39 citations.

The grand total of citations issued statewide for the month of June was 1,632.

An Enforcement Aviation Report was also given by Col. Winton Vidrine. He stated for June 1996, enforcement pilots flew three airplanes for a total of 114.4 hours and a total of 17 citations were issued.

For the next item, **Division Reports**, Mr. Tommy Prickett gave a report on "No Neck" the bear. To begin with, Mr. Prickett reminded everyone the bear is a threatened species in Louisiana and recovery operations are occurring now with cooperation between the Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and private landowners. This particular bear was captured in Florida in 1991 and monitored over a period of time as part of research projects. However in May 1996, the bear was captured and moved to another area further west in Florida. May 26 was when the bear started heading west. The first reported sighting in Louisiana was on June 22 in Talisheek.


Then he moved through Covington, Robert, Hammond, crossed I-55 to Denham Springs and by Monday, July 1 the bear was along the Amite River. Mr. Prickett then asked Mr. Dwight LeBlanc from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal Damage Control, to explain the rest of the bear's journey. Mr. LeBlanc stated on that Monday, he arrived at a subdivision along the Comite River and Greenwell Springs Road. A decision was made to dart the bear and move it as a public safety concern and as a safety measure for the bear. Around 6PM, a team of specialists darted the bear, then tracked the bear to where it went down, gave it another injection, hauled it out and brought it back to Florida. Mr. LeBlanc stated he talked with Florida personnel the day of the Commission Meeting and they reported the bear was still in the Appalachian National Forest. He expressed his thanks to all involved in the successful effort of getting the bear back to where it belonged. Mr. Prickett explained why the bear was moved back to Florida. He felt it was better to have him back in his home range so he could maybe enjoy a longer life. Commissioner McIlhenny shared a bass story from Avery Island that involved a bear.

Mr. Hugh Bateman stated Mr. Dave Moreland put together a publication on managing white tailed deer in Louisiana that was just published. Mr. Bateman recognized Mr. Moreland for his outstanding work on this book. The book would be available for sale to the public and should be very popular. Chairman Carver thanked Mr. Moreland and stated it was a publication that was needed.

After several minutes of discussion, the Commissioners decided to hold the **November 1996 Meeting** on Thursday, November 7, 1996 beginning at 10:00 a.m., in the Baton Rouge office.

Chairman Carver then asked if there were any **Public Comments**. Mr. Mike Fagan stated the Bayou Archery Club held a gar fishing rodeo on June 28 and 29 in Lafitte. Some circumstances arose that resulted in the press reporting several loads of gar were dumped on the side of the road. A commercial fisherman that took the gar dumped the small garfish that he could not sell on the side of the road. The members of the Archery Club, as soon as they found out this occurred, cleaned the site with approval from the Mayor of Lafitte. Mr. Fagan just wanted to set the record straight with this incident.

There being no further business, Commissioner McIlhenny made a motion to **Adjourn** the meeting and was seconded by Commissioner Cormier.



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

JHJ:sch

Corrections made
7/18/96

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Chairman Glynn Carver presiding.

Jerald Hanchey
Edmund McIlhenny
Perry Gisclair
Joseph Cormier
Daniel Babin

Secretary James H. Jenkins, Jr. was also present.

Commissioner Jeff Schneider was absent from the meeting.

Chairman Carver called for a motion for approval of the **June 6, 1996 Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner McIlhenny and seconded by Commissioner Gisclair. The motion passed with no opposition.

A **Presentation by Bayou State Bowhunters Association to Department for Reforestation Efforts and to Operation Game Thief** was made by Mr. Mike Colvin and Mr. Russell Lantier. Mr. Colvin stated he was presenting the second installment of a five year commitment to the hardwood reforestation program. The Association, ^{members} over the last year, volunteered with the program on Bayou Pierre by planting several thousand seedlings. A check for \$1,000 was presented to Mr. Hugh Bateman on behalf of the Department. Mr. Lantier asked Captain Keith LaCaze to accept a check from the Association on behalf of Operation Game Thief. Chairman Carver expressed his thanks for the contributions.

1996-97 **Public Comment on Disabled Hunter Program** began with Mr. Tommy Prickett, stating the Department has received considerable public comments on the proposed rule. As a result, the Department asked the Commission to adopt an advisory resolution. Chairman Carver asked Mr. Prickett to read the entire resolution. Mr. Prickett stated currently permitted disabled hunters will be allowed to use crossbows during the deer season for buck deer only. Commissioner Hanchey made a motion to accept the Resolution and was seconded by Commissioner Cormier. The motion passed with no opposition.

Chairman Carver then stated the Commission was aware of the controversy on this proposed rule and that the Commission nor Department were perfect. The first thing that was needed was the interpretation of what the Commission could do and Chairman Carver

hoped the Resolution would alleviate any problems with the crossbow hunters. Then he asked if there were any public comments.

Dr. Robert Johnson, Marksville, stated, opening for bucks only was going to be unenforceable and there would be a lot of abuse. He asked the limit for taking deer be reduced to three. Chairman Carver asked Mr. Prickett if ~~the~~ bucks-only was the way the law was written? Mr. Prickett stated R.S. 56:116.3B was specific to buck deer and then he read the statute.

Mr. Russell Lantier, Bowhunters Association, stated they were not opposed to the use of crossbows by hunters with disabilities. In the past, there was a lot of abuse and that was the reason for the legislation passed in 1995. He then asked the Department to work with the Handicapped Associations and Bowhunters Association to come up with a workable solution that satisfies everyone. Mr. Lantier stated across the board issuing of crossbow permits should not be a part of the workable solution. He then provided a copy of a study by a consulting engineer group on the effectiveness of crossbows compared with hand held bows.

Mr. Carey Coulee, Louisiana State Medical Society, stated Dr. Lawrence Braud with the Society prepared a letter on the problems dealing with the Commission Approved Physicians. Mr. Coulee stated he has worked with Mr. Prickett to develop language that would solve the Medical Society's concerns with the proposed rule. Chairman Carver stated the Commission was trying to work within the guidelines set forth by the law.

Mr. Mike Fagan, Master Bowhunter Education Instructor, stated he brought to the meeting examples of a crossbow and modern bow for the Commissioners to view. He felt for a hunter to be deemed handicapped, that person should meet a certain medical criteria either within the American Medical Association's guidelines or the American Orthopedic Association's guidelines to impairment. Mr. Fagan then explained the weight strengths needed to draw a bow back to shoot. A pamphlet from the International Bowhunter Education Foundation was given to each Commission member that is used in teaching the bowhunters course.

Mr. Carl Gremillion asked what percent of the deer hunters are handicapped? Mr. Fagan stated approximately 5,000 crossbow permits were issued with only 10 or 11 percent using cocking mechanisms on their bows.

(The full text of the Resolution is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

CROSSBOW USE BY DISABLED HUNTERS

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission supports making the outdoor experience accessible to the state's citizens; and

WHEREAS, the use of a crossbow for deer hunting is the only means by which many disabled hunters can enjoy archery hunting; and

WHEREAS, the use of crossbows for deer hunting has been determined to have no detrimental effect on the state's deer resource; and

WHEREAS, the provisions of R.S. 56:116.3B authorizes the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to issue permits to qualifying disabled persons for taking of buck deer only during the open deer season; and

WHEREAS, this provision is separate and apart from the provisions of R.S. 56:104.1 which mandates that the Commission promulgate rules for the issuing of three classes of disabled hunter permits.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission recommends the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries continue to issue permits under the provisions of R.S. 56:116.3B, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that those permits currently in possession of qualifying persons be renewed by the Department under the same rules and guidelines as in the past.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
La. Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
La. Department of Wildlife &
Fisheries

Ratification of 1996-97 Resident Game Hunting Seasons was presented by Mr. Hugh Bateman. He reminded the Commission a Notice of Intent on the seasons was adopted at the March 1996 Meeting and that public comments have been received for the past four months. Several changes occurred regarding deer and the wildlife management area's and these changes were reviewed by Mr. Bateman. Then Mr. Bateman read the season dates for quail, rabbit, squirrel and deer. Chairman Carver then asked if there were any public comments on this item.

Mr. John Flanagan, Corps of Engineers, stated he was at the meeting to talk about 15,000 acres of land on the St. Landry Tract. On this area, approximately 5 miles of ATV trails have been constructed, a reforestation program on agricultural lands has begun and bulletin boards were installed. A survey contract was being put into place but would not be ready until October 1996.

Then Mr. Flanagan stated the Corps believed it would be better to close the hunting seasons for this year and he wanted to provide ample notification to the Commission and Department. This closure was to be in place until the boundary lines could be defined. Chairman Carver asked if a resolution was recently passed for this property? Mr. Flanagan stated that it was in the best interest of the landowners to close the hunting seasons. Chairman Carver asked the pleasure of the Commission. Mr. Flanagan stated the Corps was prepared to notify the public through newspapers and being out on the property during the season. Commissioner Gisclair asked Mr. Flanagan if he knew how many hunters were on the area last year and was anything other than hunting being affected? Commissioner Hanchey asked if this area was to include the Sherburne WMA? Mr. Flanagan stated Sherburne WMA would remain open. Chairman Carver asked if the Corps would be liable if the area did not have the proper survey lines and was this the real reason for closing the area? Then he asked Mr. Mike Landrum if the Commission had to take action on this closure? Secretary Jenkins stated the land was federal property and if they wanted to keep the public from hunting on it, he felt they could. He did not agree it was the Department's job to enforce trespassers. Chairman Carver asked Mr. Bateman if action was taken by the Commission before when the season was opened? Mr. Landrum stated there are two approaches *by the Corps* that could be taken, the first being posting the property and the other would be for the Commission to close the season in the area. Secretary Jenkins suggested if action was taken, then the Department may get into some area of responsibility that is not needed. He then felt neither the Commission nor the Department should get involved in the closure. Commissioner Babin stated if action was taken, it would switch the liability from the federal government to the Department. Mr. Bateman stated the reason for action was due to the fact the season dates are the same as Sherburne WMA. He then stated, from discussions last year, the Corps of Engineers felt the survey would already be underway. Mr. Flanagan assured the Commission that the Corps of Engineers was willing to accept the responsibility. Mr. Landrum stated with the boundary lines being unclear, the Commission could not define the area to be closed. Mr. Bateman stated the Department was not in support of closing the area. Mr. Flanagan stated the survey was in the negotiating stage and an audit has to be done when a certain cost was involved and the survey would take 60 days. Commissioner Babin asked once the survey was complete, would the area be ready to re-open for hunting? He then stated the Department nor the Commission should assume the liability if action was taken. Secretary Jenkins stated the Corps of Engineers should already have done the survey, and he does not see why hunting could not be done on the area. He concluded stating, let the Corps handle the area. Again, Chairman Carver asked the pleasure of the Commission. Hearing nothing, Chairman Carver announced there would be no action taken by the Commission.

Hearing no further public comments, Mr. Bateman read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution for the Hunting Seasons. Commissioner Hanchey made a motion to accept the Resolution and it was seconded by Commissioner Gisclair. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution and Rule is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

July 9, 1996

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission Meeting held in Baton Rouge, LA, July 9, 1996.

WHEREAS, it is the constitutional responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for resident game birds and quadrupeds, and

WHEREAS, authority to establish seasons, bag limits, possession limits and other rules and regulations for the hunting, taking and possession of any species of wild game birds or quadrupeds is vested in the Commission by R.S. 56:115, and

WHEREAS, this action will provide for the protection and conservation of these natural resources and allow for recreational opportunities for sport hunting on both public and private lands, and

WHEREAS, the Commission and Department staff have jointly reviewed and considered all available biological information, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the attached rules, regulations, season dates, and bag limits affecting sport hunting of resident game species are hereby ratified by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
La. Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
La. Department of Wildlife &
Fisheries

RULE

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

In accordance with the Notice of Intent published in the March 1996 Louisiana Register, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, at its regular monthly meeting in July hereby ratifies regulation on open hunting season dates, bag limit, methods of taking, and rules and regulation on Department operated wildlife management areas for the period September 1, 1996 through August 31, 1997. Authority to establish regulation is vested in the Commission by §115 of Title 56 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950. A synopsis of season dates is attached and made part of this rule along with the complete copy of the regulations.

**RESIDENT GAME BIRDS AND ANIMALS
1996-1997**

(Shooting hours - one-half hour
before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset)

Also consult Regulation Pamphlet for seasons or specific regulations on Wildlife Management Areas or specific localities.

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Quail	Nov. 28 - Feb. 28	10	20
Rabbit	Oct. 5 - Feb. 28	8	16
Squirrel	Oct. 5 - Jan. 26	8	16
Deer	See Schedule	1 Antlered and 1 Antlerless (When Legal)	6

DEER HUNTING SCHEDULE

AREA	ARCHERY	STILL HUNT	MUZZLELOADER (All Either Sex)	WITH OR WITHOUT DOGS
1	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Nov. 16-Dec. 1 Jan. 4-Jan. 19	Nov. 9-Nov. 15	Dec. 7 - Jan. 3
2	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Oct. 26-Dec. 6	Oct. 19-Oct. 25	Dec. 7 - Jan. 5
3	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Oct. 19-Dec. 8 Dec. 14-Jan. 5	Oct. 12-Oct. 18	
4	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Nov. 23-Jan. 5	Nov. 16-Nov. 22	

5	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Nov. 23-Dec. 1	Nov.16-Nov.22 (Bucks Only)	
6	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Nov. 16-Dec. 1	Nov. 9-Nov.15	Dec. 7 - Jan. 19
7	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Oct. 19-Nov. 3 Nov. 16-Dec. 1	Oct.12-Oct.18	Dec. 14 - Jan. 19

For those interested, a more detailed copy of the rules and regulations is available upon request to Mr. Hugh A. Bateman, Administrator, Wildlife Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898 and at the Office of the State Register, 1051 North Third Street, Capitol Annex, Suite 512, Baton Rouge, LA 70802.

CITATION: None-Changes annually.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 22:

Glynn Carver
Chairman

The next item, a **Notice of Intent for the 1997 Spring Turkey Hunting Season** was presented by Mr. Hugh Bateman. Last year was the first time a separate rulemaking process was undertaken *of FOR* obtaining additional information before setting the proposed turkey season dates, stated Mr. Bateman. A map clarifying the areas for the turkey season was given to the Commissioners. The proposed 1997 dates for Area A will be March 22 through April 27; Area B will be April 12 through April 27; and Area C, the dates will be *gobbler* March 22 through March 30. The daily bag limit is one with a season limit of three. The season for this year is about one week later than it was for 1996. Comments are expected because of this change. Two new Wildlife Management Areas, Tunica Hills and Sicily Island Hills, have been added to the turkey lottery hunts for 1997. Mr. Bateman read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Chairman Carver asked when would the rule be ratified? Mr. Bateman stated ratification would occur at the November meeting. Commissioner Gisclair made the motion to accept the Notice of Intent. Commissioner Cormier seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution and Notice of Intent is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

July 9, 1996

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission Meeting held in Baton Rouge, LA, July 9, 1996.

WHEREAS, it is the constitutional responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for turkeys, and

WHEREAS, authority to establish seasons, bag limits, possession limits and other rules and regulations for the hunting, taking and possession of any species of wild game birds is vested in the Commission by R.S. 56:115, and

WHEREAS, this action will provide for the protection and conservation of wild turkeys and allow for recreational opportunities for sport hunting on both public and private lands, and

WHEREAS, the Commission and Department staff have jointly reviewed and considered all available biological information, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the attached rules, regulations, season dates, and bag limits affecting sport hunting of wild turkeys are hereby adopted as a Notice of Intent by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
La. Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
La. Department of Wildlife &
Fisheries

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its July Meeting does hereby give notice of its intent to promulgate rules and regulations governing the hunting of wild turkeys. A synopsis of said rule follows, along with a complete copy of the regulations.

RESIDENT GAME BIRDS AND ANIMALS

(Shooting Hours - one-half hour before
sunrise to one-half hour after sunset)

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Turkey	See Schedule	1	3

TURKEY HUNTING SCHEDULE

AREA	SEASON DATES
A	March 22 - April 27
B	April 12 - April 27
C	March 22 - March 30

CITATION: None-Changes Annually.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 22: .

Public hearings will be held at regularly scheduled Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission Meetings from August through November. Additionally, interested persons may submit written comments relative to the proposed rule until September 27, 1996 to Mr. Hugh A. Bateman, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife Division, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000.

Glynn Carver
Chairman

The 1996-97 Migratory Bird Hunting Season Recommendations for Doves, Teal, Rails, Gallinules, Snipe & Woodcock was presented by Mr. Mike Olinde. These dates are the tentative season dates that fall within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's framework. The only way these dates can be changed would be for a change to occur in the federal framework. There were no changes in the basic framework or regulations from last year. Chairman Carver asked about the choices for the dove season. Mr. Olinde stated the framework offers two options and there is no biological reason to go one way or the other. The two options were either a 60 day season with a 15 bird bag limit per day or a 70 day season with 12 birds. Commissioner Gisclair asked if there were any other options to be considered on the other species? Chairman Carver asked for public comments.

Mr. Carl Gremillion asked the Commission to consider approving the 70 day, 12 bird bag limit option based on information he received from a majority of the hunters from Interstate 20 south. The extra 10 days would give two additional weekends to hunt. Chairman Carver stated the people he has talked to preferred the 15 bird bag with 60 day option. Secretary Jenkins stated surveys done over the years showed a 55 to 45 ratio with the additional days overriding. In the past, Secretary Jenkins noted the options were used one way one year and the other the next year. People from north Louisiana Secretary Jenkins talked with want ~~the~~ more birds and fewer days.

Chairman Carver asked if all the states have their opening weekend shooting hours starting at noon. When Mr. Olinde answered no, he then asked why, and if there was any biological reason. Mr. Olinde stated this starting time was based on hunter surveys and the Commission does have the option of a full day hunt for opening weekends. Chairman Carver stated, personally, he would like to see it open at sunrise. Secretary Jenkins stated the reason for the noon opening time was more of a social issue than anything else. Mr. Carl Gremillion stated this time opening was a consideration given to the hunters from north Louisiana.

Chairman Carver asked the Commission for their option on the dove season. Commissioner Cormier stated he would like to make a motion for the 12 bag limit and 70 day season. Commissioner Hanchey seconded the motion. Voting for this option was Commissioner Cormier, Commissioner Hanchey and Chairman Carver. Opposed were Commissioner Gisclair, Commissioner Babin and Commissioner McIlhenny. The motion failed. Commissioner Gisclair stated with the survey results being close and it being just a year for these regulations, he felt the 15 bird limit and 60 day option should be tried. Commissioner McIlhenny made a motion to adopt the 60 day, 15 bird limit option and Commissioner Babin seconded the motion. The motion passed with Commissioner Cormier opposing. Hearing no further comments on the opening time, Chairman Carver stated it would remain as submitted.

Mr. Olinde then read the following proposed season dates: teal - September 21 through September 29, daily bag limit of 4 and possession limit of 8; rail - September 21 through September 29 and November 9 through January 8, daily bag of 15 in aggregate of King and Clapper and possession of 30, Virginia and Sora rails daily bag and possession limits shall be 25; snipe - November 9 through February 23; woodcock - November 28 through January 31. Shooting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to sunset for all species except for opening weekend of the dove season when shooting hours would be noon to sunset. Mr. Olinde then read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Commissioner Babin made a motion to accept the resolution. Commissioner McIlhenny seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
JULY 9, 1996

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission meeting in Baton Rouge, LA July 9, 1996.

WHEREAS, public hearings in Washington, D. C. have been held on early migratory bird season regulations that include dove, snipe, rail, gallinule, woodcock and teal, and

WHEREAS, the results of this meeting have been discussed with the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, and

WHEREAS, rules and regulations governing early migratory bird season frameworks have been developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries staff has presented recommendations for migratory species that include season dates, bag limits, and shooting hours, and

WHEREAS, it is the statutory responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for these migratory species within constraints established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service framework, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Commission does hereby adopt those season dates for migratory birds which are attached and made part of this resolution, subject to the following stipulations:

(1) The Secretary is hereby authorized and delegated the authority to take any and all steps necessary on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate these seasons as a Declaration of Emergency and preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government; and

(2) If significant changes occur as a result of changes in the framework established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or for other reasons, the Secretary is hereby authorized and delegated the authority to alter the attached seasons based upon the recommendations of Department staff, supported by biological and technical data.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
La. Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
La. Department of Wildlife &
Fisheries

Declaration of Emergency to Set 1996 Alligator Season Dates
began with Mr. James Manning stating that regulations allow the Commission to set the season during the July meeting. During the 1995 season, 28,930 alligator tags were issued, 28,300 were taken for a success ratio of 97.8 percent. The average length alligator taken was 7.3 feet, average value was \$41 per foot and the total

value of the hides and meat was \$12 million. The Department recommended the season dates begin on September 7 and go through October 6, 1996. Hearing no questions, Commissioner Gisclair made a motion to accept the Declaration of Emergency. Commissioner McIlhenny seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Declaration of Emergency is made a part of the record.)

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

In accordance with the emergency provision of R.S. 49:953(B), and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:967(D) which provides that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission use emergency procedures to set the wild alligator season, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular monthly meeting held July 9, 1996 in Baton Rouge, LA does hereby set the 1996 wild alligator season dates as follows:

The annual wild alligator season dates shall be September 7, 1996 through October 6, 1996.

This emergency adoption is necessary to allow department biologists adequate time to gather the biological data required to recommend season dates and harvest quotas based on up to date information.

The secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries shall have the authority to close, delay, reopen or extend this season as biologically justifiable.

Glynn Carver
Chairman

A Notice of Intent for Lake Louis Commercial Fish Seining Regulations was presented by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. The Notice of Intent would prohibit commercial fish seining in the lake except by use of a special permit. Lake Louis, located in Catahoula Parish, is an oxbow lake with approximately one-third of the fish species being harvested by seine. The local lake commission charged with the management of Lake Louis passed a resolution asking the Department to adopt rules that would allow commercial seining by permit only. The same type regulations have been placed on two other oxbow lakes in Concordia Parish and appears to have worked well. Commissioner McIlhenny asked if the proposed regulations were approved by the Lake Louis Lake Commission? Commissioner Babin asked how many commercial fishermen are in the area? Mr. Fontenot felt there would be no more than 5 to 7 requests for the

permit. Chairman Carver asked if this was being presented as a Notice of Intent and the Commission not just adopting a bunch of rules. Commissioner Hanchey made a motion to accept the Notice of Intent and it was seconded by Commissioner Cormier. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Notice of Intent is made a part of the record.)

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby advertises its intent to adopt the following rule on commercial fish seining on Lake Louis, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 1. Freshwater Sport and Commercial Fishing

§183. Commercial Fish Seining Regulations, Lake Louis

Commercial fish seining regulations on Lake Louis, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana are as follows:

Commercial fish seining shall be prohibited on Lake Louis except that fish seining will be legal under a special permit issued by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries as described below:

Date Issued: _____
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL FISH SEINING PERMIT NUMBER: _____
NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
FOR PERIOD: January 1, _____ to December 31, _____

This permit entitles the holder, who must have a valid commercial fishing license and fish seine license, to conduct legal fish seining operations on Lake Louis, in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana.

In addition to existing Louisiana fish seining rules, the following special permit regulations shall apply:

1. Seining shall be permitted only on Monday through Friday, during daylight hours from official sunrise to official sunset.

2. Permittee shall notify Enforcement Personnel, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, located at the Region IV office headquarters, Ferriday, Louisiana, at least 24 hours prior to conducting each seining operation.

3. Permittee shall make every effort to conduct seining operations as per R.S. 56:328 which states: "Nets shall not be hauled out upon the shore in such a way that any illegal fish which may happen to be taken therein cannot be returned to the water without injury."

4. Permittee shall leave no fish captured during a seining operation on or in the vicinity of the shoreline.

5. Permittee must have this permit on his person while using or transporting commercial fish seines in the above described waters.

6. Failure to comply with the terms of this permit or any Louisiana commercial fishing regulations shall result in immediate cancellation of the permit, and the option to deny the issuance of another seine permit in the future.

7. This permit is issued on a calendar year basis and shall be renewed each year.

8. No person convicted of a fisheries related violation Class II or greater within the last five years shall be eligible to obtain this permit.

Sincerely,
Secretary

I have read and understand the terms of this permit and agree to comply.

SIGNATURE: _____

COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN LICENSE NUMBER: _____

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:22.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 22: .

The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is authorized to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this notice of intent and the final rule, including, but not limited to, the filing of the Fiscal and Economic Impact Statements, the filing of the Notice of

Intent and final rule and the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

Interested persons may submit written comments on the proposed rule to Mr. Bennie Fontenot, Administrator, Inland Fisheries Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000 no later than 4:30 p.m., September 5, 1996.

Glynn Carver
Chairman

Before beginning the **Louisiana National Hunting & Fishing Day Proclamation**, Secretary Jenkins introduced Dr. Lyle Soniat. Dr. Soniat, the new Director for the Information and Education Division came to the Department from LSU. Chairman Carver welcomed Dr. Soniat to the Department. Dr. Soniat then began the discussion on the Proclamation by announcing this will be the 12th anniversary for Louisiana's involvement in the National Hunting and Fishing Day. This year's event will be held on September 28, 1996 at five locations statewide. Key points in the Proclamation were then pointed out to the Commission by Dr. Soniat. Then he read the Therefore portion of the Proclamation. Commissioner Cormier made a motion to accept the Proclamation. Commissioner Hanchey seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition. Commissioner Gisclair asked what will be the five areas. Dr. Soniat stated they were Minden, Monroe, Natchitoches, New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Chairman Carver asked who picked the date of September 28 for this event since there were a few seasons open at this time. Dr. Soniat felt it was at this time to bring awareness to the public and to make it a family-oriented event. Mr. Mike Colvin with the Bowhunters thought the event was held on the third Saturday in September. Mr. Cliff Coles stated it has always been held on the fourth Saturday in September.

Did they vote on this?

(The full text of the Proclamation is made a part of the record.)

LOUISIANA'S NATIONAL HUNTING & FISHING DAY

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Louisianians are blessed with an abundance and diversity of game, fish, and seafood that hunters, fishermen, and commercial industries have long appreciated and recognized the need to conserve; and

WHEREAS, revenues raised by sportsmen and commercial industries have successfully returned some animal species that faced extinction or were threatened or endangered by environmental conditions often imposed by people to healthy populations; and

WHEREAS, hunters and anglers have a long history of contributing to conservation efforts statewide and nationwide, contributing more than \$12 billion to conservation programs during the past half century through license fees and self-imposed excise taxes; and

WHEREAS, half of the people in the United States 16 years old and older enjoy some type of fish- or wildlife-related activity, adding billions of dollars to local, state, and national economies; and

WHEREAS, a recent survey by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that 56 percent of all Louisianians participate in some type of fish- or wildlife-related activity; and

WHEREAS, latest figures indicate that the total economic impact of fishing and fishing-related activities in Louisiana is \$1.3 billion and that Louisianians directly spend \$686 million on fishing; and

WHEREAS, latest figures indicate that the total economic impact of wildlife-related activities, including hunting and non-consumptive usage, in Louisiana is more than \$1 billion and that Louisianians directly spend \$656 million on hunting and other wildlife-associated recreation; and

WHEREAS, Louisiana residents have spent an average of \$3.4 million on fishing licenses and \$3.5 million on hunting licenses during the last three years; and

WHEREAS, the state's warm Gulf waters and fertile estuarine systems are home to more than 100 commercially valuable seafood species, making Louisiana's marine fisheries one of the most important in the nation with more than 1.7 billion pounds landed annually for a dockside value of approximately \$336 million, with more than 150,000 people directly and indirectly employed in harvesting, processing, wholesaling, and distribution of Louisiana seafood; now

THEREFORE the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby proclaims September 28, 1996, as the 12TH ANNUAL LOUISIANA NATIONAL HUNTING AND FISHING DAY and urges all citizens to join with sportsmen, conservationists, and commercial industries in their continued support of the wise use of our natural resources and their proper management for the benefit of future generations, and further urges all citizens to take part and learn more about conservation and outdoor skills.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
Louisiana Department of Wildlife
& Fisheries

The **Monthly Law Enforcement Report for June** was given by Col. Winton Vidrine. The following numbers of citations were issued during the month of June.

Region I - Minden - 56 citations.

Region II - Monroe - 71 citations.

Region III - Alexandria - 150 citations.

Region IV - Ferriday - 76 citations.

Region V - Lake Charles - 180 citations.

Region VI - Opelousas - 137 citations.

Region VII - Baton Rouge - 235 citations.

Region VIII - New Orleans - 465 citations.

Region IX - Thibodaux - 96 citations.

Special Investigation Section - 55 citations.

Statewide Strike Force - 42 citations.

Offshore Boats (SWEP) - 30 citations.

Oyster Strike Force - 39 citations.

The grand total of citations issued statewide for the month of June was 1,632.

An Enforcement Aviation Report was also given by Col. Winton Vidrine. He stated for June 1996, enforcement pilots flew three airplanes for a total of 114.4 hours and a total of 17 citations were issued.

For the next item, **Division Reports**, Mr. Tommy Prickett gave a report on "No Neck" the bear. To begin with, Mr. Prickett reminded everyone the bear is a threatened species in Louisiana and recovery operations are occurring now with cooperation between the Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and private landowners. This particular bear was captured in Florida in 1991 and monitored over a period of time as part of research projects. However in May 1996, the bear was captured and moved to another area further west in Florida. May 26 was when the bear started heading west. The first reported sighting in Louisiana was on June 22 in Talisheek.

Then he moved through Covington, Robert, Hammond, crossed I-55 ^{to} Denham Springs and by Monday, July 1 the bear was along the Amite River. Mr. Prickett then asked Mr. Dwight LeBlanc from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal Damage Control, to explain the rest of the bear's journey. Mr. LeBlanc stated on that Monday, he arrived at a subdivision along the Comite River and Greenwell Springs Road. A decision was made to dart the bear and move it as a public safety concern and as a safety measure for the bear. Around 6PM, a team of specialists darted the bear, then tracked the bear to where it went down, gave it another injection, hauled it out and ~~then~~ brought it back to Florida. Mr. LeBlanc stated he talked with Florida personnel the day of the Commission Meeting and they reported the bear was still in the Appalachian National Forest. He expressed his thanks to all involved in the successful effort of getting the bear back to where it belonged. Mr. Prickett explained why the bear was moved back to Florida. He felt it was better to have him back in his home range so he could maybe enjoy a longer life. Commissioner McIlhenny shared a bass story from Avery Island that attracted a bear.

Mr. Hugh Bateman stated Mr. Dave Moreland put together a publication on managing white tailed deer in Louisiana that was just published. Mr. Bateman recognized Mr. Moreland for his outstanding work on this book. The book would be available for sale to the public and should be very popular. Chairman Carver thanked Mr. Moreland and stated it was a publication that was needed.

After several minutes of discussion, the Commissioners decided to hold the **November 1996 Meeting** on Thursday, November 7, 1996 beginning at 10:00 a.m., in the Baton Rouge office.

Chairman Carver then asked if there were any **Public Comments**. Mr. Mike Fagan stated the Bayou Archery Club held a gar fishing rodeo on June 28 and 29 in Lafitte. Some circumstances arose that resulted in the press reporting several loads of gar were dumped on the side of the road. A commercial fisherman that took the gar dumped the small garfish that he could not sell on the side of the road. The members of the Archery Club, as soon as they found out this occurred, cleaned the site and ~~received~~ approval from the Mayor of Lafitte. Mr. Fagan just wanted to set the record straight with this ~~incidence~~ *incident* ^{with}

There being no further business, Commissioner McIlhenny made a motion to **Adjourn** the meeting and was seconded by Commissioner Cormier.

James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Dove season set to open after Labor Day weekend

By JOE MACALUSO
Advocate outdoors writer

A quirk in this year's calendar will leave the state's dove hunters celebrating the season's opening after the three-day Labor Day weekend holiday.

Because U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regulations allow Louisiana mourning dove season to open in September, state wildlife managers recommended the season to open on the first full weekend in the month, Sept. 7-8. This year, the Labor Day weekend begins Saturday, Aug. 31. Labor Day is Monday, Sept. 2.

Over the years, the opening day of dove season has been used as a chance for landowners to invite family and friends for a day of barbecue and hunting, especially in northern and east-central parishes.

Sept. 7 is also the LSU football season opener in Tiger Stadium at 7 p.m. against the University of Houston.

The dates were part of a migratory-birds package Department of Wildlife and Fisheries biologists recommended to the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission on Tuesday.

Part of the LWFC's vote on mourning doves was to decide between a 60-day season with a daily limit of 15 birds or a 70-day season with a 12-dove-a-day limit. The LWFC decided on the 60-day, 15-bird option, mostly because the state had a 70-day, 12-bird-a-day season last year.

LDWF secretary Jimmy Jenkins Jr. told the commission that North Louisiana hunters favor a shorter season with more birds.

On the basis of a hunter survey, Baton Rouge hunter Carl Gremillion campaigned for the longer season. Gremillion said most hunters preferred the more days with fewer birds.

Jenkins said the survey was 55 percent for longer days, and 45 percent for the shorter season. Jenkins said a pattern of alternating years between the 70-day and 60-day seasons had been set over the last six years, and said "It's the year for the 60-day season."

The commission also sent along recommendations for teal, rails, gallinules, snipe and woodcock. The teal season will follow the usual guidelines: a special nine-day September season (Sept. 21-29) with a daily limit of four teal.

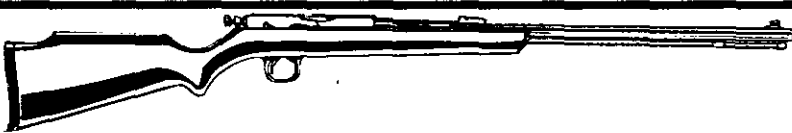
All of the LWFC-approved seasons and bag limits for aforementioned species will be forwarded to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for final approval.

Earlier in the meeting, the LWFC approved the dates for resident game: deer, quail, rabbits and squirrels. The notable change in these dates came in deer hunting. For the first time since the state regulated special muzzleloading hunting whitetail deer, muzzleloader hunters get a one week headstart on regular gun season.

Otherwise, squirrel, rabbit and quail seasons are the same as 1995-96, only adjusted to allow for calendar dates.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers threw a problem at the LWFC when

1996-97 STATEWIDE HUNTING SEASONS



Species	Season dates	Daily limit	Possession limit*
Quail	Nov. 28-Feb. 28	10	20
Rabbit	Oct. 5-Feb. 28	8	16
Squirrel	Oct. 5-Jan. 26	8	16

*Possession limit is valid only after opening day

Deer seasons

■ **Bag limits:** One antlered & one antlerless deer per day during either-sex seasons during gun, archery & muzzleloader periods; one buck per day all other times.

■ **Archery season,** Oct. 1-Jan. 31; **Special handicapped hunters season on private land,** Oct. 12-13; **Special muzzleloader season,** Dec. 2-8 on state wildlife management areas, the Kisatchie National Forest and preserves and federal refuges. Season limit is six by all hunting methods.

Gun seasons

■ **AREA 1** — Nov. 9-15 (muzzleloader-hunt only, either-sex hunting); Nov. 16-Dec. 1 & Jan. 4-19 (still-hunt only); Dec. 7-Jan. 3 (with or without dogs).

■ **AREA 2** — Oct. 19-25 (muzzleloader-hunt only, either-sex hunting); Oct. 26-Dec. 6 (still-hunt only); Dec. 7-Jan. 5 (with or without dogs).

■ **AREA 3** — Oct. 12-18 (muzzleloader-hunt only, either-sex hunting); Oct. 19-Dec. 8 & Dec. 14-Jan. 5 (still-hunt only).

■ **AREA 4** — Nov. 16-22 (muzzleloader-hunt only, either-sex hunting); Nov. 23-Jan. 5 (still-hunt only).

■ **AREA 5** — Nov. 16-22 (muzzleloader-hunt only, bucks-only hunting); Nov. 23-Dec. 1 (still-hunt only).

■ **AREA 6** — Nov. 9-15 (muzzleloader-hunt only, either-sex hunting); Nov. 16-Dec. 1 (still-hunt only); Dec. 7-Jan. 19 (with or without dogs).

■ **AREA 7** — Oct. 12-18 (muzzleloader-hunt only, either-sex hunting); Oct. 19-Nov. 3 & Nov. 16-Dec. 1 (still-hunt only); Dec. 14-Jan. 19 (with or without dogs).

NOTE: Special Youth & Handicapped-Hunters hunts, Oct. 12-13 on Kisatchie National Forest preserves; Oct. 19-20 & Nov. 9-10 on selected state wildlife management areas.

Recommended migratory bird seasons

1996-97 Louisiana hunting dates and bag limits subject to approval by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in August (all possession limits are allowed only after opening dates of seasons and/or splits). Shooting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to sunset except for doves on Sept. 7-8, Oct. 19-20 & Dec. 14-15 when shooting hours are noon to sunset.

■ **Doves (60 days)** — Sept. 7-15; Oct. 19-Nov. 8 & Dec. 14-Jan. 12. Bag limit 15, possession limit 30.

■ **Teal (9 days)** — Sept. 21-29. Bag limit 4, possession limit 8.

■ **Rails (70 days)** — Sept. 21-29 & Nov. 9-Jan. 8. Bag limit (king & clapper) 15 in aggregate, possession limit 30, (sora and Virginia), 25 in aggregate for daily & possession limit.

■ **Gallinules (70 days)** — Sept. 21-29 & Nov. 9-Jan. 8. Bag limit 15, possession limit 30.

■ **Snipe (107 days)** — Nov. 9-Feb. 23. Bag limit 8, possession limit 16.

■ **Woodcock (65 days)** — Nov. 28-Jan. 31. Bag limit 5, possession limit 10

Advocate graphic

Atchafalaya Basin projects manager John Flanagan said the corps would have to close the recently purchased Indian Bayou area in St. Landry Parish to hunting.

Flanagan said a much-needed land-survey project needs to be completed, and that the work would likely take place during October, the first days of the season.

Wildlife Division administrator Hugh Bateman announced the dates for the 1997 Turkey Hunting Schedule, which will face a 120-day, public-comment period before the LWFC approves dates and bag limits at its Nov. 7 meeting.

The bag limit will remain the same: one a day and three per season. Proposed dates are March 22-April 27 in Area A, April 12-27 in Area B and March 22-30 in Area C. Proposed, too, are adding more territory, most notably large section of Ascension and Union parishes.

The commission also approved, by Declaration of Emergency, a Sept. 7-Oct. 6 wild alligator season.

In other action, the LWFC approved a resolution endorsing the continuance of the handicapped hunter licenses — it allows for use of crossbows by the handicapped — under regulations that existed before the passage of a state statute in 1995 that restricted access to the permits.

Among other items, the LWFC also passed a 120-day Notice of Intent to make commercial fishing a by-permit-only venture in Lake Louis in Catahoula Parish; proclaimed Sept. 28 as Louisiana Hunting and Fishing Day; set its November meeting for Nov. 7 in Baton Rouge; and learned that LDWF enforcement agent wrote 1,632 citations in June, including 554 for boating violations and another 545 for recreational fishing violations.

COMMISSION MEETING
ROLL CALL

Tuesday, July 9, 1996
Baton Rouge, LA
Wildlife & Fisheries Building

	Attended	Absent
Glynn Carver (Chairman)	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Perry Gisclair	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Jeff Schneider	<u> </u>	<u>✓</u>
Daniel Babin	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Joseph Cormier	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Jerald Hanchey	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>
Edmund McIlhenny	<u>✓</u>	<u> </u>

Mr. Chairman:

There are 6 Commissioners in attendance and we have a quorum.
Secretary Jenkins is also present.

AGENDA

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

BATON ROUGE, LA

July 9, 1996

10:00 AM

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of June 6, 1996
3. Presentation by Bayou State Bowhunters Association to Department for Reforestation Efforts and to Operation Game Thief - Mike Colvin & Russell Lantier
4. Public Comment on Disabled Hunter Program
5. Ratification of 1996-97 Resident Game Hunting Seasons - Hugh Bateman
6. Notice of Intent - 1997 Spring Turkey Hunting Season - Hugh Bateman
7. 1996-97 Migratory Bird Hunting Season Recommendations: Doves, Teal, Rails, Gallinules, Snipe & Woodcock - Mike Olinde
8. Declaration of Emergency - Set 1996 Alligator Season Dates - James Manning
9. Notice of Intent - Lake Louis Commercial Fish Seining Regulations - Bennie Fontenot
10. Louisiana National Hunting & Fishing Day Proclamation - Lyle Soniat
11. Enforcement & Aviation Reports - Winton Vidrine
12. Division Reports
13. Set November 1996 Meeting Date
14. Public Comments
15. Adjourn

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- ✓13. Set November 1996 Meeting Date
- ✓14. Public Comments
15. Adjourn

RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
CROSSBOW USE BY DISABLED HUNTERS

Adopted at the regular monthly meeting of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission in Baton Rouge, Louisiana on July 9, 1996.

WHEREAS, The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission supports making the outdoor experience accessible to the states citizens; and

WHEREAS, The use of a crossbow for deer hunting is the only means by which many disabled hunters can enjoy archery hunting; and

WHEREAS, The use of crossbows for deer hunting has been determined to have no detrimental effect on the states deer resource; and

WHEREAS, The provisions of 56:116.3B authorize the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to issue permits to qualifying disabled persons for the taking of buck deer only during the open deer season; and

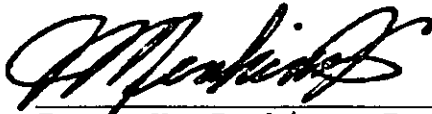
Whereas, This provision is separate and apart from the provisions of 56:104.1 which mandate that the Commission promulgate rules for the issuing of three classes of disabled hunter permits.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission recommends the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to continue to issue permits under the provisions of 56:116.3B, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that those permits currently in possession of qualifying persons be renewed by the Department under the same rules and guidelines as in the past.



Glynn Carver
Chairman



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

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Glynn Carver
Chairman

James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Frank Q. Mendoza

19704 La. Trace Rd.

French Settlement, La. 70153-2526

James H. Jenkins
P.O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, La. 70898-9000

Dear Sir:

This letter is in response to the new Crossbow rule and a conversation, that I had with Mr. David Moreland today, Friday, June 21, '96.

Due to being physically handicapped due to diabetes; diabetic nerve neuropathy, & circulatory problems with banding of the arteries, I cannot hunt with a regular bow. Also, by the new 3 classifications, I don't qualify to hunt with a crossbow.

Mr. Moreland said that there was a provision which I could be approved to hunt bucks only with the crossbow. Would you please send me an application or whatever it takes to qualify to hunt bucks only with the crossbow? Thanks for any assistance.

It is to my displeasure that after spending \$500.00 plus, last year for a crossbow with a

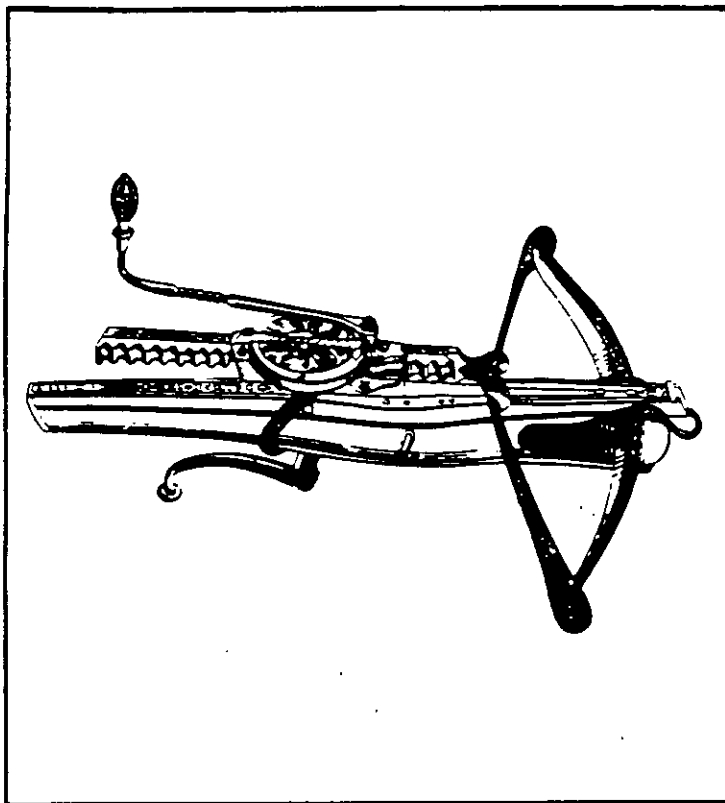
special hand crank that requires 15th of press to crank. Even with the crank, it's still pretty tough to cock. Now the legislature seems to have overlooked us unfortunate, who really are physically handicapped and aren't being considered as such. Again, thank you for any assistance you can accommodate me with.

Sincerely,

Frank Q. Mendoza

P.S. - last year, I did have a crossbow permit signed by my personal physician - Dr. Richard Strub in Gonzales. That I was physically handicapped.

**The Modern Hunting Crossbow --
A Study of its Effectiveness
Compared to the Handheld Bow**



ADDENDUM

**PROJECT SUMMARY,
IMPLICATIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
GAME MANAGERS**

**RSMA PROJECT NO.
87-0109**

**PREPARED BY
ROY S. MARLOW, P.E.**

MARCH 1989

R. S. Marlow & Associates

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

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Appendix -- Summaries of Findings from the Phase I-IV Reports

INTRODUCTION

Our discussion of expected harvest rates in Phase IV completes the formal part of the project. Now we come to the more difficult question of "What does it all mean?" The four phases of the project have concentrated primarily on technical aspects and have attempted to quantify the technical differences between handheld bows (handbows) and crossbows. This may be the simplest part of the puzzle. The question of expanded crossbow use involves more than simple technical considerations. It involves biological, economic, ethical, safety and philosophical considerations as well. Political decisions on the future use of crossbows will have an impact on game managers, enforcement officers, hunter safety coordinators and state game department operating budgets. In the final analysis, decisions may be based more on these considerations than on technical ones.

In this addendum to the project, we will briefly discuss some of these other aspects and will give recommendations for game managers. The discussion is not meant to be comprehensive but simply a collection of points that came out of the research and did not properly fit into the other reports. It is based on literature sources, our own observations and our involvement with crossbows, crossbow shooters and handbow hunters over the past eighteen months.

Technical/Biological Implications

Summaries of findings for the Phase I-IV reports are given in the Appendix for reference. The main conclusion of the project is that for equipment used by average sportsmen, modern crossbows are technically superior to modern handbows in almost every category of comparison. They are faster, flatter shooting, have more energy, and have rigidly controlled internal ballistics which make them easier to learn and to use in the field under conditions of excitement and stress. They can be held cocked, can be shot with a minimum of movement, can be shot from rests, and they better lend themselves to the use of rifle scopes with higher sighting resolution than handbows.

Handbows have been greatly improved over the last decade but still require a lot of practice and dedication compared to crossbows. Technical innovations and accessories have shortened the time for beginning handbow hunters to become proficient but it still takes years to become an expert. The typical handbow hunter never approaches this skill level.

Crossbows of only a few years ago were inferior to those of today and this has caused a lot of the current controversy since many people have not seen or shot some of the new generation of crossbows. It is acknowledged by pro-crossbow, neutral and anti-crossbow groups that current crossbows are superior in effectiveness to handbows, but there has been some debate as to the extent of the differences.

Our research shows that typical beginning crossbow shooters can expect to have between two and 2-1/2 times the effective range of typical experienced handbow shooters at known distances. If shooting

is done at unknown distances, range estimation errors will lessen the effective range of both weapons but crossbows will be affected less due to their flatter trajectory, and the relative difference will be greater than at known distances. Similarly, the faster, flatter trajectory of future generations of equipment will reduce the effect of range estimation errors but the effect will be more pronounced for crossbows since they have a greater potential for improvement.

Based on subjective expert opinion and simulated harvest numbers, beginning crossbow shooters can expect to harvest two to four times the number of game animals that average handbow hunters do, on a per-hunter basis, if hunting experience levels are equivalent.

Crossbows are being marketed primarily to firearms hunters at present and many new crossbow hunters may not have the specialized hunting skills of experienced handbow hunters. For this reason, the real capabilities of crossbows have been masked and initial success rates in states such as Ohio have been modest but have increased significantly as crossbow hunters have gained in experience. This implies that states should be cautious about establishing policies on long-term crossbow use until adequate historical data are available.

The greater per-hunter harvest rate for crossbows may or may not be significant, depending on the situation in each state. A more important implication is the effect on total harvest which may be a much higher multiple.

Most persons can learn to shoot crossbows in a very short period of time. In our research, shooters who had never shot a weapon of any type were given five minutes of instruction and practice and were able to equal the accuracies of top bowhunter competitive shooters. Beginning crossbow shooters having some firearms experience significantly outperformed expert handbow shooters. It was not unusual for beginning crossbow shooters to shoot one inch diameter groups at 20 yards on the first try, or 6-8 inch diameter groups at 60 yards.

If crossbows are allowed to be used in archery seasons, there could be a significant increase in hunters due to the ease of learning and the lure of longer seasons. If, for example, the number of archery season hunters were to increase by threefold, there might be an increase of 6-12 times in the total harvest (2 to 4 times the per-hunter harvest x 3 times the number of hunters). In Ohio, the crossbow harvest increased 455% during the period 1982-86 while the handbow harvest increased just 3.6%.

In states having liberal firearms seasons and high firearms success rates, there may not be a significant increase in crossbow hunters; however, in states having short firearms seasons and liberal archery seasons, the increase could be more dramatic.

Implications for Hunter Education Coordinators

A dozen or so years ago, it was commonly printed that it took an average beginning handbow hunter seven years to harvest his first deer. This has been shortened somewhat with the advent of more improved equipment, but several years are still required for most hunters. In this interim period, most game animals are not in much danger from beginning handbow hunters.

While learning the sport, handbow hunters are exposed to a large volume of literature and to more experienced handbow hunters where they are informally taught many specialty skills. These include the importance of getting close, of picking the correct angle for a killing shot (differs from firearms hunting), the importance of shooting razor sharp broadheads (kills by hemorrhage), and of methods for blood trailing (generally more important than for firearms hunting). This helps to insure that once the new hunter shoots his first deer, he has many of the skills needed to do the job efficiently.

Crossbows, on the other hand, are easy enough to use so that a first time hunter stands a good chance of hitting a deer. In doing so, he might not have the skills needed to pick the proper killing shot, might not have used a sharp broadhead, and may not be able to find the animal once hit. One game manager reported that in one crossbow hunting area, many new crossbow hunters "thought their crossbows would shoot like a .30-06 and this caused some problems".

This places an increased burden on state hunter education departments to see that new crossbow hunters practice their sport efficiently and responsibly. Most states include an introduction to bowhunting in their general hunter education courses and recommend that bowhunters take a "post-graduate" class. An example is the National Bowhunter Education Foundation's 8-10 hour course.

The NBEF does not currently plan to include crossbows or crossbow hunting in its program but some similar type of training should be mandatory for first time crossbow hunters.

Implications for Enforcement Agencies

The question of expanded crossbow use has several important implications for state enforcement agencies. The first is the greater number of hunters that may need to be policed.

Crossbows may also require a greater effort in enforcing equipment restrictions. Most restrictions on handbows relate to the lower end of their capability such as using a certain minimum weight of bow. Since most bowhunters recognize that heavier weights of bows are more effective, they strive to use the heavier weights and enforcement of minimum restrictions is generally not a problem.

Many crossbow restrictions might relate to enforcing upper equipment limits. Many states might choose to limit the upper draw weight of crossbows, for example, to maintain some parity with handbows. There

would then be a bias in favor of crossbow hunters cheating since higher weight crossbows would be more effective.

The greatest concern that most states have expressed over expanded crossbow hunting is that of increased poaching by unlicensed hunters. The experience of Ohio and other states that allow crossbow hunting is that poaching is not a significant problem. This presumably is because crossbows do not drop an animal in its tracks and poachers would need to wait and trail the animal which they are not likely to do. There might be some increase due to wider crossbow ownership but this may not be significant.

Of greater importance might be the increased number of infractions by licensed hunters. Crossbows can be shot very accurately from vehicles and some licensed crossbow hunters might be tempted to shoot at deer from their vehicle, either during or after legal shooting hours. Licensed hunters might feel less fear of doing this since they could say they had shot the animal during legal shooting hours and were just trailing it after dark.

If crossbows are allowed in firearms seasons but not archery seasons, some hunters might be tempted to use them in the early season anyway. Since they are quiet and leave an arrow wound as with a handbow, this would be hard to police. Several shooters in our tests made off-handed remarks about this which shows that they had at least thought about the possibilities (crossbows are not legal in any season in Texas).

Ethical Considerations

The major ethical consideration concerning crossbows is their possible use by persons who are not able to cock them. Anyone can load and shoot a firearm. Persons who cannot pull a handbow cannot hunt with one. The crossbow is unique in that it can be shot by someone who is not capable of cocking it. If they were to wound an animal they would not be able to cock it and dispatch the animal without help from someone else. If mechanical cocking devices are allowed, there is the potential for much higher energy crossbows which would increase their superiority over handbows.

Safety Considerations

Crossbows are less safe than handbows simply because they have all the possibilities for misuse that handbows do plus a few more. The major difference is that crossbows can be carried cocked whereas handbows cannot. This allows them to be accidentally discharged. If carried cocked and loaded, as many hunters do, accidental discharge could result in the wounding and death of some hunters. There are documented cases of this in the literature. Even if a crossbow is carried without an arrow on the string, accidental discharge of a 125-225 pound crossbow can cause injury to a shooter. Mechanically cocked crossbows are currently available that pull can up to 800 pounds and some Medieval crossbows pulled several times this amount.

We had several incidences of crossbows accidentally discharging during our tests despite very stringent safety practices. One of these resulted in injury to a shooter when he got his thumb in front of the string as it passed (despite the safety being "on").

Given the fact that modern crossbows have the penetrating power of a large-bore rifle, the trigger and safety mechanisms on most current models leave much to be desired. Most are made of plastic or low quality (compared to firearms) metal stampings which are subject to wear or damage.

Professor Thornton tested a large number of crossbows in his study* and concluded that safety was a major problem. He felt that some of the newer designs had many of the safety problems solved, but the ones we examined still had many problems. Our subjective opinion is that crossbows have a much greater potential for injury than either handbows or firearms. Most of these would not be life threatening. At least one company we spoke with has made a decision not to market a crossbow it developed due to the fear of lawsuits from injured shooters.

Economic Considerations

If expanded crossbow hunting were to draw more hunters into the sport, and there was a special license or fee required, the state might expect an increase in total revenues. This might be offset, however, by a lower revenue-per-kill from crossbow hunters compared to handbow hunters, and by higher management and law enforcement costs.

In our simulation, average beginning crossbow hunters expended \$496 per kill compared to \$1,360 per kill for average experienced handbow hunters (based on assumed rates of expenditure). For expected future equipment, average beginning crossbow hunters expended \$227 per kill compared to \$1,049 for handbow hunters.

Philosophical Considerations

The pro-crossbow and anti-crossbow factions can be divided most effectively by their philosophy towards the sport. The pro-crossbow faction feels that bowhunting should not be hard to learn and this would allow the sport to grow. The anti-crossbow faction feels that bowhunting should demand some measure of physical and personal dedication and is not for everyone.

The current controversy is not one simply of crossbows vs. handbows but centers around the larger question of how much technology is too much in a "primitive" sport. To a lesser degree, the same question continues to be debated by the handbow hunting community and there is a growing movement back to traditional equipment and traditional archery values.

* See Phase I report

In 1988 the state of Washington and the prestigious Pope and Young Club adopted precedent setting measures designed to limit bowhunting technology. After it's current recording period, the Pope and Young Club will no longer accept trophies taken with handbows having greater than 65% reduction in peak force or having any type of electronic device attached. Washington took this a step farther by outlawing the same equipment, and several other states are considering similar measures.

Every hunter has his personal views on the subject and neither is right or wrong in a strictly philosophical sense. The point we want to make here is that IF the states should decide to limit archery technology, crossbows are a natural place to start as they represent a major step forward in making the sport technologically easier.

A second consideration is the growing attitude in our society that every individual should be guaranteed the right to do whatever he wants. In our context, many people feel that they should have the right to hunt in the extended archery season even though, for whatever reason, they do not want to hunt with a handbow.

Again, we do not wish to discuss whether this is right or wrong. The point we wish to make is that the rights of potential crossbow hunters should be balanced against those of existing or potential handbow hunters. Expanding crossbow hunting may have little impact on handbow hunters in some cases but in others, they could be impacted significantly.

Lastly, one game department official expressed the following personal viewpoint which some states may wish to consider:

"Having dealt with public attitudes and perceptions for many years, I believe that public opposition to crossbows might force a reduction in hunter recreation days and/or other restrictions even if your study would prove that they are no more efficient or even less efficient in killing deer than hand held bows. A strong perception of gun-like efficiency along with a 'don't confuse me with the facts' attitude would prevail over a supportive study."

"We already have such perceptions and attitudes regarding compound bows, bow sights and other gadgetry in modern bowhunting compared with recurve or straight bows shot instinctively. Up to now, we have been able to resist adding restrictions, but legalizing crossbows is very likely to push attitudes over the edge of tolerance."

Use By The Handicapped

Eleven states allow hunting with crossbows by handicapped persons in early archery seasons. In these states, generally fewer than 100 permits are issued annually so that the question of crossbow use by the handicapped is really peripheral to the larger issue of use by the general population. Pro-crossbow proponents are trying to get

crossbows legalized in several states as a foot-in-the-door tactic and anti-crossbow proponents are opposing it on the same grounds. This implies that the states should be aware of the intent of any special interest groups in this area.

The literature indicates that many handicapped persons cannot use handbows but that many can and, in some cases, handheld bows are easier to use than a crossbow. A blanket legalization of crossbows, therefore, is not the answer and more study is required on the subject than has been done to date.

If handicapped persons are allowed to use crossbows in early archery seasons, the states should more precisely define a "handicap" and tighten permitting requirements to insure compliance. They should either restrict crossbow permits to persons with permanent handicaps or at least tighten requirements on temporary handicaps such as tendonitis or bursitis to insure that some hunters do not violate the intent of the law.

In Which Seasons Do Crossbows Belong?

Most of the controversy over crossbows comes down to the question of in which seasons, if any, they should be allowed. The decision to expand or restrict future crossbow use must be made individually by each state according to its own circumstances and criteria.

Two traditional criteria are "minimizing the impact on wildlife resources" and "maximizing hunter recreation". If either of these criteria are used, the data suggest that crossbows should be restricted to existing firearms or primitive weapon seasons. In our simulations, beginning crossbow shooters expended only 24%-37% of the hunter-recreation-days that experienced handbow hunters did to harvest the same number of deer.

Allowing crossbow hunting in existing archery seasons could raise harvest rates and result in shortening of seasons. Assume that 100,000 handbow hunters take 20,000 deer (20% success rate) in a 30 day archery-only season (3,000,000 potential hunter-recreation-days). If crossbows are allowed in the same season, assume that 100,000 new hunters are converted from the firearms ranks and have a per-hunter success rate of twice times that of handbow hunters. The crossbow hunters would take an additional 40,000 deer in the same 30 days for a total harvest of 60,000 deer for both groups. Alternately, if management goals were to remove only the original harvest of 20,000 deer, the season would have to be restricted to 10 days and the potential hunter-recreation-days would be reduced to 1/3 of the original.

There are mitigating factors, such as whether any of the crossbow kills might have replaced a firearm kill, but in general, the greater efficiency of crossbows should cause the total number of hunter-recreation-days to be reduced for a fixed harvest. Crossbows cannot be expected to compete successfully with centerfire rifles but might be able to do so with shotguns, muzzle loaders or pistols, and some data

support this. Even if this is not the case, they are more closely compared to these weapons, except in appearance, than they are to handbows.

Recommendations for Game Management Professionals

The following are our general recommendations for game management professionals:

(1) React Only to a Valid Demand for Crossbow Hunting by Sportsmen

Actual demand for expanded crossbow seasons by sportsmen is very low in all but a few states. The over-riding implication for game managers at this time is that the crossbow issue should be handled cautiously and that states should react to a valid demand by sportsmen for expanded seasons rather than to other outside pressures. One biologist we spoke with told us that his department was under intense pressure to legalize crossbows. When we asked how many people were involved, he replied "only about six or seven but they are real vocal about it".

The natural reaction of many states might be to react to pressures by allowing crossbow hunting on a "trial basis" for a few years to see how it goes. If this happens, there is a danger of creating a constituency that may not exist at present. If the state decides later to restrict crossbow hunting, it might then be difficult.

(2) License Handbow and Crossbow Hunters Separately; Gather Data Carefully

Crossbow hunters should be licensed separately from handbow hunters, or a special stamp required, and adequate data should be collected to establish the impact of crossbow hunting. This would still allow overlapping of handbow and crossbow seasons if desired by the state. Arkansas currently has this arrangement.

In gathering harvest data, consideration should be given as to how the data is gathered and whether there is any bias to it. There have been allegations that in Ohio some crossbow kills have been checked in as handbow kills to lower the reported crossbow harvest, and that some handbow kills have been checked in as crossbow kills to counter this trend. A simple change in procedures could solve this or similar problems.

(3) Restrict Crossbows to Firearms Seasons Until Adequate Data Is Gathered

Crossbows should be restricted to firearms seasons until adequate data is gathered on their effectiveness. In order to accurately measure the effectiveness of crossbows themselves, adequate time should be given to allow crossbow hunters to develop the necessary skills for archery hunting. This might take 5-10 years to become apparent in harvest data.

(4) Make Crossbow Hunter Education Mandatory

Crossbow hunters should be required to take a mandatory 8-10 hour class which covers crossbow hunting only. At a minimum, first time purchasers of crossbow hunting licenses should be required to take the class. Although this cannot be expected to take the place of in-field experience, it will at least make hunters aware of the special requirements of hunting with an arrow.

(5) Include Technical Restrictions

If crossbows are allowed to be used in early archery seasons, equipment restrictions should be passed so that there is some parity with handbows. These might include limiting the maximum draw weight to 125 pounds or less and disallowing the use of mechanical cocking devices, glass sights, glass sights with any magnification, or any electronics.

There also should be a minimum arrow weight of at least 400-500 grains. This would help insure that the arrow would have adequate penetration and would help mitigate the flatter trajectory of crossbows, especially for future designs which will rely on very light weight arrows to achieve flat trajectories. An alternate possibility to restricting draw weight is to restrict initial velocity ("muzzle velocity") to some reasonable value such as 200 or 250 feet per second.

(6) Base Decisions on Maximum Available Technology

When making decisions on future crossbow use, an effort should be made to determine what the existing state-of-the-art is for both crossbows and handbows. Just as most handbow hunters have chosen to hunt with the latest equipment, most crossbow hunters can be expected to hunt with the best performing crossbows. As time goes on, crossbow performances will increase more than handbow performances so that this will become increasingly important.

If game department officials do not have the time to research the subject on their own, they should at least base their decisions on equal representation from all sides of the issue. In one case reported, pro-crossbow enthusiasts gave a presentation to a state game department using an 80-pound 1960 vintage crossbow and the state was considering expanding crossbow use. An anti-crossbow group gave a later presentation using a 175-pound compound, laser sighted, bipod equipped crossbow purchased from an archery store and the proposal was defeated.

There is currently a lot of hype on both sides of the issue and this should be disregarded in favor of proven scientific fact.

(7) Consider the Impact of Increased Harvests on the Wildlife Resource

Game managers should keep in mind that whatever the final harvest numbers turn out to be, expanded crossbow use can be expected to result in ~~some~~ increase in harvest. They should consider both the potential per-hunter success rate and the total harvest when deciding if crossbows meet their state's criteria.

(8) Consider Economics and Enforcement Costs

Expanded crossbow hunting might result in increased revenues from new hunters but this might be mitigated by a lower revenue-per-kill for crossbows, and higher associated management and enforcement costs. There might also be increased enforcement costs due to the increased number of hunters and the special problems of crossbow hunting. Both of these factors should be considered in any decisions to expand crossbow hunting.

APPENDIX
SUMMARIES OF FINDINGS FROM
THE PHASE I-IV REPORTS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Based on a preponderance of information presented by pro-crossbow, neutral, and anti-crossbow factions, the crossbow is a superior weapon to the handheld bow. The crossbow was developed during the Middle Ages as an improvement to the handheld bow and maintains many of the same advantages today. In many respects the performances of modern day crossbows, although greatly superior to those of a decade ago, do not match those of Medieval design.

The advantages of the crossbow are its ease of learning and use by the average shooter, its ability to be shot from a rest, its rigidly controlled internal ballistics, its minimal required movement for the first shot, and its greater driving energy which results in a faster, flatter trajectory and lower requirement for accurate range estimation. The capabilities of the crossbow lie between the handheld bow and a muzzle loading rifle or slug shotgun. In terms of ease of learning and use, it is more closely compared to the shotgun. In terms of velocity and trajectory, it is more closely compared to the handheld bow.

The crossbow does not make a good poachers weapon because it does not drop an animal in its tracks but it does have a greater potential for misuse in several other areas. Since it can be carried cocked and loaded while the handheld bow cannot, it has a greater potential for accidents.

The optimum range for the handheld bow is 10-25 yards for most shooters and its maximum effective range is 30-40 yards. The optimum range for the crossbow extends to 60 yards for most shooters and its maximum effective range extends to beyond 80 yards. Individual ranges will vary according to each shooter's abilities and response to the excitement of the shot. Based on maximum range, the crossbow hunter can cover over four times the area of the handbow hunter and can accurately hit over four times the game animals in his area of coverage. Since limitations of terrain will not allow all game to be shot at extremes of the coverage area, however, this probably represents an upper limit for the differences in harvest numbers between the weapons (current technology).

Due to inadequate data, harvest statistics provided by the states are inconclusive on the subject of relative effectiveness between the weapons. Preliminary kill data suggest that crossbows may be anywhere from 50% as effective to 250% as effective as handheld bows in the hands of the average hunter. This may be biased by the lower level of experience for crossbow hunters as a group. After adjusting for experience, the data suggest that crossbows may be between 80% and 400% as effective

as handheld bows. For experience level and all other factors being equal, the crossbow's advantages should result in some measurable differences in harvest numbers.

The large percentage growth in crossbow kills in states such as Ohio, where widespread crossbow hunting during archery season has been allowed for several years, may be due more to the large number of hunters that are being drawn into the sport by its relative ease and by the lure of a longer season. To date, the deer herds in states allowing crossbow hunting have not been adversely affected. Officials point out, however, that this may not be true in the future as crossbow designs are improved and as crossbow hunters grow in numbers and experience.

These preliminary findings are based on limited data and the weight of subjective expert opinion. The remaining phases of the project will gather quantitative data on hunter performance with both weapons and on the effects of current and future crossbow designs on harvest statistics.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report describes the second phase of a four part project designed to assess the effectiveness of modern hunting crossbows. Phase II was conducted to determine the performances of typical handbows and crossbows when shot without major human error, and to assess their future performance potential.

Accuracy

Three typical crossbows and two handbows were shot at common hunting ranges using different weights of arrows. Both types of weapons were found to be very accurate. Shot from fixtures designed to allow error sources common to both weapons but to eliminate those that are not common, the crossbows were able to shoot groups at 50 yards of 1.3 inches or less 90% of the time. The handbows were able to shoot groups at 50 yards of 3.2 inches or less 90% of the time.

The handbows were found to be sensitive to some sources of error which the crossbows were not and which resulted in larger shot dispersions than crossbows, especially in the lateral direction. When compared at equal shot dispersions, the crossbows were found to have over twice the effective range of the handbows. Mathematical extrapolations to the data indicate that differences in grouping for handbows and crossbows might increase at greater distances.

No difference was found for crossbows in the grouping of field-tipped and broadhead-tipped arrows as long as the crossbows were adequately tuned and maintained. Handbows were not shot using broadheads.

Trajectory and Energy Loss

The average crossbow of today has a higher initial energy than the average handbow and maintains a higher energy over normal hunting ranges. This will result in superior penetration and trajectory for similar weights of arrows.

The trajectory of any arrow or bolt can be accurately predicted using conventional engineering mechanics theory. This demonstrates the validity of calculating trajectories in future work.

Future Performance

The technology exists to produce faster crossbows that will shoot low drag bolts at flat trajectories compared to handbow arrows. Given adequate market forces to warrant their development, and the lack of legal restrictions on performance, future crossbow designs will be much improved. The future potential for handbows, on the other hand, will be limited by the force the archer can pull, and since they are already highly evolved, improvements in performance will be smaller.

The basic design of crossbows, plus the fact that they can store more energy than handbows, will allow them to take better advantage of future improvements in materials and design. As velocities increase, it will become easier to stabilize bolts so that aerodynamically efficient designs can be developed. Shot from high energy crossbows, future generations of bolts can be very light and still retain good impact energy.

For any type of bow, shooting a lighter arrow or bolt means that shooting efficiency will be reduced and the bow will have to absorb and dissipate increased residual energy without adverse effect. For conventional limb-type crossbows, this will mean the development of better limbs made from newer materials and novel approaches for absorbing energy. For some of the alternative ballista designs, the technology to absorb high energy levels, and thus to achieve high velocities, is available now.

Arrows have been shot at near 500 fps using mechanically stored energy. The technological limit on velocity seems to be 700-800 fps based on drag. These latter velocities will probably never be approached due to a practical limit on stored energy for production crossbows and a steep decline in shooting efficiency as higher velocity projectiles are shot.

Based on engineering calculations and discussions with archery engineers, we feel that future production crossbows might exceed velocities of 500 fps for mechanically cocked models and 435 fps for handcocked models. More realistic values for the near future are 465 fps for mechanically cocked crossbows and 415 fps for handcocked models. Oneida Labs is reported to have a hand-cocked prototype at present that shoots 400 fps.

Top performing handbows of the future might shoot at a velocity of 280 fps, with 265 fps being a more realistic value for the near term.

Holding for a lower chest hit, an expert shooter using a 500 fps crossbow and a low drag bolt could hit a deer's kill zone at ranges of zero to 82 yards without having to make any estimate of the range. Using a 425 fps handcocked crossbow, he could hit the deer's kill zone at ranges of zero to 70 yards. An expert shooter using a 275 fps handbow could hit a deer's kill zone at ranges of zero to 45 yards without having to estimate the range.

Based on these distances, the crossbow hunter would have almost twice the range of the handbow hunter and could cover an area roughly 3-1/3 times for equal shot grouping. If the crossbow's greater accuracy, its greater ease of use for most shooters and its greater use of accuracy-aiding accessories are included in the comparison, the advantage in favor of the crossbow would increase.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report describes the third phase of a four phase project designed to assess the effectiveness of modern hunting crossbows. Phase III was conducted to begin building a database on the accuracy and range estimating abilities of crossbow and handbow shooters under typical shooting conditions.

Accuracy and Effective Range

Accuracy data reported are based on a total of 2,034 shots made by 57 crossbow and 56 handbow shooters at distances of 20 through 60 yards. Crossbow shooters ranged in experience with firearms from beginner through expert. All were beginners with crossbows. Handbow shooters ranged in experience with handbows from beginner through expert.

Crossbow shooters outperformed handbow shooters at all levels of experience. Crossbow shooters having no previous experience with any type of weapon had average shot groupings that were slightly better than top competitive handbow shooters having many years of experience and who had taken many thousands of practice shots. Crossbow shooters with some firearms experience significantly outperformed all handbow shooters at all distances.

Handbow accuracies varied widely according to shooter experience whereas crossbow accuracies were relatively uniform between experience levels. Crossbow shooters performed better at all ranges when shooting from a rest. Handbow shooters using release aids shot better than those shooting with fingers; sight shooters shot better than those shooting without sights. Crossbow shooters shooting offhand (worst case) performed better than handbow shooters shooting with sights and release aids (best case).

If measured at equal shot dispersions, crossbow shooters had 1.1 to 6.8 times the effective range of handbow shooters depending upon the experience of the shooters used for the comparison. For typical hunters -- those having firearm or handbow experience but who are not competitive shooters -- crossbow shooters had shot groups at 60 yards that were equivalent to the groups of handbow shooters at 26 yards (2.2 times the effective range).

The effective range for crossbow shooters was estimated to be 50-81 yards and for handbow shooters it was 12-45 yards depending on the experience levels of the shooters. For typical shooters, the effective range for crossbows was 64 yards and for handbows it was 29 yards. This agrees closely with subjective estimates of effective range given in the Phase I report by industry experts.

Accuracy values are based on shooting at known distances. If shooting were done at unknown distances, the actual effective ranges would be lower for each weapon. Since crossbows have a flatter trajectory than handbows, however, the effect of range estimation errors would be less and the crossbows would increase their relative advantage.

These findings are based on a conservative testing approach. If a larger, more representative sampling of hunter populations were included in the tests, it is expected that the quantitative differences between handbow and crossbow shooters would increase.

Range Estimation

Range estimation results are based on 1,286 range estimates made by experienced handbow hunters at typical shooting distances of 15-35 yards. Hunters were able to judge range accurately to within 10% of the actual distance 40% of the time, to within 20% of the actual distance 75% of the time, and to within 30% of the actual distance 89% of the time.

Future Work

In Phase IV, differences in expected harvest rates for handbow and crossbow hunters will be studied for different sets of conditions.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This report describes the fourth and final phase of a project designed to assess the effectiveness of modern hunting crossbows. In this phase, accuracy and range estimation data collected in Phase III were incorporated into a computer simulated hunt. Handbow shooters were presented with shots at random distances and several kill and economic statistics were calculated for the hunt as a whole.

All shots were then repeated using the same distances and range estimation errors except that crossbows instead of handbows were used. The results allow for a unique comparison of the relative differences in harvest potential between the weapons.

The simulation model was tested against three sets of kill data encompassing several thousand reported kills and showed a high degree of predictive ability.

Current Technology

Three comparisons were made using average trajectories for current equipment. A Realistic comparison was made assuming shooters of average ability, a combination of shooting positions, and a combination of known and unknown distances. Maximum Difference and Minimum Difference comparisons were made using conditions selected to simulate the most extreme conditions that could occur.

Under the Realistic comparison, handbow hunters expended between 2.7 and 4.1 times the number of hunter-recreation-days per kill as crossbow hunters (unknown and known distance cases), and provided 2.7 to 4.1 times the revenue per kill to state and local economies. The average distance of kill for handbow hunters (unknown distance case) was 19 yards, the most frequent distance of kill was 10-15 yards and 90% of the kills were made at less than 32 yards. The average distance of kill for crossbow hunters was 33 yards, the most frequent distance of kill was 10-35 yards and 90% of the kills were made at less than 59 yards. These values agree closely with data available in the literature.

The Minimum Difference comparison was performed using crossbow shooters having no experience with weapons of any type, top competitive handbow shooters, and with crossbow shooters shooting all shots offhand. All shots were assumed to be from unknown distances. Hunter-recreation-days per kill and revenue per kill were approximately the same for the two groups.

The Maximum Difference comparison was performed using crossbow shooters having competitive rifle experience pitted against beginners with handbows. Crossbow shooters shot all shots from a rest and all shots were from known distances. Hunter-recreation-days per kill and revenue per kill for handbow hunters were almost 50 times greater than for crossbow hunters.

Kill statistics for the Realistic comparison closely agree with data presented in the previous phases of research. Kill distances agree with accuracy data collected during Phase III, with subjective expert opinion from Phase I, and with available field data from Phase I. Relative harvest rates between the two weapons agree with state harvest statistics (after adjusting for experience levels) presented in Phase I. The Realistic scenario should be an accurate comparison of the two weapons for hunters under the same conditions and with equal hunting experience.

Future Technology

Phase II work suggested that crossbows have more potential for improvement in the future than handbows. To assess what effects this might have, all simulations for current equipment were repeated using the expected trajectories for future equipment. All other factors were kept the same.

Both handbow and crossbow hunters had higher success rates but crossbow success rates increased by a greater amount. Hunter-recreation-days per kill decreased by 30% for handbow hunters and 120% for crossbow hunters. The Average Distance of Kill, Most Frequent Distance of Kill and the Distance for 90% of Kills were relatively unchanged for handbow hunters but increased 10%-20% for crossbow hunters.

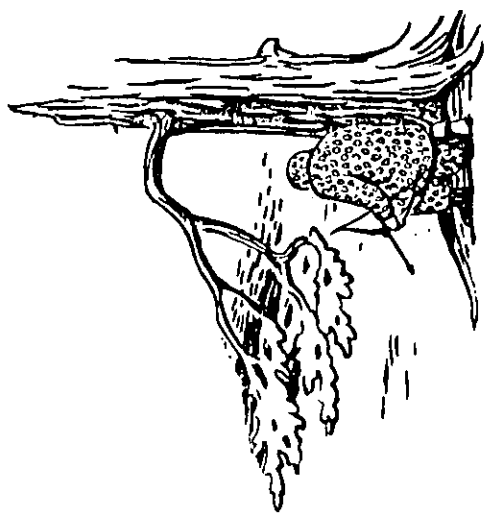
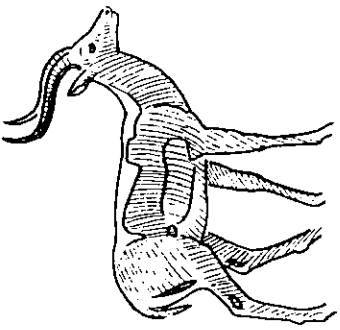
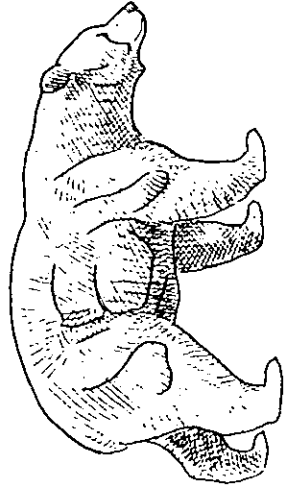
For the Realistic case using future equipment, handbow hunters can expect to have 3.8 to 4.6 times the number of hunter-recreation-days per kill as crossbow hunters; state and local economies can expect to receive 3.8 to 4.6 times the revenue per kill from handbow hunters as from crossbow hunters. Percentage variations between crossbow and handbow hunters for the Minimum Difference and Maximum Difference cases were approximately the same as for current equipment.

Conservative Approach

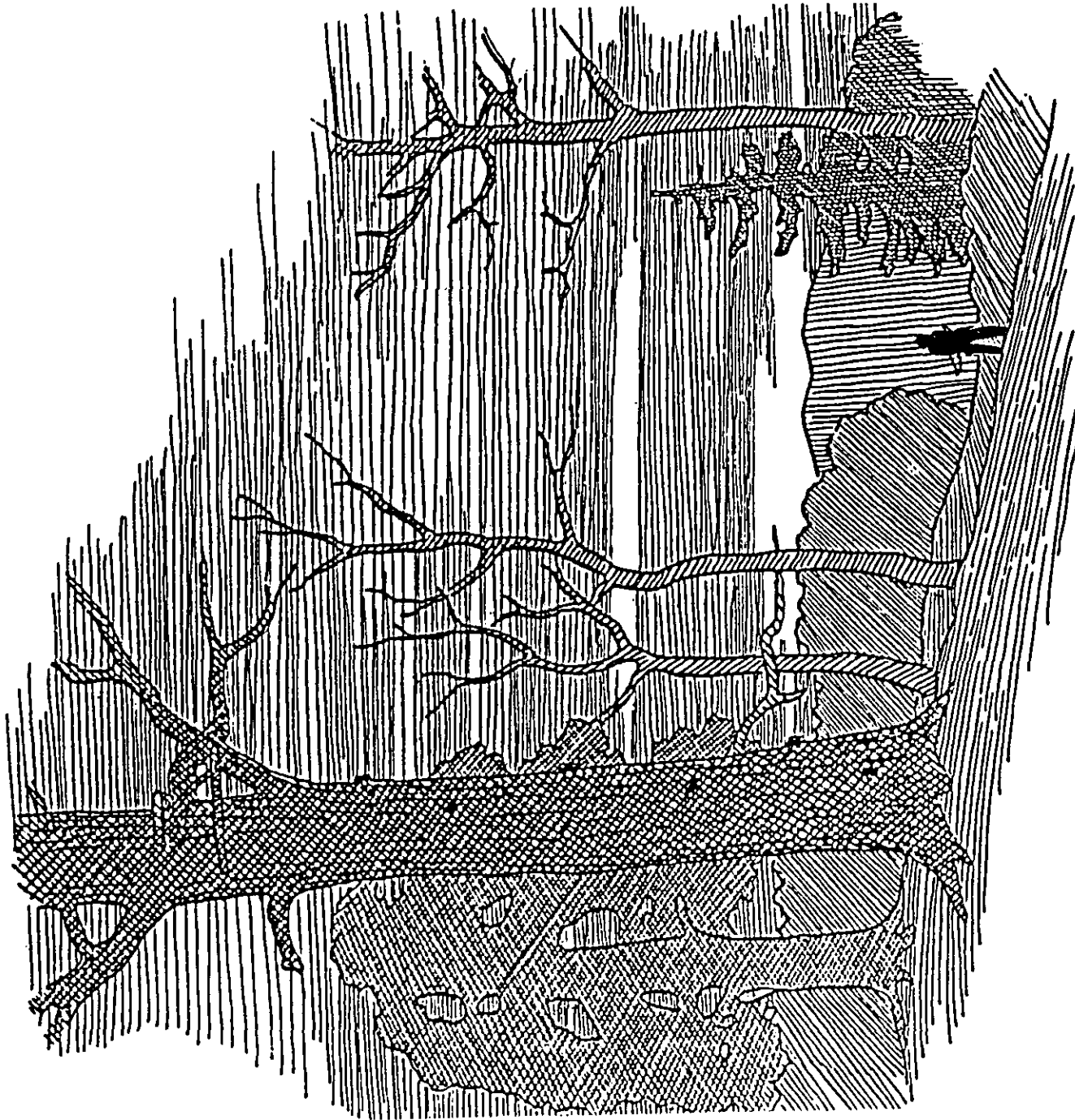
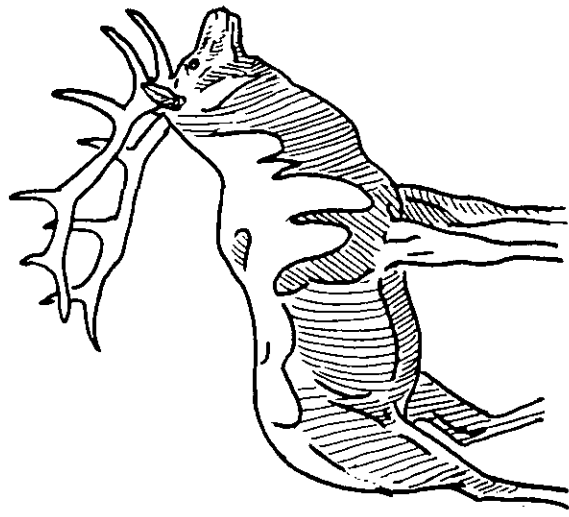
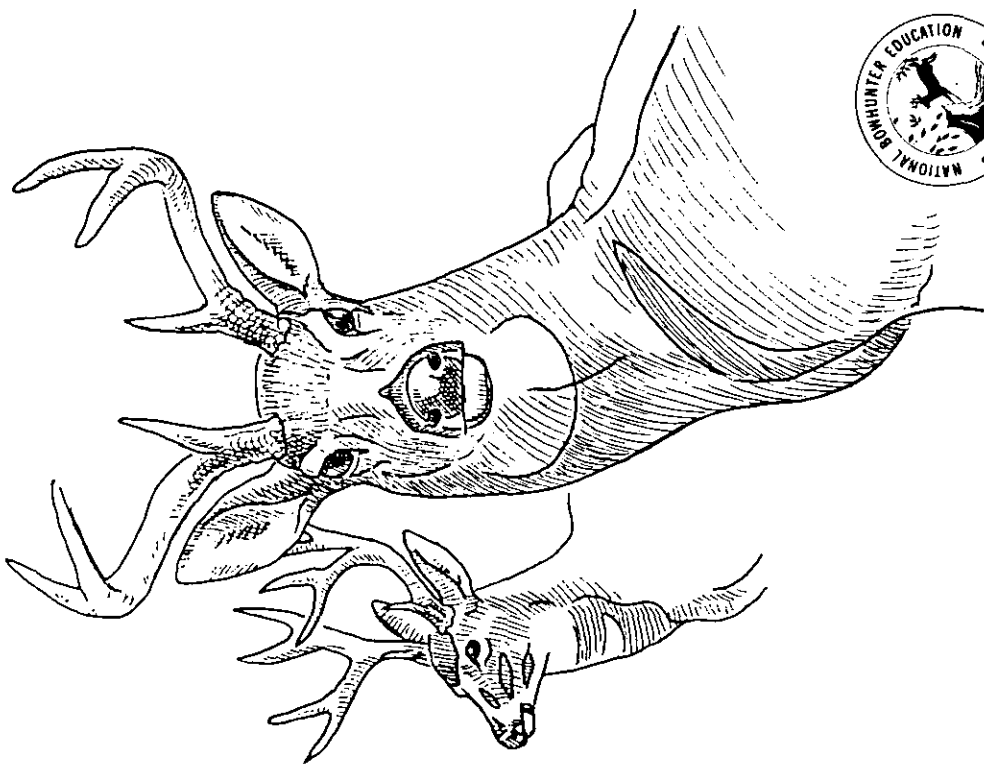
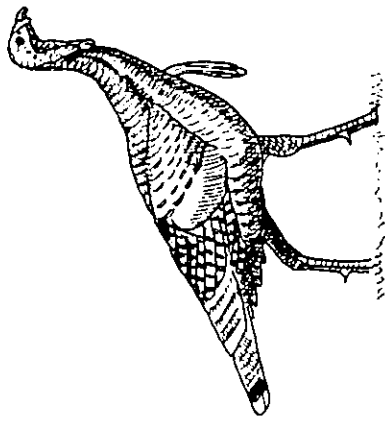
The results given are based on a conservative approach which is designed to minimize the expected differences between crossbows and handbows. They are based on Phase III data which were developed using a conservative approach, and they do not consider several advantages of use that crossbows have in the field. It is expected that a real-life hunt conducted under the simulation conditions would result in greater differences between handbow and crossbow hunters than calculated.

Implications for Game Management Professionals

A summary of the project as a whole and its implications for game management professionals will be issued in the near future.



INTERNATIONAL BOWHUNTER EDUCATION MANUAL





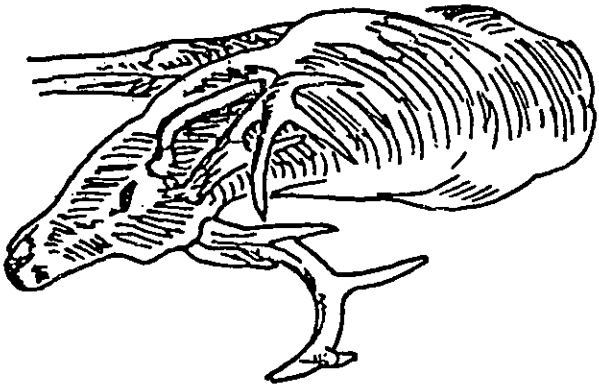
Provided for Bowhunters by the National Bowhunter Education Foundation
as the Reference Manual for the National Bowhunter Education Program.



Contents approved by the Hunter Education Association

4th Revised Edition—Twenty-Seventh Printing—January 1995
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THE BOWHUNTER'S CREED

In trying to adopt your own code of responsible behavior when bowhunting,
it may be wise to consider the following statements, which make up the National
Bowhunter Education Foundation "Bowhunter's Creed":

I firmly resolve, without reservation, to uphold the following bowhunting
principals:

That I will support national, state, and provincial regulatory agencies and
conservation organizations in the propagation and management of all game.

That I will at all times actively support and promote hunting with the bow.

That I will abide by current game regulations and at all times conduct myself
as a sportsman so as not to bring discredit to the bowhunting fraternity.

That I will respect landowners' rights.

That I will assist all bowhunters in locating places to hunt, but I will not impose
myself knowingly on another bowhunter.

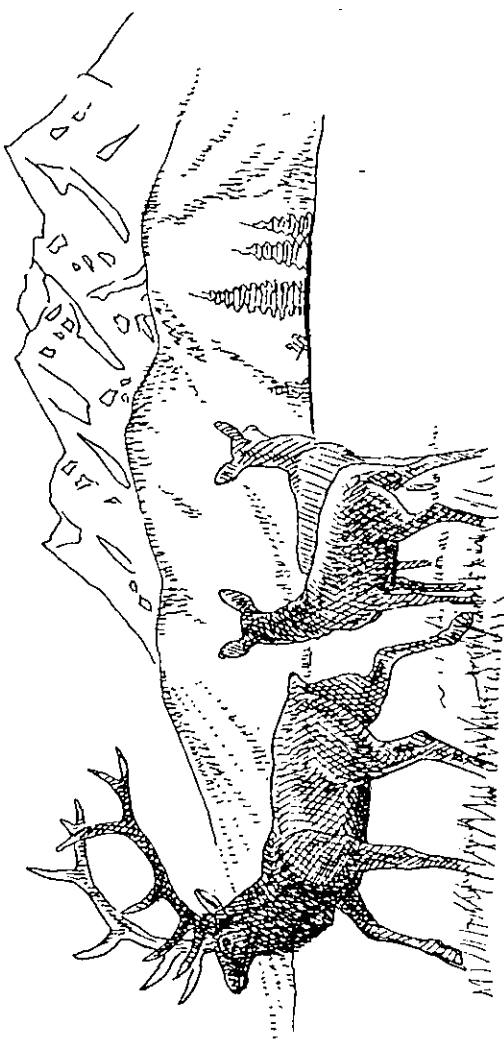
That I will enjoy the challenge of the hunt and will study the habits of the game
I hunt.

That I will use legal archery equipment and will search long and diligently
to track down and recover any wounded game.

That I will not undertake or commit any act which could be considered as
detrimental to the ancient and honorable art of bowhunting.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY to participate in and benefit from
programs of the National Bowhunter Education Foundation is
available to all individuals without regard to race, color,
national origin, sex, age, or handicap.

DEDICATIONS and APPRECIATION

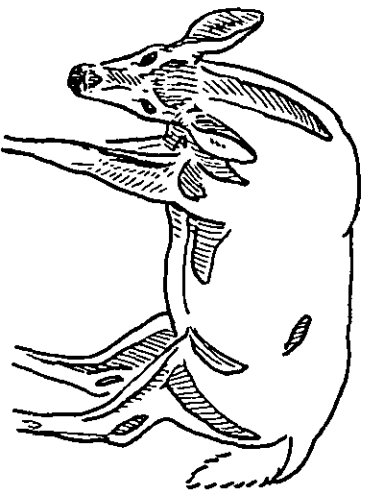
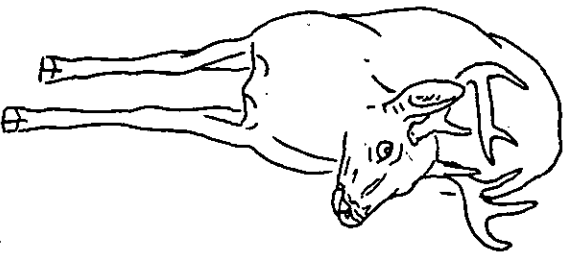


DEDICATED TO BILL WADSWORTH, FOUNDER AND FATHER OF THE NATIONAL BOWHUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM, whose tireless energy, boundless enthusiasm and love for the sport of bowhunting stand as a shining challenge to us all.

Dedicated to the thousands of volunteers who give their time and skill to make this program successful.

Our sincere appreciation to Wayne Trimm, artist and bowhunter, for his skill, time and energy in providing the many sketches and illustrations that appear throughout this manual.

With appreciation to Jim Barnhart, bowhunter, writer and educator, for acting as Editor on the Manual revision project.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

FOR THIS MANUAL:

To the many experienced and dedicated bowhunters, both unaffiliated and from all state and national organizations, who have contributed information to this book. It is no longer possible to include the names of individuals because the list continues to grow each year.

To the New York State Field Archery and Bowhunter Association, which sponsored and published the first Bowhunter Education Book for bowhunters.

To the National Field Archery Association, which was responsible for the first National Bowhunter Education Program.

To the forerunner of this manual, *The First International Bowhunter Education Manual: Bowhunting Deer*, written and edited by Bill Wadsworth.

To the Advisory Committee for the National Bowhunter Education Foundation: Art Patton, Chairman; Janet George; Fred Richter; Rick Lemon; Ron Larche; Jim Jones; Len Cardinale; Jim Barnhart and Bill Wadsworth.

To the Hunter Education Association, formerly the North American Association of Hunter Safety Coordinators, and its many Hunter Safety and Training members who have given support, encouragement, experience, and guidance during the development of this program.

To all national and state bowhunting organizations whose contributions and informative know-how have assisted in its development and administration.

To the volunteer Directors of the National Bowhunter Education Foundation.

16. _____

17. _____ (T-F)

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

21. _____ (T-F)

22. _____ (T-F)

23. _____ (T-F)

24. _____

25. _____

After arrowing an animal, the hunter should wait and do the following things in which order?

- a-Look for blood
- b-Look for your arrow
- c-Go for help if needed
- d-Take a compass reading of the animal's last sighting and/or sound.
- e-Follow the blood trail

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

When the arrowed animal has been found, it is important to remove all of the internal organs and cool the animal carcass as quickly as possible.

CHAPTER VI-WHAT IF IT HAPPENED TO YOU?

What should be the immediate treatment for a severe cut?

- a-A tightly wrapped tourniquet
- b-Pouring alcohol directly on the wound
- c-Packing the cut with mud and then wrapping it
- d-Direct pressure on the cut and seek assistance.

Every bowhunter normally wears or carries a number of articles of clothing and equipment which may be used for first aid.

Name at least four.

Answer four, of the most important survival items every bowhunter should carry with them while bowhunting.

One of the best ways to determine if a person has a serious spinal injury after a fall or accident is to ask them to wiggle their hands and feet.

A pair of normal, healthy deer with no disease, predation, hunting or unusual deaths will produce a herd of 40 or more deer (including their offspring) in seven years.

UNIT VII-FIELD EXPERIENCE-Part I

Picking a spot is not necessary if you shoot behind the shoulder of a broadside or quartering away deer.

Select four of the most important practices a bowhunter should follow to insure accuracy when bowhunting.

- a-Propor anchor point
- b-The stance
- c-The grip on the bow
- d-The release
- e-Follow through

When inspecting equipment, a bowhunter should look for:

- a-Cracks in arrow shafts
- b-A proper knocking point
- c-Separated bow limb
- d-Frayed bow string

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. _____

25. _____

8. _____

The "unwritten law of a bowhunter" has which of the following meanings to a responsible bowhunter:
a-The first bowhunter to hit a deer may claim it.
b-The last bowhunter to hit a deer may claim it.
c-The first bowhunter to inflict a vital hit leaving a trackable blood trail to the deer.
d-The first bowhunter to reduce the animal to their possession.

9. _____ (T-F)

After learning to shoot a bow, the best practice for bowhunting is to learn to shoot consistently from an average distance, 20 yards, at a spot target. This will increase your bowhunting accuracy.

10. _____

Roving is a, b, c, or d (choose the letter that best fits)
a-Riding the back roads looking for deer.
b-Shooting at special targets.
c-Walking through the woods looking for game.
d-Judging distances and shooting at stumps and imaginary game in the woods.

11. _____

When shooting from a tree stand you should
a-Stand erect.
b-Pick a spot a little high on the game.
c-Aim slightly lower than you would shooting from the ground.
d-Wait for a very close shot.

12. _____ (T-F)

It is acceptable to shoot at game at distances of 50-60 yards if you practice at these distances and can hit a four (4) inch circle consistently.

13. _____

The best way to establish your "known effective range" is to a, b, c, or d (choose the letter that best fits).
a-Do a lot of bowhunting.
b-Practice on life-size targets.
c-Using a life-sized target, slowly increase, vary the distances and angles up to a maximum of 40 yards, or less if you no longer can consistently hit the vital area.
d-Pick a spot on the target or game.

14a. _____

A responsible bowhunter waits for the correct shot.
Which of the following shots would you take when hunting deer?

14b. _____

When hunting elk?
a-Head on chest shot
b-Broadside
c-Quartering away
d-Quartering towards you.

15. _____ (T-F)

After taking a shot, most experienced bowhunters know where their arrow hit the animal and can act accordingly.

INTERNATIONAL BOWHUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM

WHEN TO SHOOT! WHERE TO AIM!

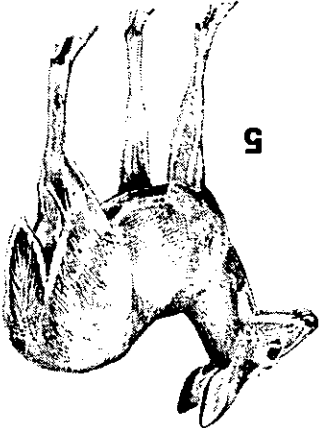
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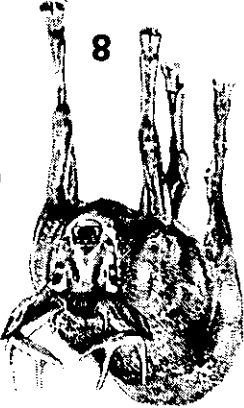
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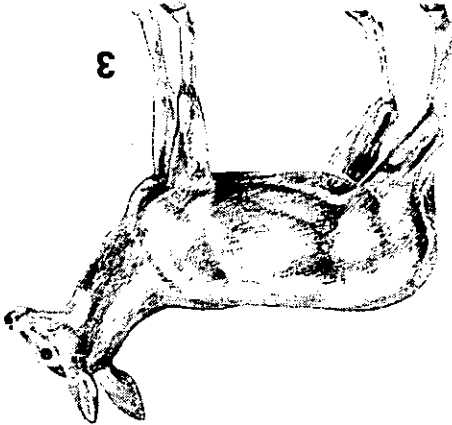
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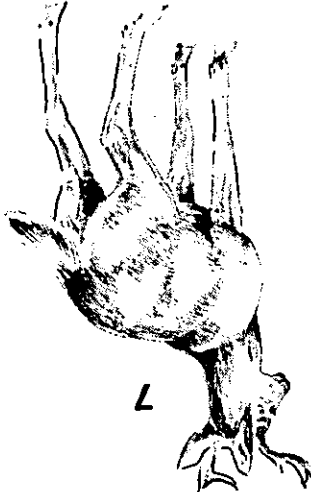
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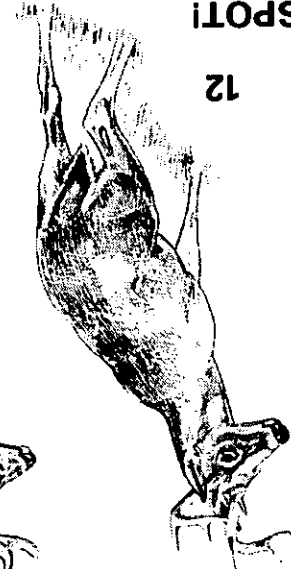
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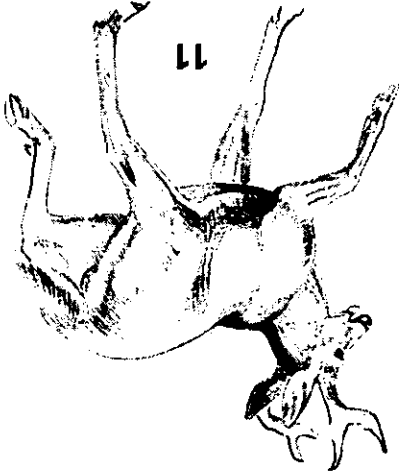
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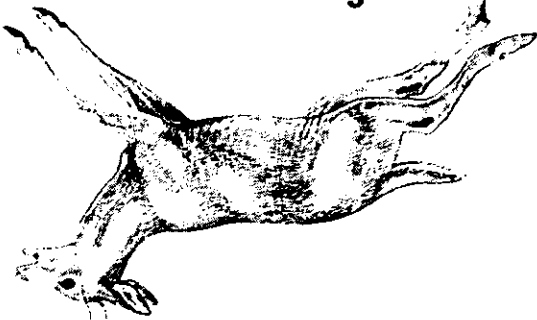
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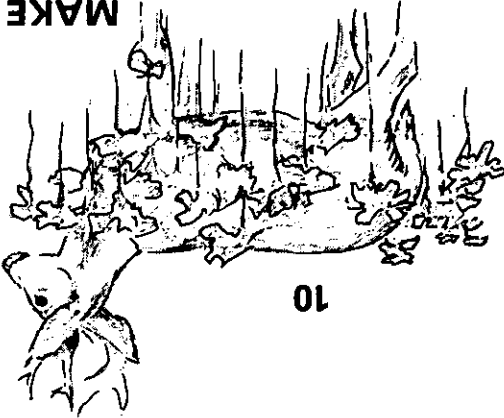
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2



6



10



1

UNIT III-BEFORE YOU HUNT

UNIT IV-WHERE TO AIM -WHEN TO SHOOT

UNIT V -THE HUNT -BOWHUNTING METHODS

PICK A SPOT!

MAKE A CLEAN HIT!

INSTRUCTIONS - These deer are all within 30 yards. Your bow weight is between 40 and 45 pounds. With your pencil place a dotted line where you think the vital area (lungs, liver and heart) is located and mark an "X" where you would prefer to place your arrow.

INTERNATIONAL BOWHUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM

Responsibility Questionnaire (continued)

Your Notes

14. You are blood trailing a wounded animal that you shot a few hours earlier. You look up ahead and see that the blood trail goes into posted property on which you do not have permission to hunt. It is threatening to rain and you feel that if you do not follow the animal immediately you will probably lose it.

You would... 1) go in 2) not go in

15. You are a member of a hunting club and you read in the newspaper one of the active members was arrested by a conservation officer bringing home a deer from a hunting trip with his wife's tag on it. There is no question that his wife was not hunting and had not been with him.

You would... 1) keep him as a member
2) throw him out
3) other

16. Supposing the individual involved is a prominent public official who had used his influence to squelch the whole affair.

You would... 1) in
2) out
3) report him
4) do not report him

17. You and your buddies are brand new hunters and you have just completed the state hunter education program. Not far from town there is a big chunk of posted property that is reportedly full of game. The owner is a manufacturing company whose headquarters are located in a big city miles away. You and your buddy are visiting another young friend at his home and you get to talking about a place to hunt. The father of the friend indicates he knows a farmer whose land backs up on this property and who would not mind your going in through his land. It seems like a good deal with the owners really not interested and quite a ways away.

You would... 1) go
2) not go
3) seek out the owners and ask permission

CHART B

K-33

INTERNATIONAL BOWHUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM

WHEN TO SHOOT! WHERE TO AIM!

NO SHOT

NO SHOT

NO SHOT

Looking at you
Alert!
? the string

Now end - put shot not targets
removed arrows

Big Bows - lots of meat to reach vital area. Wait - probable wound!

Looking at you
Borne - vital area a
to small.
Alert - jump the string.

Wait - Probable wound.

Difficult to guess head to body.
6 Wounding very likely.
Let it go!

NO SHOT

NO SHOT

10

Hard to see vital area - Probable wound.
Wait - Probable wound.

MAKE A CLEAN HIT!

INSTRUCTIONS - These deer are all within 30 yards. Your bow weight is between 40 and 45 pounds. With your pencil place a dotted line where you think the vital area (lungs, liver and heart) is located and mark an "X" where you would prefer to place your arrow.

OK.
if not walking
to fast
Follow through!

Good

7

Good

12 Note how tree stands vital! Hit back to get vitals. enough to get vitals.

Small vital area - neck shot poor for bow. Wait! - Probable wound.

NO SHOT

9

Good
Animal Relaxed

3

Good

8

Animal Relaxed

INTERNATIONAL BOWHUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM

Responsibility Questionnaire (continued)

	Bow or Gun	Your Notes
	<p>11. You decided not to do anything about the trap or the fact that you knew it was there and 2 days later you are in the stand at daybreak and you hear a bunch of turkeys scratching their way towards you. Before you know it, they come out of the corn and one of them is caught in the trap. You have never shot a turkey with either a gun or bow before. The season is open. Would you take a shot?</p> <p>1) Yes 2) No</p> <p>Would you tell anybody about it?</p> <p>1) Yes – Who? 2) No</p>	
	<p>12. You are out hunting for deer with 2 good friends of yours; you have hunted with them 3 or 4 years, ever since you took up hunting as a novice and they taught you a great deal about the sport. One of them shoots a deer and after field dressing it puts it in the car to take home. You were not present when they put the deer in the trunk of the car. A short distance down the road you stop to get some sandwiches out of the trunk and at this point you realize that the deer has no tag on it. You know that a tag is required where you are hunting. You ask your friend about it and he says its early in the season and he didn't want "to waste my tag this early on a doe," besides he indicates you are a good friend of the game warden who would not check us out if you are around.</p> <p>You would... 1) go on home 2) refuse to go until he tags the doe 3) turn them in after telling them you are going to do this</p>	
	<p>13. You are a president of your local hunting club and have been so since you organized it 2 years before. A good friend of yours who taught you a great deal about hunting has been serving as vice-president and is next in line to take over. You feel that two years is enough and do not seek re-election. With your stamp of approval your friend is certain to become the next president. You know that he has been taking 4-5 deer a year when only one is legal. You have a great deal of admiration for his hunting ability and he has passed a lot of skills on to you. The fact that he is a very successful hunter and has taken a number of deer each year is well known by members of the club.</p> <p>You would... 1) support him for president 2) do not support him 3) tell him 4) do not tell him 5) support him if he agrees to change</p>	

INTERNATIONAL BOWHUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM
Responsibility Questionnaire (continued)

Your Notes

- Bow
7. Your state or province has just changed the legal bowhunting hours to "sunrise to sunset" to conform with the firearms requirements. This eliminates two prime bowhunting periods allowed in many other states, one half hour before sunrise to one half hour after sunset.
- You would...
- 1) hunt as long as it is light enough to see & shoot safely
 - 2) come out on time
 - 3) do everything possible to have the law changed to reasonable hours
 - 4) report violators
 - 5) do not report violators

- Bow
8. Early in the morning just after daylight you have made a gut shot on a 6 point buck. After waiting only 2 or 3 hours you and your buddy start out on a blood trail but by this time the day is really hot and muggy. You follow the trail all the rest of the day and the temperature continues to rise. It is a tough trail to follow due to a great deal of internal bleeding and you make very slow progress. Finally at the end of the day you come upon your buck lying in the sun slightly bloated and covered with flies. Your buddy takes one look and says it is no good. He tells you to cut off the antlers and go home. You have no idea whether the meat is spoiled or not.

You would... 1) leave it

2) field dress it, tag it and take it home

- Bow or Gun
9. Your state has a law limiting to one the number of deer you can take in one season regardless of the device you use, bow or gun. It is nearing the end of the week and 2 of the 4 hunters you are with agree that from now on anybody that takes a deer will fill the other 2 tags. You know this is legal in some states but not yours. Your buddy urges you to go along.

You would... 1) agree 2) not agree

- Bow or Gun
10. You have asked permission to hunt on a farmer's property, picked out a good location and set up your tree stand. Early the second day, you are in the stand and you hear someone coming. That same farmer's son comes around the corner of the woods, sets a trap in the end of the cornfield and goes back to the house without seeing you. You have heard rumors that some farmers set illegal traps and get their turkeys the easy way.

You would... 1) report it 2) do not report it

3) speak to the farmer 4) not speak to the farmer

INTERNATIONAL BOWHUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM
Instructor Notebook

INSTRUCTORS REPORT CARD

Students—Help me out I want to know what you think. Please read the statements and check YES or NO. No names please.

- | | YES | NO |
|---|-------|-------|
| 1. The course was presented in an interesting way. | _____ | _____ |
| 2. I enjoyed learning the Bowhunter Education Course. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. The instructors clearly told us what was expected in the course. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. The instructors were well prepared for class. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. The manual we used was a good one. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. The instructors encouraged the students to ask questions. | _____ | _____ |
| 7. The instructors answered our questions well. | _____ | _____ |
| 8. The instructors were fair to the students. | _____ | _____ |
| 9. The instructors gave extra help to those who needed it. | _____ | _____ |
| 10. The instructors knew what was going on in the room. | _____ | _____ |
| 11. What did you enjoy the most? | _____ | _____ |
| 12. What could be improved? | _____ | _____ |
| 13. What did you like least? | _____ | _____ |
| 14. Other comments: | _____ | _____ |

INTERNATIONAL BOWHUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM
Responsibility Questionnaire

INSTRUCTIONS: What would you do in these hunting situations? Be prepared to defend your answers. Some situations involve law violations but most have to do with your own feeling of fairness and what you personally think is right or wrong.

		Your Notes
Bow	1. You just watched a doe deer slip into some brush. You think you can just make out the outline of the animal and you are positive it is the same one. You would . . . 1) shoot 2) not shoot	
Bow	2. It is the last day of the deer season and you still have not connected. A big buck enters the thicket about 45 yards from your stand and lies down. It is getting late and you cannot see a clear shot. Your buddy motions you to shoot. You would . . . 1) shoot 2) not shoot	
Bow	3. What would you do if it was only a small doe? You would . . . 1) shoot 2) not shoot	
Bow	4. Your bowhunting buddy pulls out a half dozen broadheads equipped with a drugged pod and lets you know that a doctor friend of his will provide the chemical needed to make them lethal. He proposed that you participate with him in an "experiment" to see just how effective they are so you can give first hand information to your Bowhunter Education Class. You would . . . 1) go with him 2) turn him down	
Bow	5. You are bowhunting for deer. Turkey season does not open until the day after the deer bow season closes. Over 20 turkeys come in under your stand and are eating corn. You reason that they would not miss one. You can tag it the next day with your gun turkey tag. You would . . . 1) shoot 2) not shoot	
Bow	6. You are out bowhunting and a nice buck comes under your stand, stops at about 15 yards quartering away and you make a vital shot in the rib cage. He takes only about 6 more quick steps and keels over dead. You wait long enough to be sure he is finished. You get down out of the stand, approach the deer and stand there admiring the first deer you have ever taken with a bow. At that point up runs another bowhunter with a bloody arrow in his hand yelling "that is my deer." You would . . . 1) give him the deer 2) argue with him	

DEER WEIGHT TABLE		
Chest Measurements (inches)	Live Weight	Field Dressed Weight
20		36
21	53	39
22	56	42
23	60	45
24	65	49
25	69	53
26	74	57
27	79	62
28	85	67
29	91	72
30	97	77
31	104	83
32	111	90
33	119	97
34	127	104
35	136	112
36	145	120
37	156	129
38	166	139
39	178	149
40	204	172
42	218	184
43	234	198
44	250	212
45	267	228
46	286	244

TO TELL THE TRUTH

How to estimate the weight of your deer by measuring chest circumference—Measure the girth of the animal just behind the front legs. This measurement in inches, will give you the approximate weight of your deer in pounds.

Car's Make, Model & Color _____

"The above bowhunter has successfully completed a 6 hour course in the International Bowhunter Education Program"

License No. _____

Phone No. _____

Address _____

Bowhunter's Name _____

- LANDOWNER TIPS—**
1. Identify yourself.
 2. Dress neatly.
 3. Make arrangements prior to the opening date.
 4. Offer to give landowner a hand.
 5. Keep your group to 3 or less.
 6. Invite landowner to visit.
 7. NO BOOZE!!!
 8. Drive and park only where permitted.
 9. Know the boundary lines.
 10. Show your appreciation.
 11. Leave gates the way you find them.
 12. Take your litter with you when you leave.

USE SHARP BROADHEADS

PICK A SPOT

MY NAME IS: _____

Print Name in Large Letters — Use Magic Marker

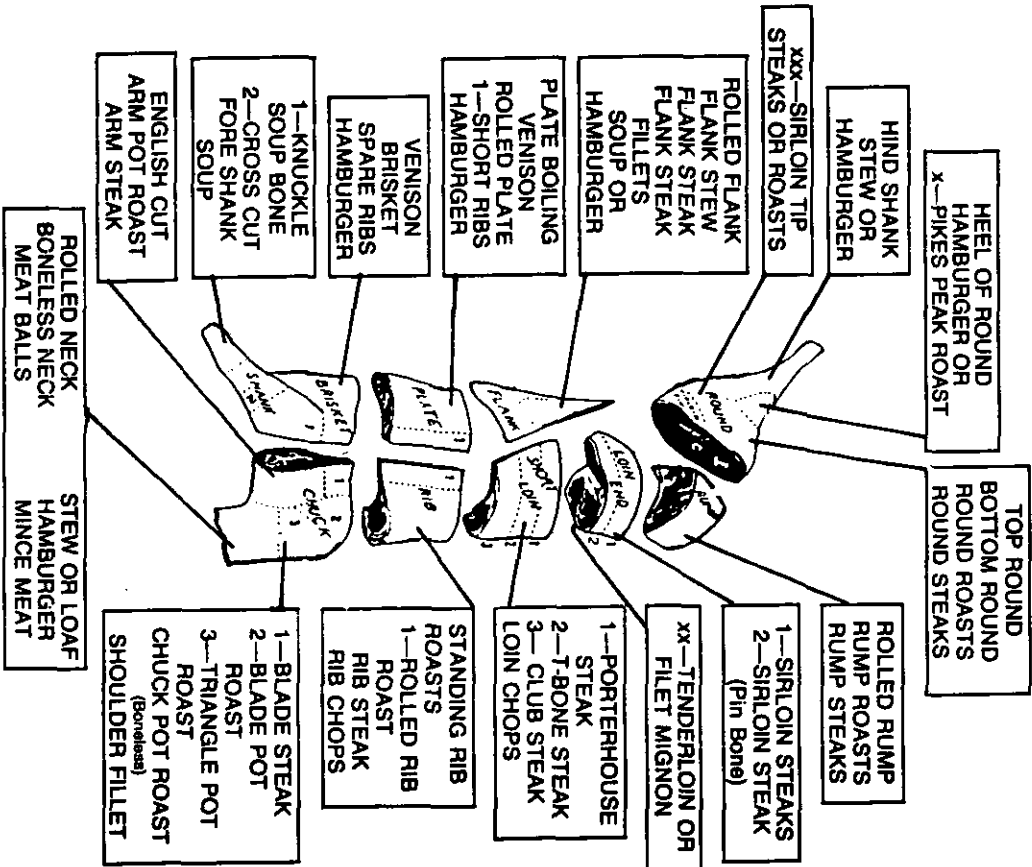


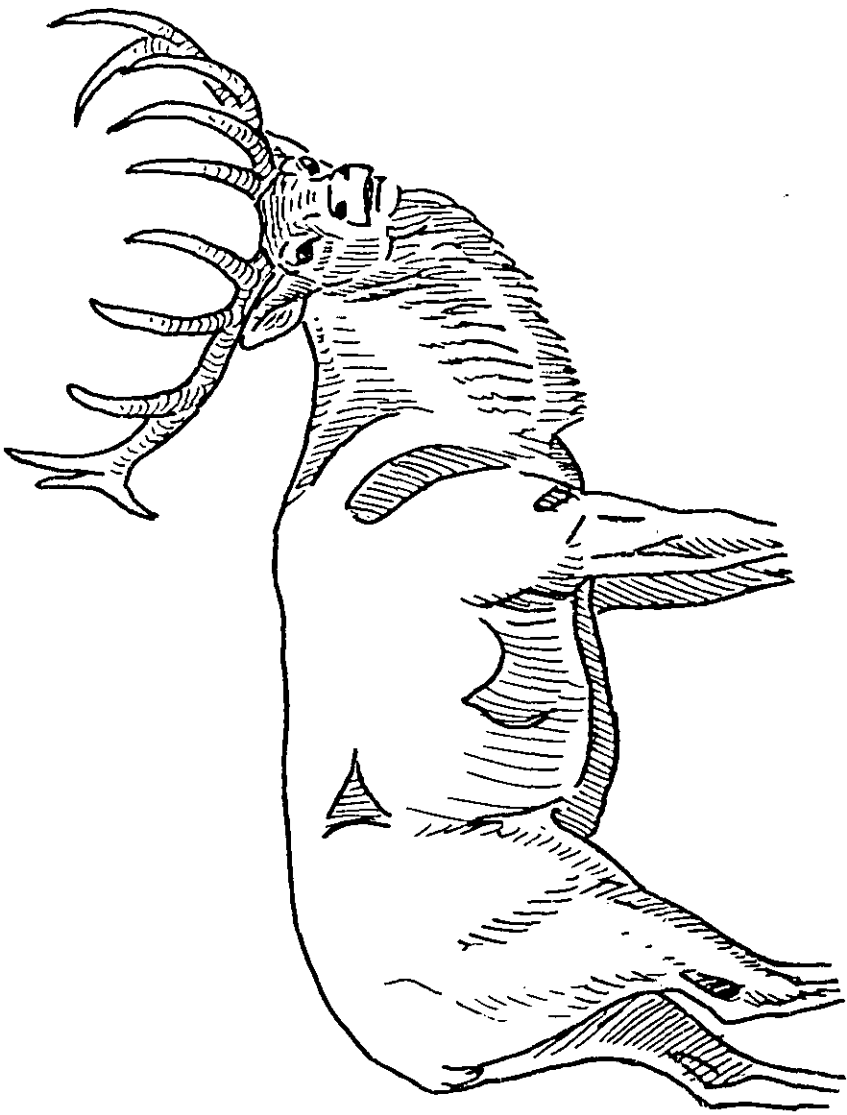
Figure 12.

x—Not cut from Antelope or Small Deer, left as part of adjoining cut.

xx—Do not remove, leave as part of Steaks, unless the deer is very large.

xxx—Not cut from Antelope or Small Deer, do not remove, leave as part of Round.

NOTE—On Small Deer or Antelope, backbone not split, yields Chops or Roasts, no Steaks



FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on how to shoot a bow and arrow, proper equipment, conservation, environmental awareness, survival, and other phases of archery and bowhunting, we suggest the following sources:

THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, WILDLIFE RESOURCES, OR CONSERVATION of the state or province where you live or where you plan to hunt.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF ARCHERY AND BOWHUNTING EQUIPMENT. Contact your local archery pro shop or sporting goods store, or see ads in all of the archery and bowhunting magazines.

THE AMERICAN ARCHERY COUNCIL, 604 Forest Ave., Park Rapids, MN 56470

THE NATIONAL FIELD ARCHERY ASSOCIATION, Route 2, Box 514, Redlands, CA 92373.

THE NATIONAL BOWHUNTER EDUCATION FOUNDATION, Route 6, Box 199, Murray, KY 42071.



FOREWORD

by
Bill Wadsworth, "The Old Bowhunter"

It seems only yesterday that a group of eight or ten dedicated bowhunters met in upstate New York to discuss the possibilities of writing a pamphlet on bowhunting. It was late in the year 1967 and their concern was emphasized by having just participated in another bowhunting season. What they had observed in the field behavior of other bowhunters, many of them friends, dramatized the need for what would later be called bowhunter education.

But at that moment their goal was simple: Find a way for archers who were hunting game with bow and arrow to get all the facts about bowhunting BEFORE they ventured into the wilds to learn by trial and error. It seemed that the best solution was to make available basic bowhunting information to all. In 1954 William Rice had published a small pamphlet titled "What About Bowhunting". It was a good start but needed to be expanded beyond basic equipment and methods.

Shortly thereafter, 10,000 copies of the book, "Bowhunting in New York State" were printed by the NYS Field Archery Association in 1969 and sold for the staggering price of \$1.25 per copy. It was natural that a bowhunter education course soon followed whereby those who had experience in bowhunting could follow the guidelines in the book and pass on to all who would listen the basic facts about bowhunting. For the first time such subjects as knowing your conservation law, the unwritten law of the bowhunter, facts about how an arrow harvests game, bowhunting safety, how to practice, lures, calls, and scents, bowhunting methods, where to hit your deer and the responsibilities of being a bowhunter were taught in organized bowhunter education classes.

It naturally followed that when I was asked to serve as chairman of the conservation and bowhunting committee of the National Field Archery Association, a top priority was bowhunter education. Thanks to the organization and support of the NFAA, the National Bowhunter Education Program was organized in state after state and later in the Canadian provinces. An expanded national manual titled "Bowhunting Deer" was published. In 1979 the National Bowhunter Education Foundation was formed and became directed by 21 dedicated volunteer bowhunters organized around the nucleus of those who made up the original NFAA conservation and bowhunting committee. The NBEF was recognized by the IRS as a tax-exempt non-profit foundation. As such it was required to become a separate entity controlled by no other organization but a servant to all.

A meaningful objective became its goal: "TO INSTILL IN BOWHUNTERS A RESPONSIBLE ATTITUDE AND TO ASSIST THEM TO ADOPT AND FOLLOW AN ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR TOWARD PEOPLE, WILDLIFE AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THEY HUNT."

To this end thousands of volunteer hours have been given by dedicated bowhunters to develop the finest International Bowhunter Education Program. The resulting innovative teaching methods and training aids have assisted hundreds of volunteer instructors to provide the bowhunters of North America and the world a most effective and outstanding basic bowhunter education experience.

Hopefully, this updated International Bowhunter Education Manual, as the guide book of the IBEP program, will continue to make a substantial contribution to all hunter education programs and ensure the future of the great sport of bowhunting which we love so much.

Read it, discuss it and use it over and over. We wish you every success as you participate in the sport of bowhunting; but even more importantly, we hope that you will always be the kind of bowhunter of whom we can be proud. Nothing could give the hundreds of dedicated volunteers who developed and now administer this program a greater feeling of satisfaction in a job well done.

THE FUTURE OF BOWHUNTING DEPENDS UPON EFFECTIVE AND SUCCESSFUL BOWHUNTER EDUCATION.

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CONCLUSION

Learning to be a bowhunter requires hard work, dedication, perseverance, and experience based upon many hours and days afield. There are no shortcuts. In fact, the wise bowhunter is one who realizes that he will never know enough and as a result tries hard to learn something new each time he goes afield. This is one of the great joys of bowhunting. Bowhunting is not a static sport, but rather a sport of ever-changing moods, backgrounds, and challenges into which we place ourselves willingly as often as we possibly can. Like anything else in life, we get out of bowhunting exactly what we put into it.

Now that you have taken a giant first step toward becoming a better bowhunter by completing the IBEP Student Course, you have the opportunity to put all of your newly-acquired knowledge and skills to use. Don't wait! There's practicing to do, equipment to inspect and evaluate, scouting of new and old hunting areas to complete, equipment checklist to scan and update, and a host of other activities. And, since bowhunting is truly a year-round sport (see Year-Round Bowhunting Wheel, Unit 5), there's likely to be some hunting to do where you live right now!

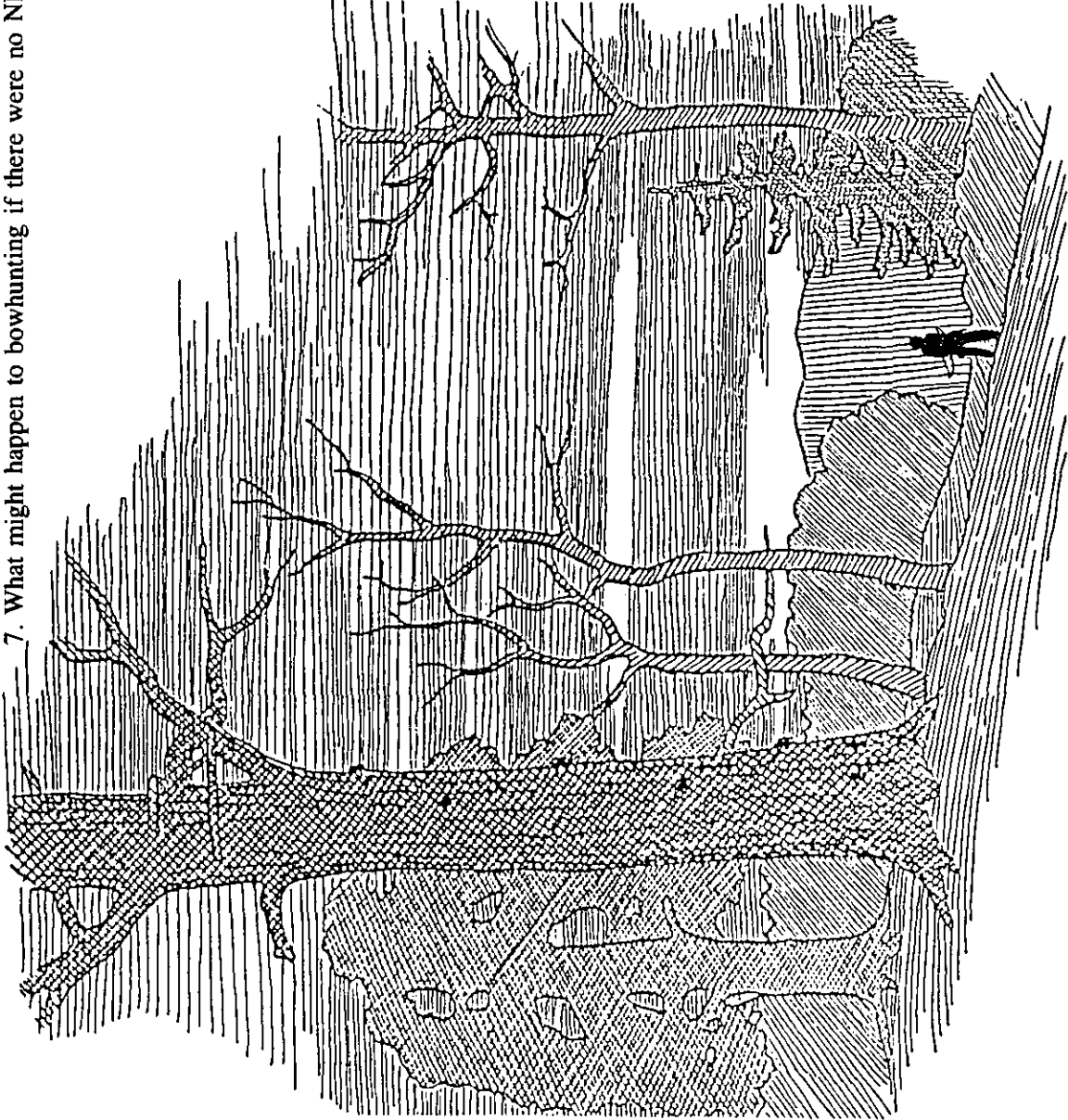
No matter what type of bowhunting activity you choose, though, it is hoped that you will apply the ideas and principles of sportsmanship and responsible words and actions at all times. Doing so will go a long way toward helping people who do not hunt make up their minds about bowhunting in a positive, favorable manner. It is the least each of us can do to help give something back to a sport which we enjoy and love so much.

Finally, you can do yourself and your sport a big favor by refreshing your memory and knowledge regularly. Reviewing the contents of this manual is a good way to begin. Subscribe to the archery and bowhunting magazines, or get issues from newsstands and read them often. And add several good bowhunting books to your outdoor-related library. All of us need practice to stay in shape for bowhunting, and this includes not only practice with bow, with tree stands, or other equipment, but practice in remembering the many things which make us successful, safe, responsible hunters afield. And, whenever you have an opportunity, take a youngster with you as you practice, scout, even hunt. Remember, "the child is the father of the man;" what the child learns today will determine, to a large extent, how he will feel his entire life about hunting and bowhunting. You will never feel so rewarded or experience such elation as when you are with a youngster when he bags his first game with bow and arrow. Isn't that what it's all about?

GOOD HUNTING!

THINK SAFETY

- 1. Always carry basic survival gear with you whenever you go afield; study and review first-aid material in this manual and other references regularly.
 - 2. Carry extra clothes appropriate to the worst climate and weather conditions you expect.
 - 3. Carry compass and map of area at all times and make notes of bearings which will bring you out to camp or vehicle.
 - 4. Always give someone detailed directions of where you are and where you will hunt; leave similar directions in your vehicle, just in case.
 - 5. Be prepared, but also maintain a calm, rational attitude based upon the concept, "where you are, what you have, right now."
- DO YOU REMEMBER?
- 1. What can you do to stop bleeding from a bad cut or wound?
 - 2. Name several items of clothing that can be used in giving first-aid.
 - 3. Name at least five important survival items you should carry on ALL bowhunting trips.
 - 4. Name two things you can do to prevent hypothermia.
 - 5. How did most rare and endangered species get that way?
 - 6. Name some alternatives people who oppose hunting must choose as ways for animals to die.
 - 7. What might happen to bowhunting if there were no NBEF/IBEP?



UNIT 5: THE HUNT

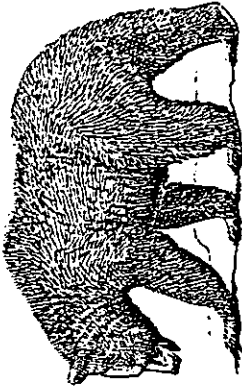
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FOR MORE INFORMATION



INTRODUCTION

Thousands of years before the first written language, prehistoric man hunted and fought with the bow. Numerous cave drawings record these early human achievements. The bow was a significant factor in the survival of mankind, and history clearly indicates that archery played a vital and respected role until invention of firearms in the 16th Century.

When the bow was abandoned as a weapon of war and of the chase, archery lost much of its popularity. It degenerated into a minor sport kept alive by a mere handful of enthusiasts. This was its status in our own country until the early 1900s. The inspirational writings of Saxton Pope and others began a slow increase in the popularity of archery. Within the last two decades, however, archery has experienced a sudden and almost incredible upswing in popularity and this unprecedented rise gives every indication of accelerating.

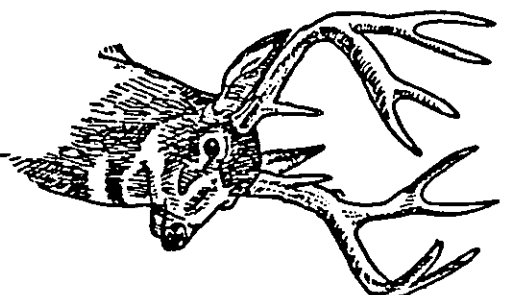
This growing popularity of archery has encouraged bowhunting, with improvements in bow design and efficiency increasing the capabilities of the bowhunter. In addition, setting aside special bowhunting areas has also stimulated the sport throughout the United States and North America.

Great satisfaction is gained from merely being in the field during the bowhunting only season. Just trying to outsmart a clever whitetail, muley or elk by keen observation, planning, and every legal means of hunting is reward in itself—meat on the table is icing on the cake.

Every year hundreds of sportsmen—young and old, new to hunting and hunters for years, outdoorsmen and neophytes—, decide for one reason or another to try this age-old sport. This manual is written to show them and you step-by-step how to master and enjoy the sport of bowhunting.

The experiences of those who have gone before are shared here and represent thousands of hours spent afield in quest of animals big and small with bow and arrow. If these suggestions are followed carefully, it will not be necessary for you and others new to bowhunting to "learn the hard way."

Those of us who love the sport of bowhunting share here our successes and experiences in the hope that you will rapidly become a bowhunter of whom we can be proud and who we can count on to uphold the traditions of sportsmanship and fair chase which are an integral part of the sport of bowhunting.



DEATH BY DISEASE. In the preservationist world, the animal resource is unused, thus allowing population numbers to grow beyond the capacity for the habitat to sustain those numbers. In addition to the starvation death outlined above, as the herd grows too large, individual animals become more susceptible to disease due to lack of proper nutrition. As diseases strike individuals, they are spread to other animals quickly, since they are closer together than usual, causing them to become even weaker than they are, and often mass deaths occur, particularly in places where winters are harsh. Death by disease is not reserved just for wintering adults, however, as young animals born into an overcrowded world by already-weakened mothers often do not survive the rigors of the first few days and weeks.

DEATH BY DOGS. Unless persons spend a great deal of time in the wilds, they cannot comprehend the seriousness of the problem caused by dogs which have either reverted to wild status after being abandoned as house pets, or have been born in the wild to parents of such origin. Dogs and coyotes even interbreed in many places, creating a mix which is far more vicious than the original parents. Dogs run in packs or roam individually, and search out wildlife which is slow, sick, old, or otherwise unable to avoid them. They then proceed to be dragged down by the wild dogs and eaten alive, fully conscious of the pain involved until so much damage is done that the victim thankfully loses consciousness.

DEATH BY ROAD KILL. Road kills cause not only the death of thousands of animals each year, but cause massive amounts of property damage and even injury and death to passengers as well. While a highly-publicized topic in states/provinces with heavy whitetail deer populations, such as Pennsylvania (average road kills **REPORTED** per year: 24-30,000!), road kills are not limited to whitetail havens nor to deer. In some areas, the problem is with antelope, mule deer, elk, and even moose and bears. For those familiar with the size and structure of elk, moose, and bears, it takes little imagination to construct a terrifying image of sudden contact with today's compact cars and trucks at 60 miles per hour!

The difficult part of the road kill picture is that many animals struck by vehicles do not die immediately in the roadway where struck, or Primary Hitting Area. Often, animals will run, jump, or crawl off the roadway to fields or woods alongside. This Primary Dying Area is as far as the animals get. They are too hurt to recover, so lay there for hours, days, even weeks, unable to help themselves until death mercifully comes.

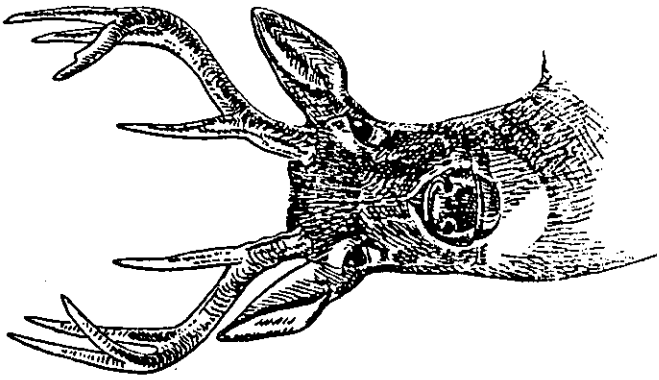
Even worse are those animals which sustain severe injuries to body parts which will ultimately cause their death, but not until several lingering days or weeks have passed. Animals thusly injured will be found in Secondary Dying Areas farther from the roadway where the accident occurred. Here the animal with broken jaw, crushed esophagus, lacerated liver, or other fatal injury waits. . .

So, the question to anti-hunters is, "If not hunting, which of these methods of death meet your approval?" For those of us who bowhunt, there is only one answer.

COMBATING THE ANIMAL MOVEMENT

Today the Animal Rights Movement is targeting the sport of bowhunting. Some bowhunters, by their actions in the field, create situations which provide opportunities for the antis to further criticize the sport of bowhunting.

Participation in the International Bowhunter Education Program by bowhunters will often prevent such unfortunate situations by making you aware of your responsibilities to those who do not hunt, the game hunted, other hunters, land owners, the environment & the future of bowhunting depends on bowhunter education.



with NBEF on bowhunting matters related to the regular hunter education course and materials as well.

NBEF is also supported by many state and national, as well as international archery and bowhunting organizations, and many of the world's leading dealers in archery and bowhunting equipment and accessories.

In answer to the question, "What if . . . there were no NBEF/IBEP?", it should be obvious that the future of sport bowhunting would be in jeopardy. The NBEF leads the way in education, upon which the entire future of sport hunting of all types depends.

Bowhunters, in addition to hunters in general, help pay for conservation across the world with license fees, excise tax moneys (11%, U.S.), and contributions to conservation organizations like NBEF. This is one way you can have a direct influence on the future of your sport.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CRIPPLING LOSSES

Since bowhunters and bowhunting are under such a close watch by the general public, one of the major concerns that they need to understand and address is crippling loss with archery equipment. Even other hunters and sportsmen who do not bowhunt, and who do not understand how an arrow works or how animals react to non-lethal arrow wounds, make exaggerated, erroneous, even outright false statements which can cause public relations problems for bowhunting. Crippling loss here refers to numbers of animals that die from arrow wounds, but that are unrecovered by hunters.

Studies at various times in different locales have come up with the same basic factual data. Places like Missouri, New York, and New Jersey have gathered evidence which shows bowhunting to be an effective and humane hunting system which results in no more crippling loss than other hunting methods. In addition, research indicates that in cases which do not result in loss, that is, non-lethal wounds, animals recover and maintain good health in a very short time because arrow wounds do not involve massive amounts of shock or tissue destruction around the wound site.

IF YOU OPPOSE SPORT HUNTING, WHICH ALTERNATIVE DO YOU FAVOR?

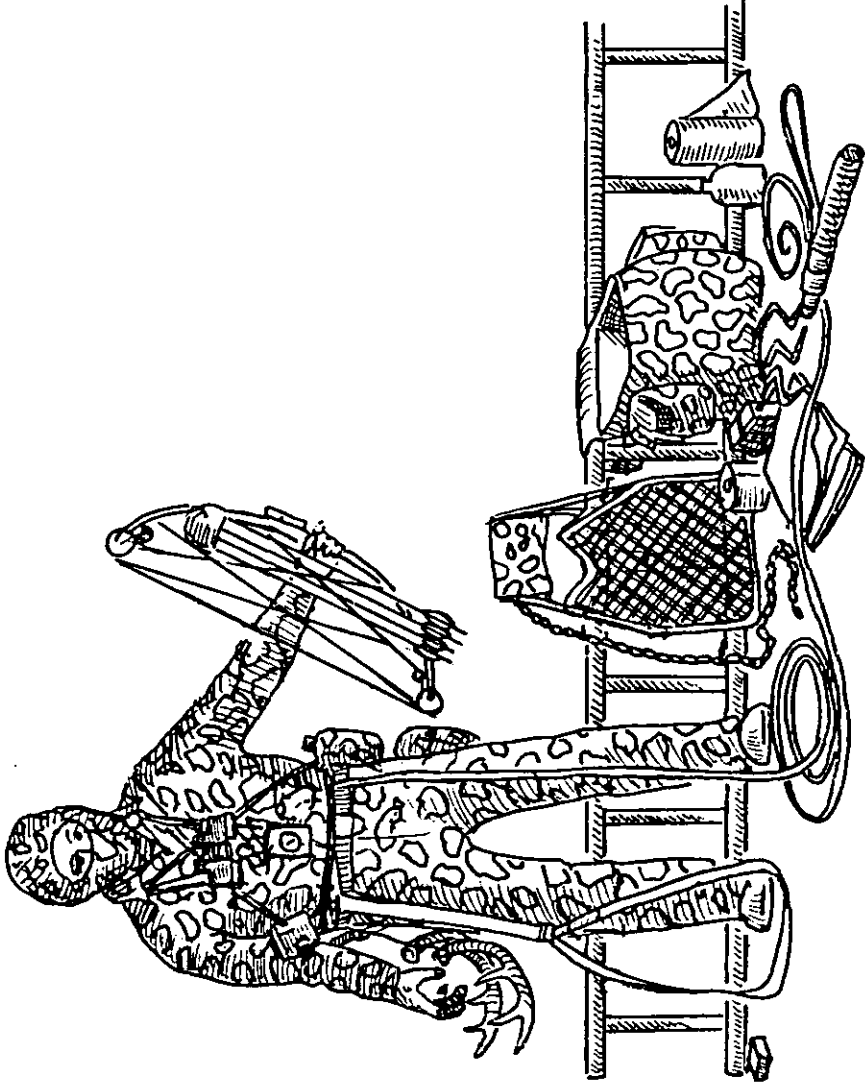
In answer to the anti-hunting organizations which seldom use or wish to hear facts concerning wildlife conservation, the following information is presented as a way of calling attention to the issue of surplus populations of animals and the negative impact these surpluses can have not only on the animals themselves, but also on humans, both directly and indirectly. This information is meant to be presented in a calm, rational manner consistent with the guidelines suggested in Units 1 and 2, and followed throughout this manual.

HOW DO YOU JUSTIFY KILLING?

This question is an often-heard one when in the company of anti-hunting individuals or groups. In reply, it is the right of that person or those organizations to be against hunting "FOR YOURSELF. You do NOT have the right to make my decision for me. BUT, if you DO decide to be against hunting yourself, you must then decide which of the following methods of death you prefer for the animals you think you are protecting. You see, they are going to die, one way or another, so if not by hunting, which alternative do you prefer?"

DEATH BY STARVATION. Animals with insufficient food supplies die slowly and suffer greatly. They become weak, body functions become erratic, and the animals become prey for wild and domestic predators such as coyotes, wolves, and dogs, which think nothing of eating the victim alive.

UNIT 1: SO YOU WANT TO BE A BOWHUNTER



THINK ABOUT:

1. What are some reasons people give for going hunting?
2. Do hunters outnumber those who do not hunt?
3. Do those who do not hunt generally approve of how hunters act?
4. Name two major figures who pioneered modern sport bowhunting.
5. What does "carrying capacity" mean?

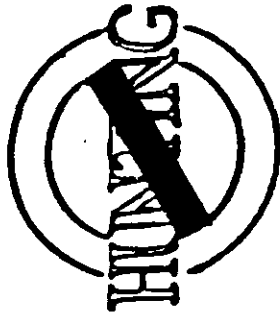
Bowhunting is not a sport you can learn overnight, but it offers one of the greatest sporting challenges of

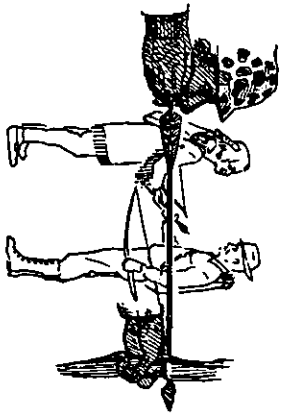
modern times. You'll learn something new every time you go out. The day you stop learning is the day you stop bowhunting.

You must develop your own bowhunter code of responsibility, write it down and live up to it. When you begin bowhunting, you assume a number of basic responsibilities as a citizen, a sportsman, and a licensed bowhunter. These are always yours, no matter where or how long you hunt.

Bowhunting today, while much the same as it has been for decades, is also different. Hunting in general,

and bowhunting in particular, are conducted under the watchful eye of not only the hunting community, but by the larger body of citizens. They are interested in the reasons we bowhunt, the way we bowhunt, and how we treat the game we hunt. Our every action and word is weighed and evaluated. Therefore, if bowhunting is to continue as an accepted form of hunting and outdoor recreation, we must understand our history, our reasons for bowhunting, and our audience and what they expect from us.





HISTORY OF MODERN BOWHUNTING

The history of modern bowhunting in North America is tied directly to the American Indian's use of bows and arrows for survival. It was, in fact, the fascination of Saxon Pope and Arthur Young with Ishi, the last truly wild Indian, and his skills with bow and arrow, that led them to pursue hunting with bow and arrow themselves in the early 1900s. While Pope and Young were hunting with the longbow, they learned much about the importance of good hunting skills while they refined their equipment. The first white men to bag a grizzly bear with bow and arrow, Pope and Young are considered by most experts on the subject to be the fathers of modern bowhunting.

Another bowhunting pioneer who did much to popularize bowhunting and shooting in the 1950s was Howard Hill.

Hill was famous for making almost impossible "trick" shots seem easy. His movies and exhibitions across North America introduced entire generations to the joy of shooting a bow. He traveled to Africa, where he ably demonstrated that the bow and arrow, if properly used, was deadly enough to take even the most dangerous of game animals. These African exploits were recorded on film and became the foundation for the famous bowhunting movie, "TEMBO", starring Hill.

During the '50s and into the '60s, another pair of bowhunters was making archery history as they helped popularize the sport of bowhunting and make it accessible to the common man. Fred Bear and Ben Pearson, both of whom made it possible for everyone to own top quality equipment at affordable prices, brought bowhunting home to thousands of enthusiasts through appearances, through feats of daring and uncanny success on many species of North American game animals. Like Hill, both Bear and Pearson made hunting movies that became quite popular, and served to convert many people to bowhunting.

Modern bowhunters, while benefiting much from the tireless endeavors of these experts are still in about the same situation today as they were 30 to 70 years ago. While there have been improvements in almost every area of equipment, the modern bowhunter still must learn and develop skills that make him a HUNTER first. The big difference is that today, thanks to the efforts of these many pioneers, the bowhunter of today has many more places to try out his skills, most of them "bowhunting only" areas or seasons. In short, bowhunting opportunities abound like never before. It is up to each new or prospective bowhunter, as well as the veterans of many seasons, to continue to grow and improve their skills, be considerate of the general audience of citizens who watch what we say and do and make a commitment to accept and uphold the responsibilities that go along with the privilege of buying a bowhunting license.

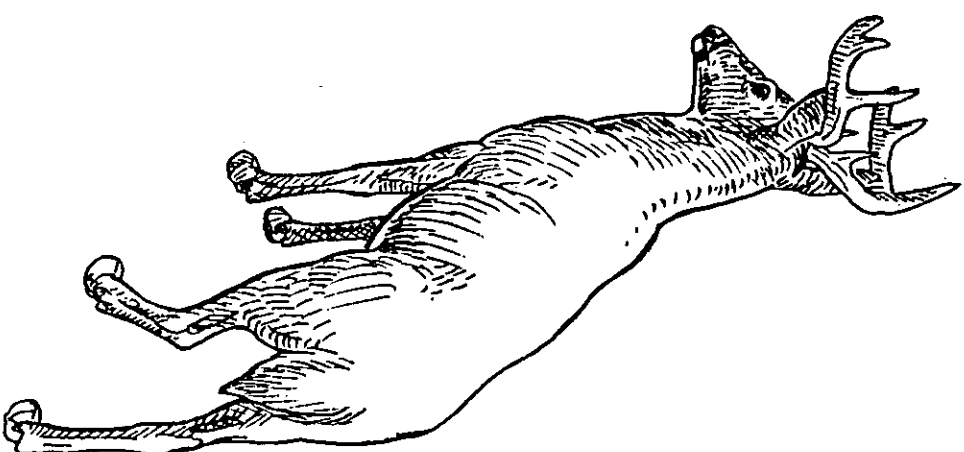
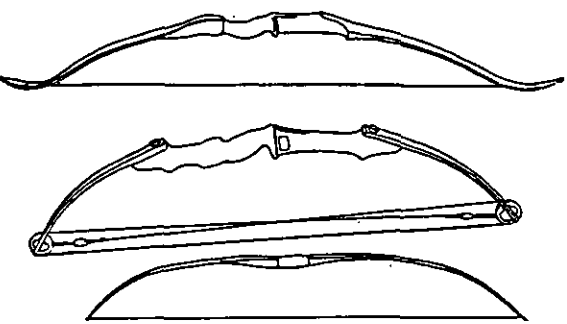
WHY WE BOWHUNT

Ask bowhunters why they hunt and you will likely get a hundred answers. However, there is some common ground. About 43% say they hunt for food; another 37% state their main reason for hunting is sport; about 11% indicate they like being out in "nature"; another 9% go hunting to socialize with friends and hunting companions.

Within that percentage breakdown, there are some specific categories of statements that occur frequently. Some examples are: fun, pleasure, enjoyment; to get outdoors; to get back to nature; to get away from crowds or people; to see animals in their natural surroundings; companionship, to enjoy hunting with a buddy or group of friends; to get away from the ringing phone, TV, radio; to teach and enjoy their children while hunting together. Of course, there are other reasons. Add yours to the list.

THE FUTURE OF BOWHUNTING

Hunting and shooting sports, including bowhunting, are fragile com-



can understand the basic needs of wildlife and the ways in which human interaction can enhance rather than destroy wildlife and its habitat.

THE NATIONAL BOWHUNTER EDUCATION FOUNDATION

The National Bowhunter Education Foundation is a non-profit educational foundation which develops, implements, and administers the International Bowhunter Education course world-wide. The NBEF is guided by an elected Board of 21 volunteer Directors from the U.S. and Canada. These Directors are among the most dedicated, knowledgeable, and experienced bowhunters in the world; many of them have Master's and Doctorate degrees, and serve in their full-time professions as professional educators, wildlife biologists, artists, state Hunter Education Coordinators, archery magazine editors, archery equipment dealers, and officers of national and international archery organizations.

The original idea for the NBEF/IBEP was conceived by W. H. Wadsworth in 1969 while working with a group of concerned New York bowhunters. The course became a national program in 1974 under the direction of the Bowhunting and Conservation Division of the National Field Archery Association (NFAA), and was established in 1979 as a totally independent foundation and available to all organizations and bowhunters worldwide.

Today, the NBEF Directors evaluate and update IBEP course content and materials while thousands of Volunteer Certified Instructors teach the IBEP course to thousands more bowhunters each year, in cooperation with many state and provincial wildlife agencies.

The IBEP was built upon the concept that the future of hunting depended upon good sportsmanship. It follows then that THE FUTURE OF BOWHUNTING DEPENDS UPON BOWHUNTER EDUCATION.

Therefore, the ultimate goal of the NBEF/IBEP is to provide bowhunters with the fundamentals of good, safe bowhunting, an appreciation of and respect for the environment in which they hunt, and a desire to maintain the highest standards of sportsmanship.

The immediate objective of the IBEP is to instill in bowhunters a responsible attitude and to assist them to adopt and follow an acceptable code of behavior toward people, wildlife, and the environment in which they hunt.

To accomplish this goal and objective, the NBEF has made available to the various state/provincial and other administrative organizations a high quality international bowhunter instruction course, called the IBEP, and administered by states/provinces and certified, competent volunteer instructors.

In short, the NBEF is the product of the combined efforts and "know how" of the finest bowhunters, hunter educators, wildlife experts, and conservationists that can be found anywhere.

The International Bowhunter Education Program and the NBEF which administers it are making a substantial contribution to the Hunter Education Program of North America, Europe and Africa. It is certain that this program will continue to contribute greatly to the overall hunting education program of all states and provinces in North America, as well as other countries throughout the world. While helping to make giant strides toward ensuring the future of the great sport of bowhunting.

WHO SUPPORTS NBEF AND ITS PROGRAMS?

NBEF is supported by the Hunter Education Association, comprised of those responsible for administering hunter education programs throughout North America. This organization has not only unanimously endorsed NBEF programs and materials, but maintains a close working relationship

Take a compass reading and determine your direction of return before you enter the woods. Write it down so you don't forget it. This can help you get out in poor visibility weather conditions or at night.

Use a detailed topographic map where available.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU FALL

Your survival from a serious fall will depend as much on the prior precautions you have taken as on what you can do after the fall. Hopefully, you have told someone exactly where you were going, when you will return, and left a note in your car as to where you were going. If so, help will be on the way in time. If you hunt with a companion, his help will reach you much sooner, especially if you have prearranged whistle signals. You can blow a whistle long after your voice gives out, and it will be heard farther away. Three blasts at intervals is the recognized call for help.

What you do after a fall depends upon the extent of injury ranging from prolonged unconsciousness or a broken back or pelvis to being badly bruised but conscious and ultimately able to walk out.

Adopt a procedure policy which was well stated by Ernest Thompson Seaton when he said, "Where you are, what you have, right now." Carefully sum up your situation; take into consideration your location, nearby help or wilderness far from help; the extent of your injuries, serious and non-mobile or a situation you can take care of with what you have with you right then.

Put what you have to use, clothing and large handkerchiefs for padding, warmth, stopping bleeding; belts, shoelaces, bow string, haul line, for securing splints or making a stretcher; your bow, arrows (without points), branches, or poles for rigid support of broken bones or sprained limbs.

Your best answer to falling is PREVENTION. Follow carefully the suggestions in the NBEF Tree Stand Safety Guide. Take precautions every time you hunt. Use all safety equipment such as shooting belt/line and haul line at all times or don't climb into the stand. Carry and know how to use your survival equipment and other items you have with you "where you are, what you have, right now."

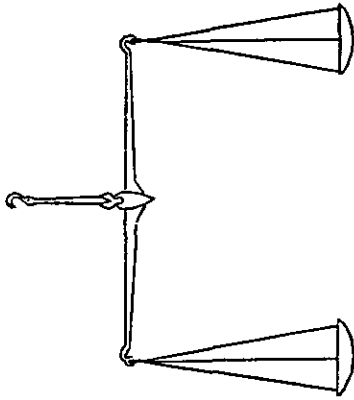
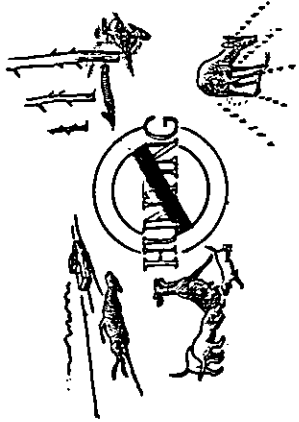
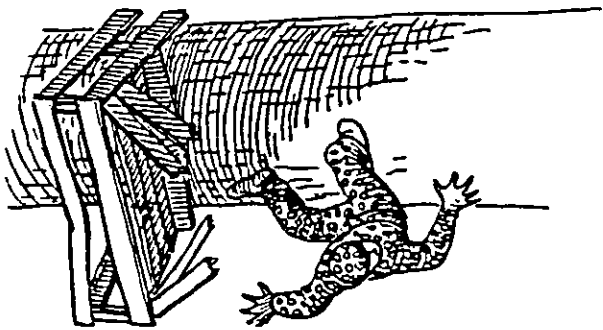
WHAT IF THERE WERE NO BOWHUNTER EDUCATION OR NO BOWHUNTING

During the past few years a number of well-meaning, well-financed, but misguided organizations have mounted an unrelenting attack against sport hunting. Although these groups are a small percentage (the 10% discussed in Unit 1) of the entire population, their goal is to reach the 80% who we know do not hunt but haven't made up their minds about hunting.

Our job is to know the facts about hunting and conservation and be able to present them to this 80% with whom we share the great outdoors so that they can make up their minds based on facts, not emotions.

Have you ever bragged about being only a buck hunter? How about being only a trophy hunter? If you have, and others have heard you, you are telling them that you do not practice good game management and do not follow the basic principles of conservation, and you are leading right into the hands of the anti-hunting preservationists. The National Bowhunter Education Foundation has taken the lead in providing a series of statements about hunting and conservation which you can study and learn. Then you will be able to present the truth about hunting and help those who do not hunt make a rational decision about sport hunting.

In addition, an excellent series of Wildlife Education Posters is available from the NBEF Supply Office, Rt. 6, Box 199, Murray, KY 42071. These posters are designed to introduce the proven principles of scientific wildlife management to the general public. Through this information, the public



ponents of outdoor recreation programs because the vast majority of citizens in virtually every place where bowhunting is allowed do not hunt. Therefore, if bowhunting ever came to a vote, it could be outlawed by these people. Bowhunters should learn more about this group and how to influence them.

First of all, the number of people who choose to hunt represents only about 10% or so of the population. That leaves 90% of the population in the category of those who choose not to hunt. If this gives you cause for alarm, it is for good reason. Bowhunters only represent about 10 to 20 percent of the group that hunts, or a mere 1 to 2% of the population in general.

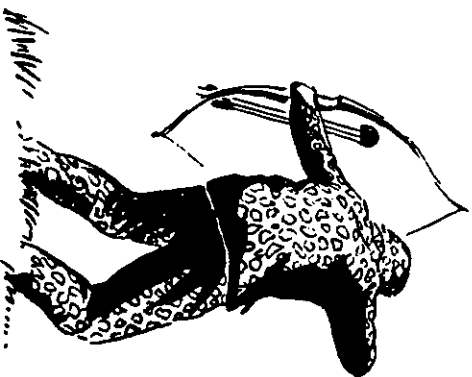
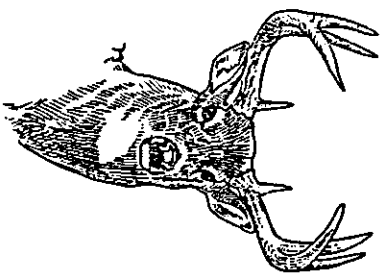
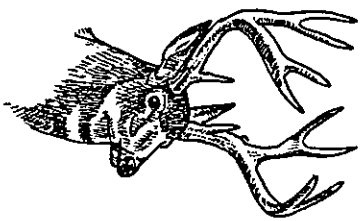
Fortunately, however, there is hope if bowhunters work hard at accepting the responsibilities outlined in the "Bowhunter's Creed" (see back cover). You see, of the 90% who choose not to hunt, only about 10% of the population is actually against hunting. These people are emotionally caught up with the concept that there is something "bad" or "wrong" about hunting, and would rather see hunting stopped altogether. Citizens who do not hunt, who make up 80% of the population, will decide the fate of all hunting. So far, they haven't made up their minds one way or another about sport hunting and bowhunting. But, with so much information available to them through various media such as television, everything they see and hear about bowhunting helps them move toward one group or the other. It goes without saying that we need them on "our side". Common sense dictates that our best attitudes, actions and intentions are needed if sport hunting and bowhunting as we know it are to continue for future generations to enjoy. It's a lot like trying to balance a delicate set of scales. Each word and deed by each and every bowhunter either goes toward helping preserve bowhunting, or it goes toward helping eliminate bowhunting forever. It's that serious.

HELPING TO BALANCE THE SCALES IN FAVOR OF BOWHUNTING

It is obvious that if you are to help tip the scales to support sport hunting, you need to know how to conduct yourself when bowhunting. You should know exactly which things are not approved or appreciated by people who do not hunt, including landowners.

THINGS HUNTERS DO THAT ARE NOT APPRECIATED OR APPROVED

1. WOUNDING GAME and leaving it to die
2. FAILING TO FOLLOW UP EVERY SHOT, resulting in not recovering wounded game
3. WOUNDING GAME BY TAKING TOO LONG SHOTS, by hitting non-vital areas and by shooting when a clear open shot is not available
4. FAILING TO CARE FOR GAME by proper field dressing, transporting, and butchering
5. HUNTERS WHO DO NOT EAT the game they harvest
6. BRAGGING to others about hunting using poor taste or language, e.g., "stuck one and couldn't find it." Also, erroneously promoting hunting as a "macho" sport, when in fact, many women and children participate successfully
7. DISPLAYING obnoxious slogans on T-shirts and bumper stickers which are offensive to those who don't hunt, such as "happiness is a large gut pile." There is no room for disrespect in the sport of bowhunting
8. UNNECESSARY DISPLAY OF GAME ON VEHICLES; the place to display animals is not on top of vehicles, but in our dens and trophy rooms. Viewing there is a matter of choice, unlike a cow elk on top



- of a van with tongue out and blood dripping down the windows as it passes a school bus full of children. Isn't it worth a few dollars for a game bag to use to properly cover game while you transport it?
9. **DISRESPECT FOR PRIVATE PROPERTY AND LANDOWNERS.** The number of posted and no trespassing signs and the number of bowhunters who still ignore them tells the story. How can anyone blame landowners for anti-hunting attitudes when they see strange vehicles parked on their property and have to continually repair and pay for damage to what is theirs
 10. **BOWHUNTERS DRINKING** in public or coming out of liquor stores dressed in hunting clothing. The impression is there and it is NOT a good one.
 11. **APPEARANCE OF BOWHUNTERS**, their vehicles, game taken, campsite condition all give impressions as well. A bowhunter with four days of beard and body odor, with camo make-up adorning his face and hands, is totally offensive to others in a restaurant for Sunday breakfast.
 12. **VIOLATING THE LAW** is intolerable to those who do not hunt. Why, they wonder, would any bowhunter break a law designed to help preserve his sport?

We now are conscious of many major ways not to act afield. What of the things we CAN do to help make good, lasting impressions on the people who do not hunt? The same people who are repelled by the activities spelled out above can give us some advice on the GOOD things, too. They feel that an ideal hunter or bowhunter—a true sportsman, a responsible bowhunter—would be someone who possessed some or all of these characteristics:

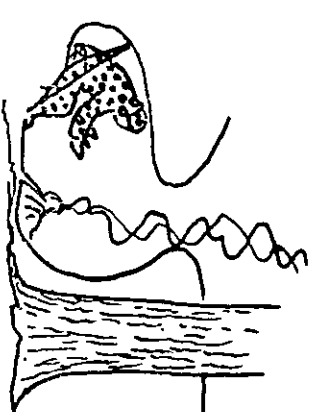
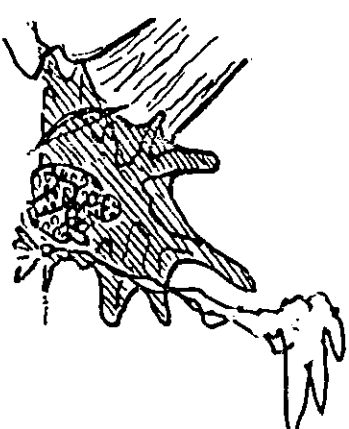
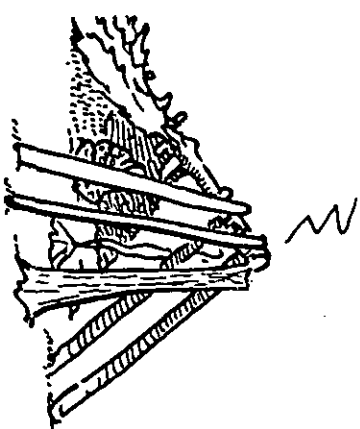
Enjoys outdoors; feels the filling of bag limits is NOT major reason for hunting; shows genuine concern for all wildlife and habitat—NOT JUST that which he hunts; follows up and recovers wounded game; respects rights of other hunters, landowners, AND the rights of those who do not hunt; encourages responsible behavior by all who hunt; does not tolerate law violations and assists law enforcement officials; is constantly aware of the type of image he projects; is truly concerned about the survival of sport hunting and bowhunting and works as both a sportsman and a citizen to ensure their futures.

Doing all of the above things at all times takes a lot of effort and conscious thought. However, each of us must take on this responsibility if we are going to continue to help balance the scales in our favor. The alternatives are not pleasant.

TALK INTELLIGENTLY ABOUT BOWHUNTING

Since hunters and bowhunters are constantly in the "spotlight" of public opinion, responsible actions include knowing the facts about your sport so you can talk intelligently about it when some of the people who do not hunt ask you about bowhunting. Some of the more significant facts for you to study and learn include those listed below.

- Bowhunters are supporters of modern wildlife management practices as carried out by experts trained and educated to understand wildlife populations.
- Most game animals today are at or near the carrying capacity of their ranges. This means that the numbers of animals are close to what the areas in which they live can support with available food, cover and water and still have healthy animals. This success is due in large part to the expertise of trained wildlife managers working for state and provincial agencies.
- Bowhunters and their equipment are efficient, humane harvesters of game. Studies show bowhunting wounding loss rates to be about that



- Address, to help you keep your head. If it is night, stay put and build a fire.
2. **SIGNALS.** Make a smoky fire by day, a bright fire by night. Your whistle will carry sound farther than your voice and last long after your voice would be too weak to hear. An unbreakable signal mirror, or the mirror from your camo face paint kit can also be helpful.
 3. **SHELTER.** Protect yourself from wind and cold by finding an overhanging ledge, an uprooted tree, or a large rock. Build your fire leaving space for yourself between the fire and your shelter. In deep snow, select a big evergreen tree rising at least 6 ft. above the snow and burrow down its trunk to the ground at its base. Snow is excellent protection and will keep you from freezing. A 4x8 foot piece of plastic sheeting and some nylon twine make easily into a snug shelter; warmth can be provided by a long-life candle at the entrance, with a 2 foot square of aluminum foil as a reflector behind the candle. Use dry brush or leaves to make an insulating bed inside the shelter.
 4. **SUSTENANCE.** Foods are plentiful, but you have to know which plants are edible and not poisonous (there are many source books that explain how to make these identifications, including the Boy Scouts of America *Fieldbook*). Several very common edibles are the root or tuber of the cattail and the tuber (swamp banana) found above the roots of fern, berries, apples, and nuts. These and other natural foods can supplement your emergency food supply in pockets or pack.
 5. **SOCKS.** Don't laugh at this one. It means keep your socks and feet dry. If your feet get wet in cold weather you will be in serious trouble if you cannot dry them quickly. It pays to carry extra socks and layer clothing as well. Polypropylene and wool socks work well in most conditions.

HYPOTHERMIA

Hypothermia, or the lowering of the temperature in your body's inner core (vital organs) is a silent killer that can strike without warning. Cold temperatures are not the only cause of hypothermia, and in fact, many cases occur in temperatures of 40-50 degrees. Wind and wetness are factors that significantly increase the chance that the body cannot maintain a high enough inner temperature.

If you are caught out in a wilderness situation, particularly when temperatures will be 50 degrees F. or lower, with accompanying wind and the possibility of wet conditions from rain or snow, or from a fall into water, follow these tips to prevent hypothermia and live through the experience.

Avoid cold, wet and windy combinations when possible, and if unavoidable, be properly dressed for them.

Carry **COMPLETE** body protection for face, hands, and feet, and be prepared for the **WORST** weather you can expect.

Carry your basic survival equipment everywhere you go, and add the shelter and warmth materials for all wilderness journeys, particularly in fall/winter situations.

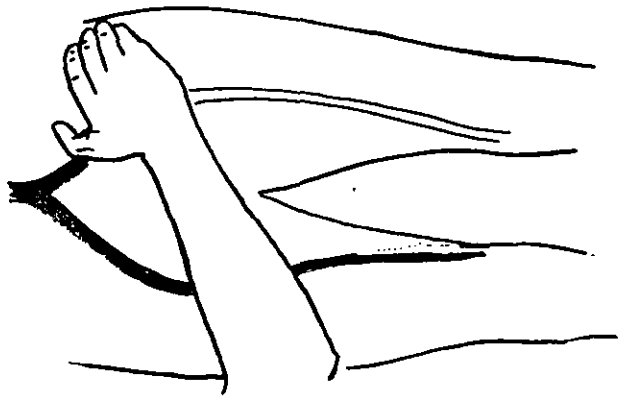
Do not try to walk out if weather, your physical condition, or other factors make it dangerous to do so.

Stop, seek or build shelter and a fire, get out of wet clothes and into your extra dry ones, and wait it out.

Keep muscles moving to produce body heat.

Avoid hunting alone when possible.

Always tell someone exactly where you are going and when you plan to return. Then **ALWAYS** return by that time unless there IS a true emergency.



Stop bleeding before traveling; if it restarts, stop the trip and control bleeding before resuming journey.

CHEST INJURIES

The danger of a deep chest wound is its entrance of the pleural space between the lungs and the chest wall. Air may be sucked into this space through the chest wall or cuts in lung tissue. Suction results from normal movement of chest during breathing.

Air collected in this pleural space collapses the lungs **CREATING A LIFE THREATENING PROBLEM.**

Have the victim exhale, blowing out to minimize suction. Cover the wounds with air-tight dressing, such as sandwich wrap, piece of space blanket, cellophane from cigarette pack, or hands if nothing else is available, before breathing is resumed.

Have the victim breathe with shallow breaths to avoid excessive suction inside chest.

ABDOMINAL INJURIES

Generally, the same principles applying to emergency treatment of extremity lacerations also apply to abdominal wounds.

Bleeding from the skin or muscles under the skin can be controlled by applying pressure.

Deep wounds may enter the abdominal cavity and may lacerate soft abdominal organs, causing excessive bleeding into cavity and little visible bleeding on the surface. Such wounds **CANNOT BE CONTROLLED BY PRESSURE.**

Get the victim to a hospital. Time is of utmost importance. If feasible, use ambulance, trained personnel and special equipment, but **DON'T WAIT LONG.**

Victim should not eat or drink anything. Indicate special medical problems or carry along any special medications.

Keep the victim warm, as excessive blood loss reduces body temperature and normal body functions.

Raise legs slightly to prevent pooling of blood in legs.

If a broadhead wound is involved, take a similar broadhead along for the doctor to see.

Although these types of wounds are not common, knowing what to do and doing it well can save a life, someone else's or your own.

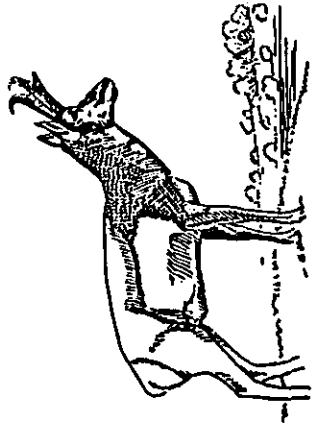
SURVIVAL

Establish and practice certain safety habits to avoid getting lost and to make it easier to find you if you do.

If you get lost use the 5 "Ss", safety, signals, shelter, sustenance, and socks. This refers to being properly prepared prior to going hunting by carrying certain specific survival items with you and knowing how to use them.

A basic survival kit should consist of at least: Whistle, ace bandage and tape, knife, matches in a waterproof case, flashlight with extra batteries and bulb, fire starter materials, plastic sheet/space blanket or bag, large trash bag, compass and map of the area, water in bottle or canteen, food such as candy bars, raisins, survival mixes ("gorp"), medications you may need regularly, and any special survival items needed for certain situations.

1. **SAFETY.** From yourself first. If you get lost, keep your head. Sit down. Try to think where you've been and where you are now. Even repeat something you have previously learned, like the Gettysburg



of other hunting methods. In addition, bowhunting causes minimal pain and suffering to the animals we hunt.

- Bowhunting is conservation. Millions of dollars in license fees are collected from bowhunters each year for use by various agencies to perpetuate and maintain all wildlife, including non-game species. In addition, excise tax dollars collected from bowhunters goes into a federal fund to aid wildlife.

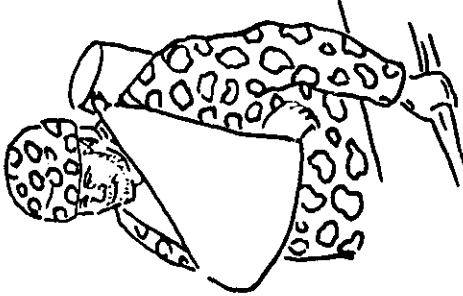
- Bowhunting is a safe sport. In fact, statistics show that bowhunting is safer than taking a bath at home or walking down a flight of stairs. Fatalities are extremely rare. Most years there are none recorded in North America, even though bowhunting numbers continue to rise rapidly.

THINK SAFETY

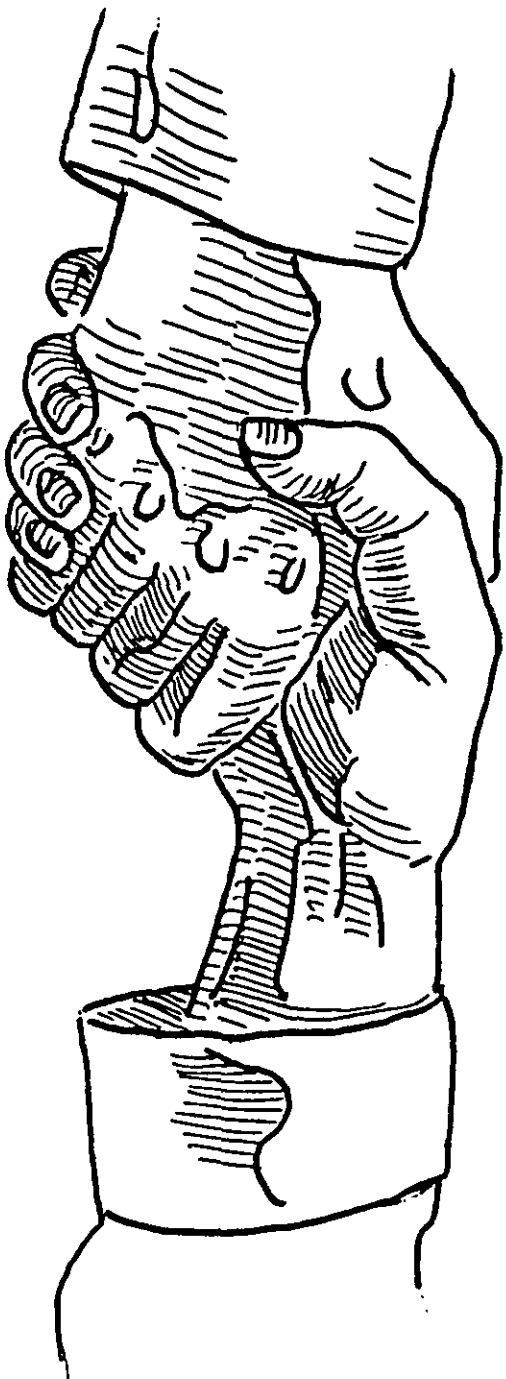
1. If bowhunting is to continue to have an excellent safety record, all bowhunters must be careful not to use alcohol or drugs when afield or in camp.
2. In addition to creating a bad image, taking long shots is also dangerous and irresponsible. Once an arrow leaves the bow, it cannot be retrieved. Long shots can fall anywhere, including on other unsuspecting hunters not visible to the shooter.
3. Image and safety problems can be created and magnified out of proportion unless precautions are taken when setting up for practice in your backyard in a subdivision or other crowded area. Make sure you create and use a "tunnel" type shooting area from which no arrow can possibly escape.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

1. List several reasons people give for going hunting.
2. What percent of people hunt? What percent do not?
3. Name several things people who do not hunt do not approve of or appreciate about hunter behavior.
4. Name two major figures who pioneered modern sport bowhunting.
5. What does the term "carrying capacity" mean? What does it have to do with bowhunting?



UNIT 2: YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS A BOWHUNTER



THINK ABOUT:

- 1. What are at least four major responsibilities you assume when you buy a bowhunting license?
- 2. What three or four words would you choose to describe a responsible bowhunter?
- 3. What is meant by the "Unwritten Law of the Bowhunter"?
- 4. How does using a game bag show respect for others?
- 5. How do you show respect by knowing and staying within your individual limitations?

RESPONSIBLE BOWHUNTING BEHAVIOR

When we use terms like "responsible bowhunter," or "responsible bowhunting behavior," do you know exactly what we mean? Think about the words "responsible" and "responsibility" for a minute. What do each mean to you? In terms of modern sport bowhunting, how do those terms add important meaning to the words "bowhunter" and "bowhunting?"

Although there are many ways in which bowhunters can and should

be responsible, both through their words and their actions, there are a number of things that are so vitally important that they stand tall above the rest. Each of these is listed below.

BOWHUNTER RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1. KNOW THE RULES OF THE GAME. This means each bowhunter must take the time to learn and know the conservation laws of the state or province in which he hunts, including any special laws regarding using bow and arrow. In addition, you have a responsibility to know the "Unwritten Law of the Bowhunter", and to follow both kinds of "rules of the game" when afield.
- 2. KNOW YOUR COMPANIONS. You have a responsibility to yourself, to other hunters, to family and to others to take time to learn about your bowhunting companions. Their attitudes, practices, and behavior should be consistently safe and responsible, and they must always talk and act at all

times in ways which will not harm the future of sport bowhunting.

- 3. RESPECT LANDOWNERS' RIGHTS. You have a responsibility to respect all property you use for bowhunting, including that owned privately, by a company or corporation, or by federal, state, provincial or local government. Get prior permission for use well ahead of the start of the season unless use is guaranteed by law. When using any property, treat it as if it were your own. Do nothing to alter or harm the property, and leave nothing behind that would give anyone a clue that you had been there at all.
- 4. RESPECT WILDLIFE. You have a responsibility to show respect and concern for the wildlife you encounter when bowhunting. This means not only the game you seek at the time, but also species not then in season, protected species, and non-game species as well. Always make every attempt to enter, stay in, and leave the woods and fields in a way that



ailments, and how to survive away from home, camp, or vehicle while injured or lost. Review these pages often, and at least before the beginning of every season, so that your mind is ready to act to help you in an emergency rather than hurting you through panic.

FIRST AID

There are three kinds of accidents with which a bowhunter should be able to cope:

- 1. EXCESSIVE BLEEDING. Use direct pressure. Place your finger or fingers directly on or in the wound to close blood vessels and stop the bleeding. With wounds of larger surfaces, fold up your undershirt or other piece of clothing into a pad and apply it directly to the wound. Hold it firmly in place with hands, rope, or bandage. Once pressure by hands or pad is applied, do not remove, as this breaks down the "grid" formed by clotting substances in the body and makes it much harder to get the bleeding stopped. Tourniquets are dangerous and should rarely be applied.
- 2. BROKEN BONES. Keep them as they are by applying splints or supports made from your bow, arrows (without points), sticks, or other leg. Transport victim only as far as absolutely necessary. Carry him on your back or improvise a stretcher from two poles and clothing.
- 3. PANIC. Keep your head! A bowhunter lost his life recently because he panicked. He didn't stop the bleeding from an arrow wound, and tried to run to his car. None of your survival equipment or your knowledge of first aid is any good without a calm, clear head.

BLADE INJURIES

Think about falling on a razor sharp broadhead, or worse, a quiver full of them. Or, how about your sharp knife which could slip during field dressing? What if you are sharpening a broadhead or replacing blades and you slip? If your broadheads and knives are as sharp as they need to be, serious wounds can result from such accidents and end an otherwise enjoyable hunting trip.

You must know what to do when you or a buddy is lying on the ground a mile from your vehicle with a broadhead in the leg and blood flowing freely.

DON'T PANIC! Fight panic by knowing what to do and starting to do it right away.

EXTREMITY INJURIES:

MOST IMPORTANT: Control the bleeding by applying pressure directly over bleeding site.

A severed major blood vessel results in loss of large amounts of blood rapidly.

Most adults can tolerate only one pint (16 ounces) of lost blood without serious consequences.

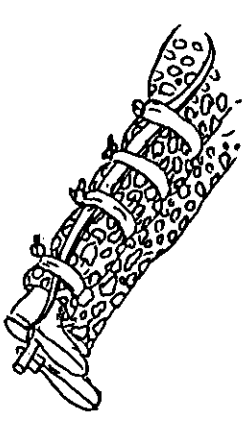
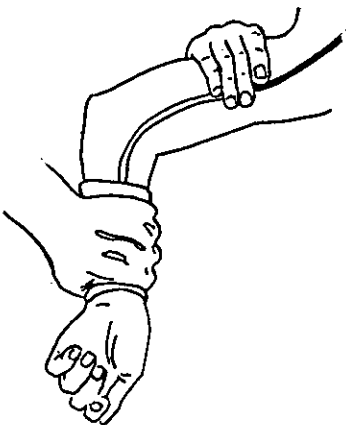
Any reasonably clean cloth (handkerchief or part of clothing) or even your hand works as a "pressure dressing". Cut clothing carefully away from wound site if necessary.

Avoid contamination by dirt, grass, manure, etc. Snow, if available, applied with pressure reduces bleeding and swelling.

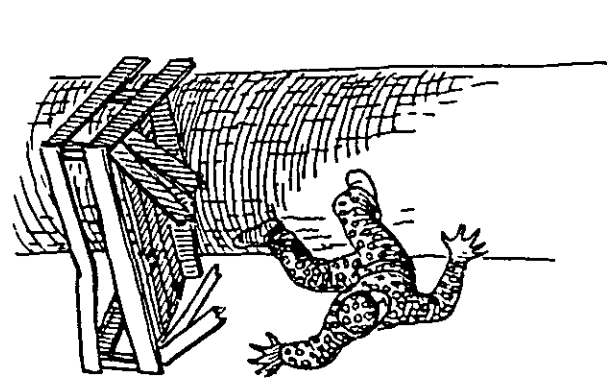
Tourniquets are seldom necessary and extremely risky. Their use can result in damage to rest of the limb and could actually increase bleeding. Stabilize knife or arrow in place to prevent motion damage in transit to medical care.

Cut arrow shaft off with a tubing cutter or saw a couple of inches above skin to keep from wobbling or snagging.

Keep extremely elevated, if possible, to further reduce bleeding.



UNIT 6: WHAT IF . . . ?

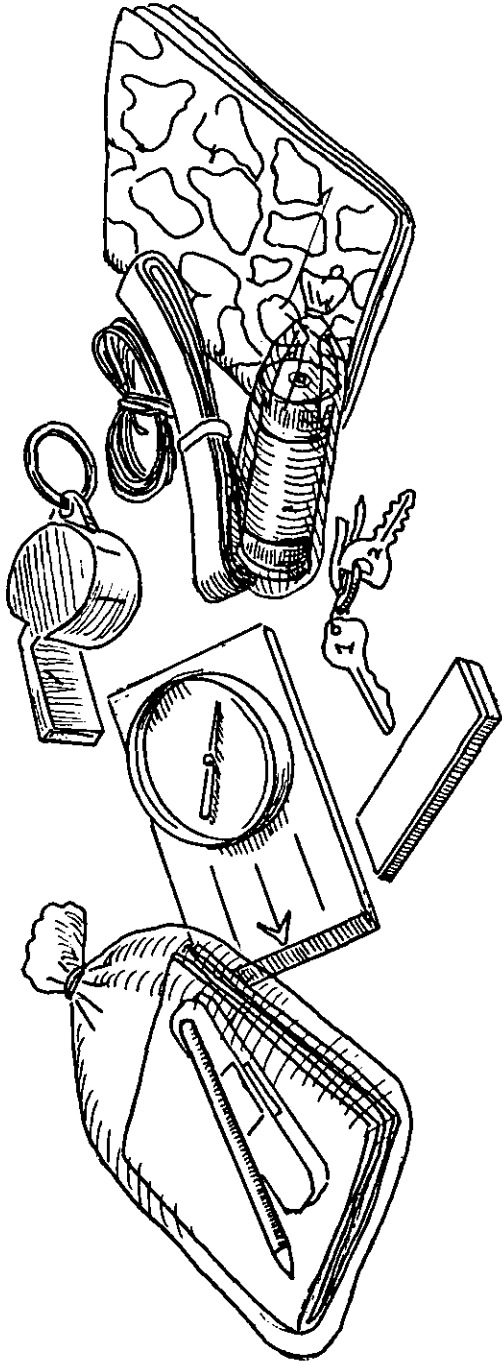


THINK ABOUT:

1. What should you do to help stop bleeding from a bad cut or wound?
2. Name three or four items of clothing or accessories that can be used in giving yourself or others emergency first-aid treatment.
3. Name four or five important survival items you should carry with you on all bowhunting trips.
4. Name two things you can do to prevent hypothermia.
5. How did most rare and endangered species get that way?
6. Name some alternatives people who oppose hunting must choose as ways for animals to die.
7. What might happen to bowhunting if there were no National Bowhunter Education Foundation and International Bowhunter Education Program?

PREVENTION. By thinking through every situation you encounter afield and by anticipating actions or conditions that could lead to problems, you will stop many accidents before they can happen. Prevention requires several things: A positive, confident attitude that you ARE prepared and can handle problems. Basic first-aid knowledge to keep little problems from becoming serious ones. Knowledge of basic safety rules associated with both bowhunting and general outdoor activities. Always carrying your basic survival equipment every time you head out to hunting areas.

By studying the following tips on first-aid and survival, you will learn what to carry with you in your pockets and pack, how to use items of clothing you have with you, how to treat different types of injuries and



will disturb all wildlife and wild things as little as possible. In addition, you must know your limitations and stay within them, taking only those shots you are certain will make a vital hit. Use razor sharp broadheads, take only clear shots, limit your shots to no more than 30 yards in cover and 40 yards in the open, and learn hunting skills that will get you even closer to your game.

5. **KNOW YOUR HUNTING EQUIPMENT.** Be certain that the equipment you use is legal in the area you hunt. Check it often to be sure it is in good, safe operating condition. Always use equipment that is sufficient for the type of game being hunted. Practice with your equipment often enough so you become totally familiar with its performance and operation.
6. **KNOW YOURSELF.** Know your limitations regarding hunting and shooting ability. Know your physical limitations before undertaking any hunting trip challenges. Always hunt with the utmost care and safety at all times. Bowhunting is very much a "loner" sport once you enter the woods. It is easy to resist temptation when in a crowd. Train yourself to play by all the rules even when there are no "witnesses" around to observe your actions. You should always be the toughest witness for your own actions. Your conscience should be your judge.

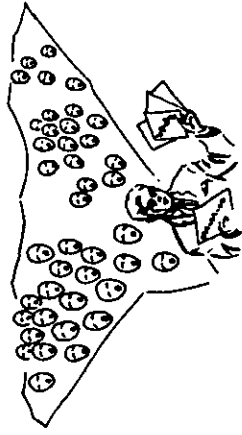
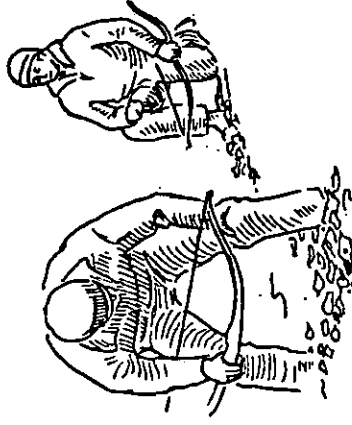
7. **RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF THOSE WHO CHOOSE NOT TO HUNT.** Remember, you learned in Unit 1 about the vast 90% of the population that does not hunt. Although 10% will probably never accept sport hunting, there is still that overwhelming 80% of the people who haven't made up their minds. Consider carefully every action and every word related to bowhunting at all times, so that you never say or do anything that could in any way be turned against bowhunting.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW OF THE BOWHUNTER

There is another extremely important matter for you to learn regarding responsible behavior. It is a matter of consideration for and respect for those OTHER bowhunters with whom you share your days afield, and, in many cases, your hunting spots. It would be foolish to assume that people who do not hunt would listen to our pleas for understanding UNLESS we constantly showed that we have respect and concern for each other as fellow bowhunters.

One of the most important decisions any bowhunter will have to make deals with claims by another hunter that an animal is "his," not "yours." The true sportsman who acts as a responsible bowhunter will always follow the "Unwritten Law of the Bowhunter." Although it has no legality, its strength and enforcement lie directly with the understanding and true sportsmanship of the responsible bowhunter.

This unwritten law is sometimes called the rule of first blood and mortal wound. This means that the first person to wound an animal in a vital area causing a sufficient sign trail he can follow, and thus having a good chance of bringing the animal to his possession (were it not for the presence of other hunters), may claim the animal as his or hers. If the hunter feels that he would not in fact have been able to find the animal due to the superficial nature of the wound, or other circumstances, he should relinquish his claim to the other hunter involved in making a vital hit. This responsibility works the other way as well. If you come upon a wounded or dead animal, make every attempt through back trailing, inquiry, and other means, to find the bowhunter who made the killing shot. Rarely will a bowhunter attempt a shot at an animal he knows is already mortally hit. Sometimes, however, the original hit is not evident, and he takes the shot. It is at this time that the unwritten law of "first blood and mortal wound" is applied. No responsible bowhunter wants an animal that has been fairly taken by someone else. Also, no animal is worth bitter words or

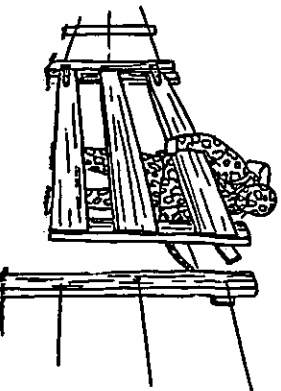
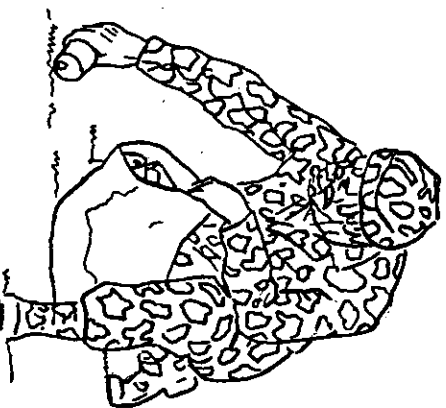
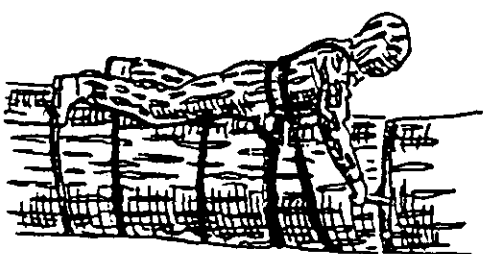


confrontation between hunters. It is better to give up the animal you know is yours if the other hunter insists.

TIPS ON LANDOWNER RELATIONS

Nowhere in the bowhunting world is responsible behavior more important than in dealing with those persons, corporations, and government agencies which own the vast majority of the lands where we bowhunt. And nothing is more important than to learn and know how to act when using those lands. The following tips will help you build a foundation of proper behavior and help you develop a positive attitude toward the owners of the land and the land itself.

1. Always ask permission to hunt **BEFORE** you attempt to use land for hunting.
2. Ask the owner where you should park, and whether there are any times he would prefer you not hunt at all.
3. Be willing to leave a paper in your dashboard that gives your name and address, phone number, and any other information the owner might require.
4. Never cut any living plant or tree, or alter any fence wire without specific permission of the owner.
5. Use portable tree stands which do no permanent harm to trees. Do not build permanent stands, which become eyesores and can be dangerously unsafe. Such stands can often destroy the tree for lumber and firewood.
6. Never use metal such as wire or nails in any trees, as they can ruin the value of trees for lumber. They pose an extreme danger to those who will cut the tree and unknowingly strike the metal object(s) at a later time.
7. Bring out **EVERYTHING** you take in. Do not bury garbage, as wild or domestic animals may later dig it up and create an eyesore.
8. Do not build or start fires at any time, including campfires or fires to burn garbage, unless you have specific permission from the owner. Even then, refrain from building any fires when dry conditions exist.
9. If you must smoke, be certain to do it on a trail, road, or cleared area, and then make **SURE** you crush the smoke dead out when you are through.
10. Leave gates and barways the way you found them, open or closed, unless it is obvious that there is a problem which you correct.
11. Be very careful and conservative in using all vehicles when going through, upon, and across the owners' lands. Never drive across meadows, fields, croplands, standing crops, or through timber without permission. Never block roadways, trails, crossings, or gates.
12. In certain areas, particularly when hunting deer close to towns and cities, be certain to remove not only the animal carcass if successful, but also carry trash bags or leaf bags and **REMOVE ALL ORGANS** as well. Nothing could close a fragile hunting area quicker than sick domestic pets who have eaten organs, or children who have come across organ piles in their "play woods" areas.
13. Do not conduct deer drives with large numbers of people. This can be unproductive due to too much noise and odor, plus it can ruin the quiet, natural hunting conditions for other bowhunters in the area. Keep groups limited to no more than three or four carefully-selected hunters, and conduct silent drives.
14. When possible, offer to share game taken with the landowner and his family. They'll probably decline, but it is the offer that counts.
15. Stop and visit the owner, when possible, a number of other times throughout the year—not just when you want to hunt. Send him a letter



THINK SAFETY

1. When using calls from a stationary position, or when driving for game, be sure other hunters can identify you as a bowhunter and not the animal you are initiating. Most animals see in black and white vision, so adding a hatband or armband of fluorescent tape or cloth is a good idea.
2. Be sure when using pit blinds that your bow limbs will clear blind sides when you shoot.
3. When hunting from tree stands or any elevated positions, always use a safety shooting belt or line, a haul line for equipment. Make sure the platform of your stand is level. Pick large trees to hunt from, and avoid use of permanent stands.
4. Never walk with an arrow on the bowstring. This is extremely dangerous. Only when taking those last few deliberate steps into position for a shot is it appropriate for an arrow to be nocked.
5. Use an orange streamer to mark your position to other hunters when fully camouflaged while turkey hunting, particularly when hunting during the firearms season.
6. Keep accurate track of your movements, current location, and the way back to vehicle or camp when trailing wounded game.
7. Be extremely careful when field dressing animals; watch out for your, or other, broadheads/blades, and for the sharp knife blade when working with slippery hands on tough bone or tissue.
8. When skinning, butchering and carving animal hide and meat, proceed carefully and slowly to avoid slipping and causing severe cuts to yourself or those assisting you.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

1. What are the four popular bowhunting methods?
2. Why is it unsafe to carry an arrow nocked on the bowstring when walking afield?
3. What types of lights work well for tracking wounded game at night?
4. Why is your compass an important tool after you hit game?
5. Why should you always carry and use a haul line when hunting from elevated stands?
6. Name some materials that can be used to mark sign trails when looking for hit game.
7. Why should you clean and wash the body cavity as soon after field dressing as possible?
8. Why is it important in some situations to remove all organs from the field dressing site?
9. What are two good alternatives to screw-in steps for use with non-climbing portable stands?
10. What accessory should you always wear when in any tree stand or elevated stand? Why?



Venison Chops

Heat ¼ cup margarine in skillet and lightly brown 1 clove garlic, sliced; add chops and brown; add:

- 1 can stewed tomatoes
- ½ tsp salt
- ¼ tsp chopped parsley
- ¼ tsp oregano
- 3 medium carrots cut in pieces
- 1 green pepper, chopped
- 1 can mushrooms

Cover skillet and simmer ½ hour or until the chops are tender. If mixture becomes too thick, add more water. This recipe may be made in a pressure cooker. Cooked at 15 lb pressure for 15 minutes the chops become very tender.

Venison Stew

A favorite recipe for venison stew is one of Mrs. L. P. Williams of Turin, New York. Here it is:

Put 2 lbs of carefully trimmed venison, cut into small pieces, in hot bacon fat in a fry pan and brown. Salt and pepper. Then add ½ tsp of ground cloves, 1 onion cut fine, ½ cup ketchup, 1 tsp vinegar, and 1 cup of red wine. Cook until meat is tender.

NOTE: Some prefer mixing venison with beef or pork.

Deer Sausage

5 lbs venison
5 lbs pork
3 tbsp pepper
pinch of sage

Grind meats and seasonings together. If you plan to freeze it, omit seasonings and use within 3 months. Other recipes including venison meat balls, roast venison, venison pot roast, venison swiss steak, and broiled venison strips are available by writing to "Venison," Department of Natural Resources, Fernow Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850.

Marinated Venison

Some bowhunters prefer to marinate their venison. We like to use it on venison heart.

Here's a very good marinate recipe from Anne Hunter of Fairfield, Connecticut:

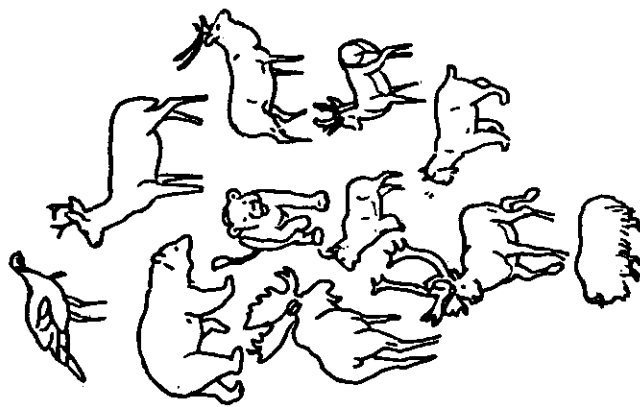
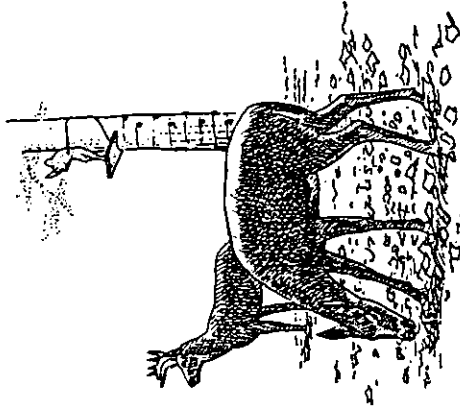
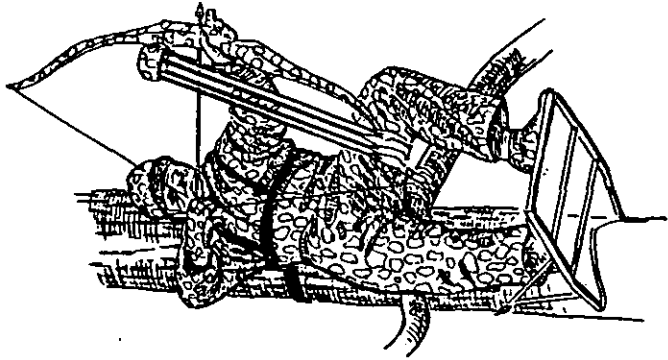
4 tbsp olive oil
Juice of 1 or 2 limes
Orange juice glass of red wine
1 tsp salt
½ tsp freshly ground pepper
2 tsp curry
2 tsp ginger
2 tsp grated onion

Marinate meat (cut in 1 inch or 1½ inch pieces) at least 2 hours beforehand.

Venison Meat Loaf

1½ lb. ground venison
½ lb. pork sausage
3 eggs
1 cup soft breadcrumbs
1 cup milk
½ minced onion
1 tsp. salt
½ tsp. pepper
½ tsp. garlic powder
1 tsp. sage

Mix venison and pork sausage with all other ingredients. Shape the mixture into a loaf and place it in a baking dish or pan. Bake at 350 degrees for at least an hour or until done. Serve as is, or covered with canned mushroom soup, added during the last five minutes of baking.



of thanks, a Christmas card, or a small present to show him your appreciation.

16. Respect all trespassing, posted, and no hunting signs. If an owner refuses you permission to hunt, thank him politely and go somewhere else. DO NOT try to sneak onto the land from a hidden direction. Remember, it is the owner's land, not yours.

AN EXERCISE IN RESPONSIBILITY

Since responsibility and responsible behavior are words which keep coming up repeatedly, now is a good time to define them. Look at the word list below. Study each word in the list, and ask yourself whether or not it is a word which properly describes what you think a responsible bowhunter is like. Start by using the space provided by writing your definition of the word "responsibility". Then, carefully select the five words which you think best describes a responsible bowhunter. Compare your definition and your "best five" words with those of others in the class. Be ready to defend your choices.

IBEP RESPONSIBILITY EXERCISE WORKSHEET

Safe	Understanding	Competitor	Has Integrity
Environmentalist	Quickshot	Woodsmen	Knows Game Laws
Responsible	Experienced	Prepared	Marksman
Law Abiding	Respected	Neat	Well-Known

DESCRIBE A RESPONSIBLE BOWHUNTER:

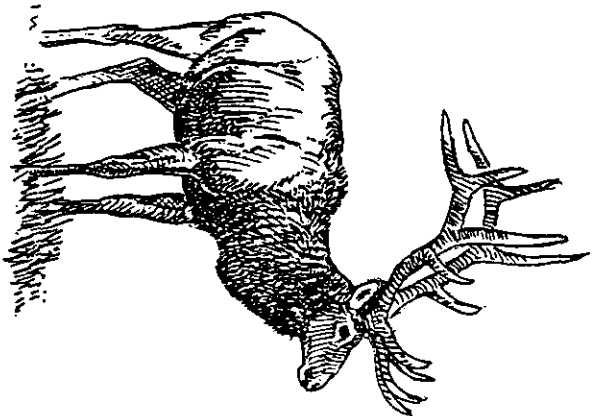
1. Define "RESPONSIBILITY"
2. Circle the 5 most descriptive words you would use to BEST describe a responsible bowhunter.
3. Why are these 5 words a better choice than those words you did not use? Be prepared to defend your choices.

DEFINITION OF "RESPONSIBILITY" AS AGREED BY THE GROUP:

DESCRIPTION OF A RESPONSIBLE BOWHUNTER AS AGREED BY THE GROUP:

REASONS PEOPLE WHO DO NOT HUNT BECOME ANTI-HUNTERS

People who oppose hunting don't form their opinions accidentally. Even though some of the reasons they become anti-hunters don't make sense to those of us who hunt, we need to learn and understand the important reasons people turn against hunting. Then, we can plan ways to counteract these influences BEFORE anti-hunters are formed. Once a person becomes opposed to hunting, it is highly unlikely that any amount of effort will cause that person to change his point of view in favor of sport hunting. We must present our message effectively, while people still have an open mind about our sport. The only way we can do this is by acting and speaking responsibly at all times.

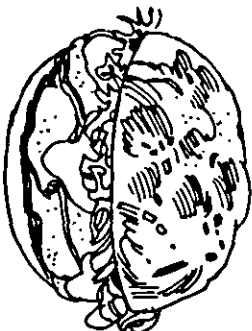
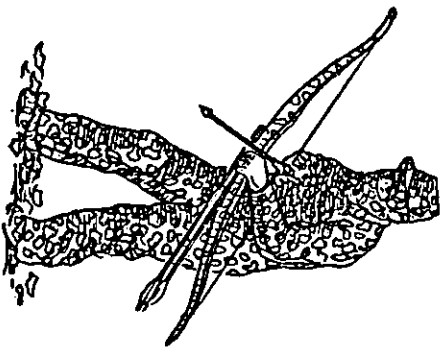


Some of the reasons people become anti-hunters include:

- 1) **OUR URBAN SOCIETY.** Most people are many generations removed from the lifestyle of the farm where food was raised and grown by each family, and animals were routinely slaughtered with all family members assisting in the process. People who get their meat in a supermarket and who have no direct tie to killing the animal which provided the meat often do not understand that hunting is a food harvest and gathering method.
- 2) **MEDIA INFLUENCE.** Unfortunately, most media portrayals of hunters has traditionally been negative. Therefore, what the 80% group sees and hears is biased against sport hunting. They rarely get any information of a positive nature and based on fact to offset the media attacks. Hunters have a tough job in overcoming the media image of cruel, inhumane people who slaughter for the fun of it.
- 3) **IGNORANCE OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT FACTS CONCERNING ANIMAL POPULATIONS AND CARRYING CAPACITY OF HABITATS.** Unless sportsmen get factual information out to the general population, people will not see how sport hunting fits into proper wildlife management programs. This is why the bowhunter and others must learn and be able to state facts about hunting and wildlife management in simple, clear terms.
- 4) **GIVING HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS TO WILDLIFE.** This condition exists mostly because of the influence of television programming on children, which also affects adults. Cartoons are the largest source of nonsense in which stories show animals that look like, act like, dress like, live like, and talk like human beings. It is difficult to combat the feeling that these cartoon characters are only pen and ink drawings, not related at all to the wildlife in our forests and fields. Hunters who have children need to carefully present to them the facts about differences between cartoon characters and the real world so they don't make the mistake of thinking the two are related.
- 5) **IRRESPONSIBLE ACTIONS OF HUNTERS.** Of all the reasons that turn people against sport hunting, this one is the most significant. It is a case of "we have met the enemy and he is US" repeated over again each time any hunter acts or speaks irresponsibly. It only takes ONE careless action or remark on the part of a hunter to destroy all the good the rest of us work to present. People don't remember those good things, they remember the BAD. Review the list of 12 things we do that are not appreciated from Unit 1 often. It will remind you of the importance of presenting the correct image. These are the things which help the anti-hunting crowd out and hurt the future of all types of hunting.

THINK SAFETY

1. Stay within your own physical limitations. Get into good shape under an M.D.'s direction for strenuous hunts.
2. Make every effort to meet agreed-upon deadlines made with your hunting companions. They deserve not to worry about your well-being, or worse, get hurt while searching for you when you really were okay in the first place.
3. Always let family and/or friends know EXACTLY where you will be hunting. Provide them with duplicate or hand-drawn maps that clearly show where you will camp, hunt, and how to get there.
4. Think through every move you will make on private property so you do not anger the owner, his family, or others by your actions.
5. Make every effort, especially on private property and all property near urban areas to find arrows you shoot. Problems can arise if arrows are ground up in livestock feed. And, no one wants children to stumble across an errant arrow with razor sharp broadhead still attached while playing.



- Many bowhunters like to debone their game. This process is often called "dispanning." Filet out the tenderloin and the backstrap and freeze in 6 to 8 inch strips for choice broiling. The front quarters of venison make good cubes for stew and some small steaks. Butterfly these steaks to make them larger. This is done by cutting steak in a double thickness and making a cut in the center partially through and then separating. The hind quarters make good steaks. Other deboned pieces will go into cubes for stew or ground venison. This is an easy method to use for the inexperienced.

VENISON FIT FOR A KING

Remember that these recipes, good as they may be, will not correct poor taste of venison which has not been cared for properly by the bowhunter.

- Satisfactory removal of blood and fat will insure venison "fit for a king."
- The liver and heart are the parts usually eaten first.

Deerburgers

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 2 lbs ground venison | 4 slices of fresh bread broken into small pieces |
| ¼ lb ground beef fat | Seasoning (to taste) |
| 1 chopped onion | |

Mix the venison, fat, onion, and bread. Add seasoning. Make into patties and fry or broil as for hamburgers.

Fried Liver

- Use an electric knife, if available, to cut frozen liver into thin slices. Fry in hot pan in which you have cooked your bacon. Turn it only once. Don't cook too much as it gets tough. A little onion salt tops it off. Check the latest information on eating venison with your DNR or Conservation Department.

Heart

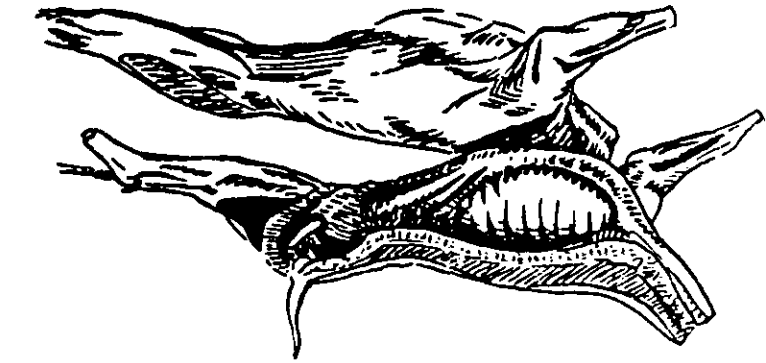
- Cook it in boiling water adding a little salt; allow to cool and slice for sandwiches. If you plan to freeze it, cook it first; it's much better.

NOTE: If you want to save the liver and heart by freezing, remember to freeze the liver raw but to cook the heart and then freeze it.

Smothered Venison

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3 lbs venison, round or rump | 2 tbsp prepared mustard |
| Salt and pepper | or horseradish |
| Flour | 1 cup strained tomatoes |
| 1 tsp celery seed | |

Season the venison with salt and pepper and roll in flour; place in melted fat in a Dutch oven or heavy-covered pan and brown on all sides; add the celery seed, prepared mustard or horseradish, and strained tomatoes; cover and simmer 3 hours or until tender.



bookstores and libraries to help you learn anatomy of animals and where to make the cuts.

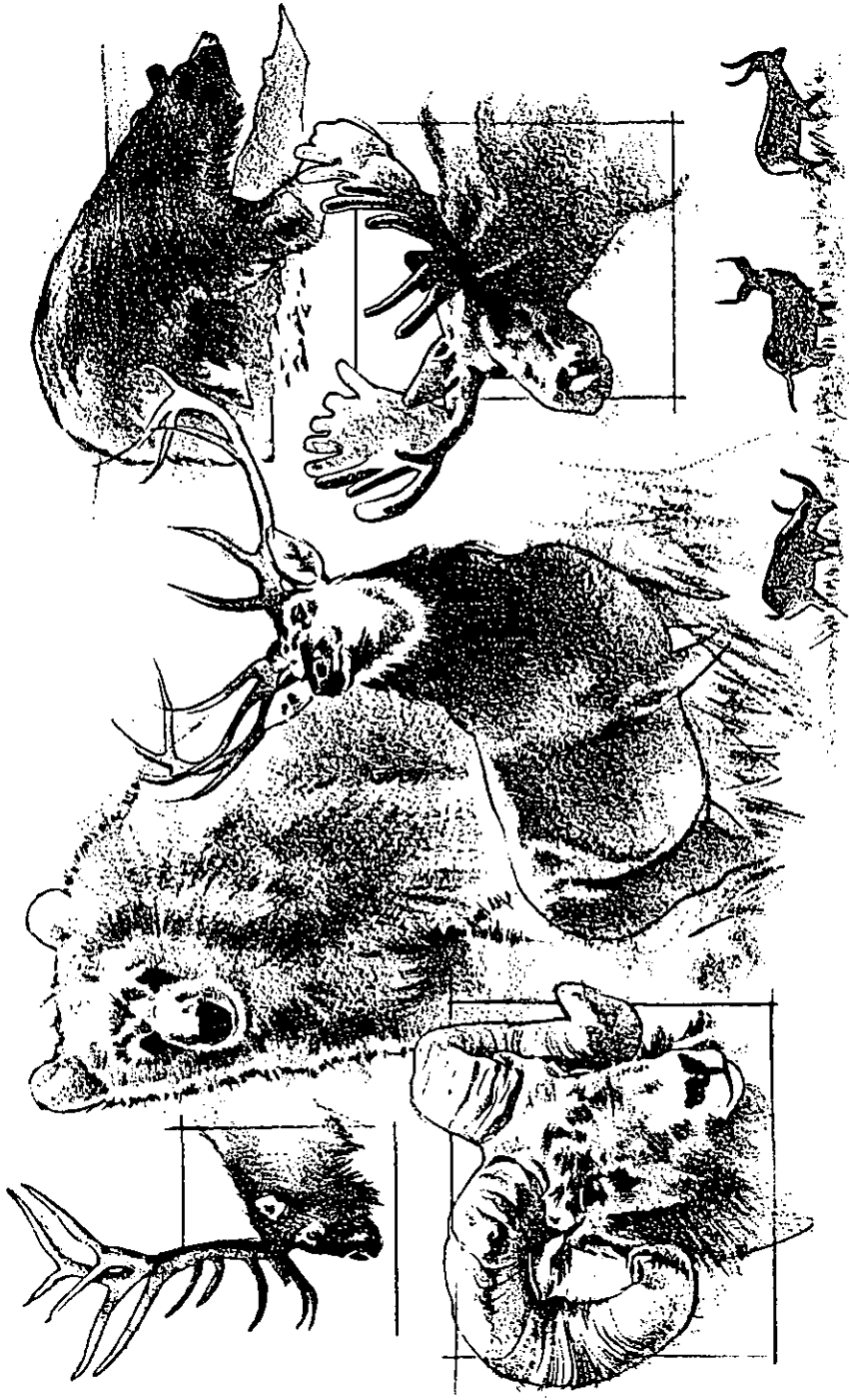
By proceeding carefully with diagrams as a guide, you should be able to follow muscle lines, and joint lines closely enough to do the job satisfactorily. When in doubt, stop and read/study the information in the books or pamphlets before proceeding. Wild meat is too good and often too hard to come by to waste any by sloppy butchering.

Again, remember to remove all loose fat as you go to avoid ruined meat later.

Meat stores easily and well-protected from freezer burn in zip lock type bags designed for the purpose. On larger cuts of meat, use the several materials sold for wrapping and freezing. Avoid use of standard butcher paper, which is intended only for short term storage from shop to home and not for freezing.

BUTCHERING AND STORAGE

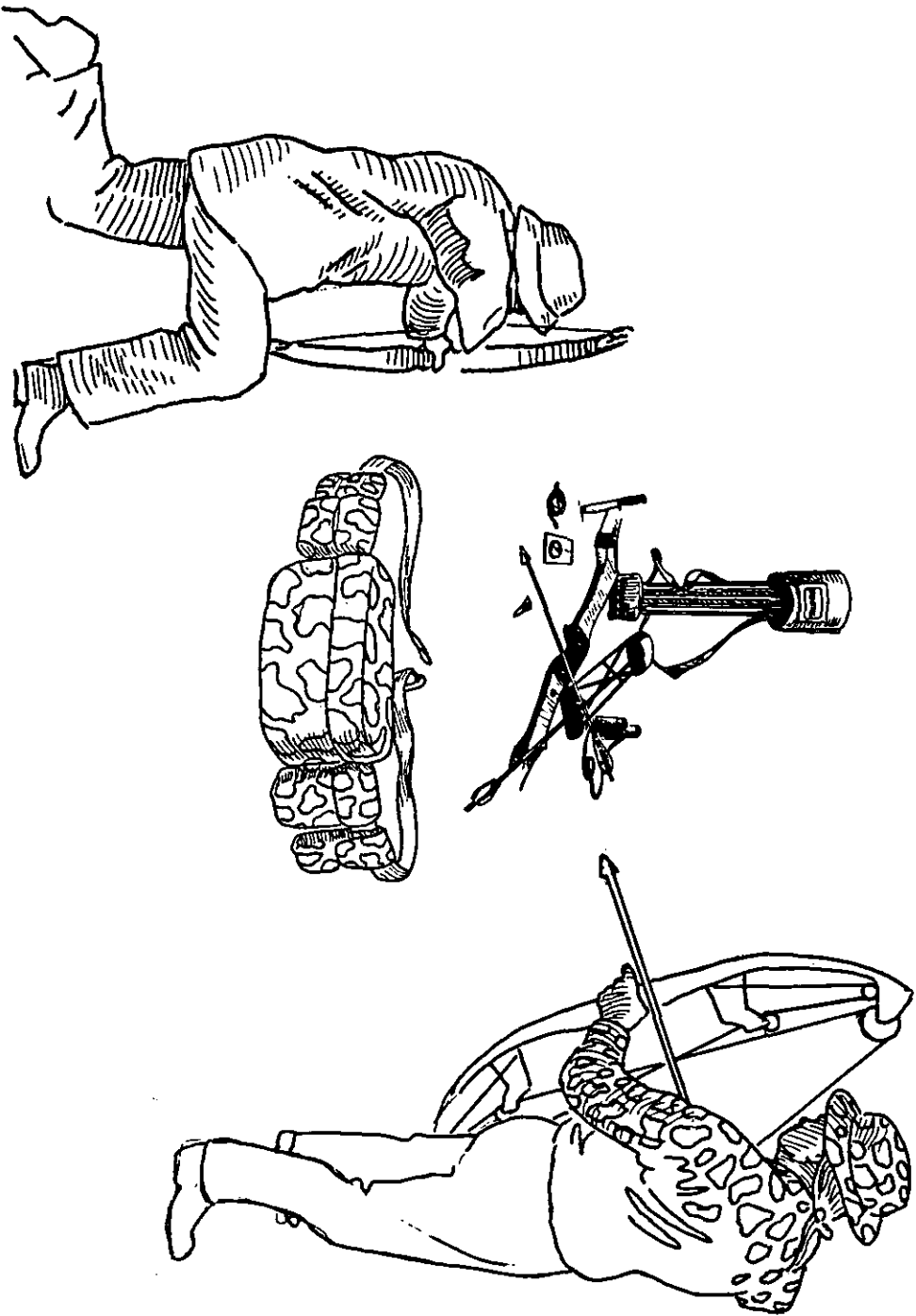
- Once your deer is home, skinned, and hung up, the next step is to cut it up into "cookable" pieces.
- If you haven't butchered before, it is best to have your butcher do it. With the new health laws in some areas, this is becoming more difficult. The butcher has to come to your home.
- If you decide to do it yourself, get a drawing showing the correct cuts and, if possible, get someone who knows how to do it to help—but still use the drawing.
- Hang your deer with head down and saw it in half down the back bone.
- Put half of deer on table with the inside up and cut up by following a diagram.
- Many cuts, but not all, are made at the joints.
- Blood-soaked pieces or sections may be soaked in light brine ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salt to 2 gallons of water) for a day or so.
- It is most important that you remember to remove the fat as soon as possible. It becomes rancid first and will taint the meat, giving it a disagreeable odor and taste.
- Don't throw away the liver and heart. Some think the kidneys are the best part of the deer. Have you tried eating the tongue?
- There are five or six packing materials commonly used for wrapping meat for freezing, and all preserve good color and prevent freezer burn and weight loss. Plain butcher paper should be avoided.
- In cold country some hang the two halves outside to freeze and then cut them up with a band saw.
- How much did the deer weigh—live weight, field or hog-dressed and in edible meat? The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation publishes a pamphlet called *Proper Care of Your Deer* which tells you how to compute it. All you need is one of the above weights to get the other two.
- Another old-timer swears that if you will divide the dressed weight of your deer by .78612, it will give you the live weight. I tested in on the table, and it's not far from wrong. A deer dressing out at 120 pounds had a live weight of about 153 pounds.
- Most hunters hang their deer head up when first field dressed to get blood out of rib cavity. An old hunting guide vows that it is best to hang deer head down during the curing period. Beef is usually hung in this manner.



DO YOU REMEMBER?

1. Name four major responsibilities you assume when you buy a bowhunting license.
2. Using three to five words, describe a responsible bowhunter.
3. What is the "Unwritten Law of the Bowhunter"?
4. How does using a game bag show respect for others?
5. How is staying within your own limitations a sign of respect for others?

UNIT 3: BEFORE YOU HUNT



THINK ABOUT:

1. What two types of practice with bow and arrow are there?
2. What is the “spine” of an arrow?
3. What is meant by “matching equipment”?
4. Why is proper headwear important when dressing for cold weather bowhunting?
5. What is a good method for learning to judge distances?
6. Name four different kinds of game sign.

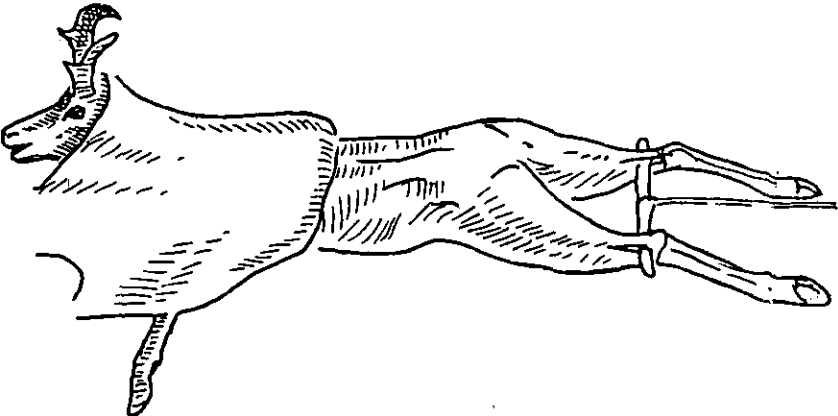
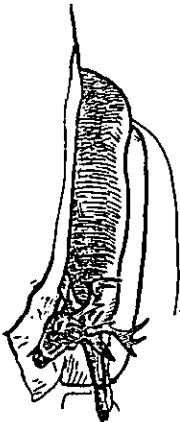
It is no secret among outdoors-people that proper prior preparation greatly enhances both the enjoyment and potential success of any experience. With bowhunting, proper preparation BEFORE YOU HUNT is essential. Few people will enjoy bowhunting if they make the mistake of waiting until the last minute to purchase equipment, then head

afield without knowing how to use it. Nor will they have much chance of success without knowing where to hunt, how to dress, or how to judge distances in the unlikely event that a shot would present itself. The bowhunter who begins far in advance of the season to learn about equipment and clothing needs, takes time to practice correctly and regularly, spends time in the fields and woods looking for game and game sign, and studies the laws concerning bowhunting is far ahead of the game. His experiences will be far more enjoyable, his rewards many, and his chance of successfully bagging game will be much higher for his preseason efforts.

KNOW THE LAWS WHERE YOU WILL HUNT

Long before the season arrives,

the responsible bowhunter will begin his preparation by contacting the wildlife agency in the state(s) or province(s) he will hunt. All such agencies provide updated pamphlets and brochures that explain laws, regulations, seasons, and bag limits. It is unwise to make general assumptions about one's knowledge of such laws and regulations, since these can vary widely within each state, province, or area. And, they can change year-to-year. What was true the last time you hunted a place is not necessarily true now. Giving yourself sufficient time to study the information is wise, since it is not always simple to understand. No responsible bowhunter wants to be confronted afield by law enforcement officers concerning laws or regulations he failed to follow due to ignorance.



DRAGGING YOUR DEER TO CAMP OR VEHICLE

Whenever possible, get assistance in dragging animals or packing quarters of larger animals out to camp or vehicle. This is strenuous work which can tax even the young hunter in good physical shape. Never try to do more than you can. Rest as often as necessary. Many veteran bowhunters now bone out all game to make this task less strenuous.

In areas with heavy insect activity during bow season, you may need to place the carcass or quarters in game bags immediately upon field dressing. Flies and yellow jackets are persistent creatures that can ruin meat in short order if left unattended.

How do you drag an animal which is already in a game bag without tearing up the bag and ruining the protection it affords? Simple: drag the animal in the bag, but place it on an inexpensive woven polypropylene (or similar material) tarp, which is naturally slippery and which will slide easily over most natural obstructions. Tie the tarp around the animal first, making sort of a second, outer bag out of it before dragging. In snow, even large animals drag much easier using this method, so it is not just a hot weather trick.

In some situations and areas, weather, terrain, or other factors may require a different approach to getting an animal out to camp or vehicle. Backpack hunts, for example, many miles into the wilderness can make packing or dragging game impossible. In those cases, BONING the animal is the way to go. Up to 60-75% or more of the animal's field dressed weight can be saved by trimming all edible meat from the bones. Again, regulations in some areas may restrict or prohibit boning, so be certain of what you are allowed to do before proceeding.

GETTING YOUR ANIMAL HOME

Once you arrive at camp or vehicle and haven't yet done so, now is the time to use the vinegar wash. If the animal has been quartered, use paper towels to rub down the meat with the solution to remove dried blood.

Hang and cool meat in camp by placing the carcass or quarters in shady areas up out of reach of roving bandits such as bears, coyotes, and the like. During warm days, surround with sleeping bags.

When heading home with animals, keep them in game bags, and avoid the unsightly display of animals on vehicle tops, hoods and fenders. Remember the lessons you learned in Unit 2 about the negative influence such behavior has on people who do not hunt.

If you are out alone and have to load a heavy animal, hang the animal from a tree limb higher than your vehicle, then use your tarp as a base to catch the animal as you drive slowly under the limb, pushing the animal on or into the vehicle in the process.

Peppering a carcass heavily can help prevent insect infestation. Pay close attention to eyes and mouth/nose openings, particularly if the animal is too large for the head to fit inside the game bag.

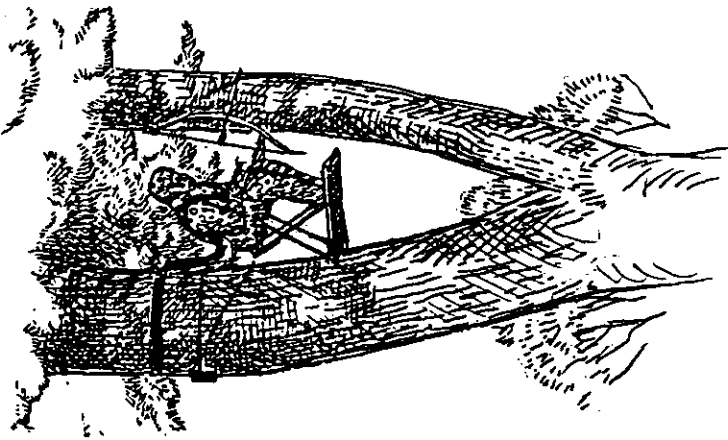
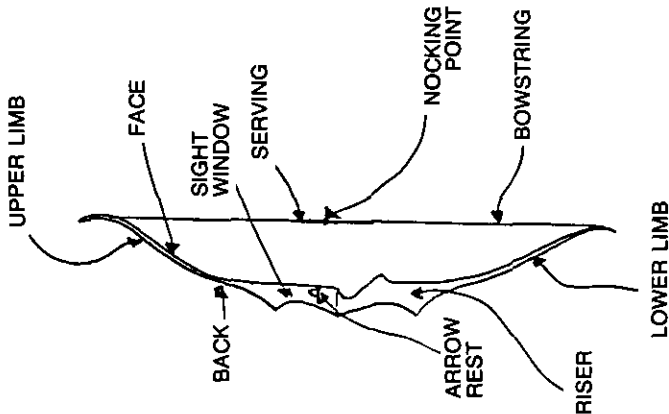
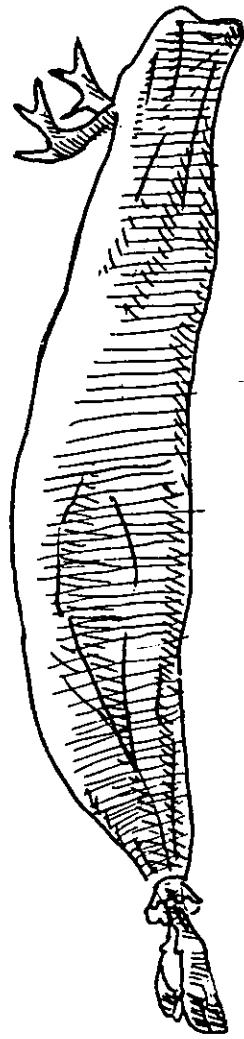
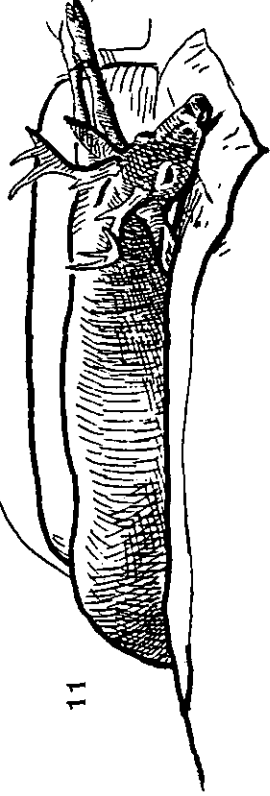
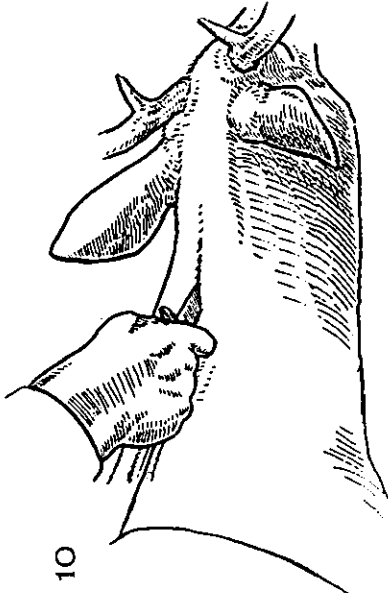
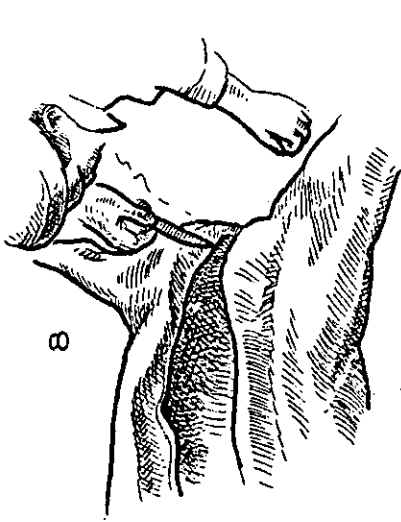
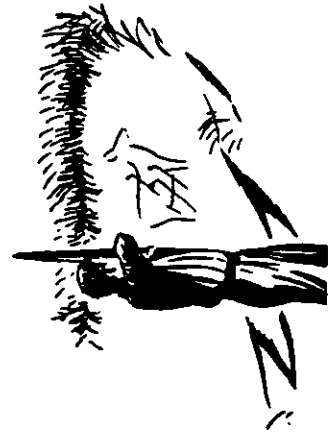
Getting the meat into a cooler with a constant temperature of around 40 degrees will result in far better meat than that left to warm and cool constantly during days and nights in camp.

Aging meat helps make it more tender and better-tasting. How long to age is a matter of much discussion, but most hunters feel that a week to ten days is sufficient; some like two weeks or so at that constant temperature.

BUTCHERING YOUR ANIMAL

Unless you have butchering experience, it is best to let someone experienced show you the techniques involved. This may be a local butcher by trade or a friend who has done his own animals before.

Many books, magazine articles and pamphlets are available through



ADEQUATE AND SAFE EQUIPMENT

Months in advance of season opening dates, bowhunters should be putting together a safe equipment system that will be both adequate for the type of hunting to be done and in good, safe condition. In order to perform properly, bowhunting equipment must be more than a random assortment of unmatched pieces in questionable condition. In addition, equipment function must be understood by the user. The simpler the equipment, the easier it is to understand and take care of. On the other hand, the more complex it is, the more things which can go wrong at the worst possible moment. The basic rule should be to buy only what you NEED to hunt safely and successfully. Instead of buying a lot of extras, put the money into purchasing the best QUALITY items you can afford.

For the bowhunter who is ready to purchase new equipment, the best advice is to look before you buy. Shop around, talk to veteran bowhunters, club members, and the sales staff at reputable retail pro shops or sporting goods stores. Try out equipment, where possible, before you actually buy it.

Ask to see equipment that has a reputation for being dependable, durable, and practical. You want to use it with confidence for a long time without problems, and you want to be able to carry and handle it with relative ease under all conditions. In addition, you want it to be strong enough to do the job for which it is designed.

Maintaining equipment takes little time or effort, but it does take regular inspection and care. Not even the best equipment can possibly last a long time or do a good job if it is neglected or abused. Even the best equipment will show wear and tear over time, so the wise bowhunter will check his equipment system EACH TIME HE PREPARES TO USE IT, and service it regularly. This includes inspecting the various parts for cracks, dent, or other damage; storing equipment properly away from high temperatures and moisture; performing regular maintenance such as waxing strings, lubricating compound wheel/axle assemblies, and so on.

Safe equipment is equipment which has been well cared-for, properly maintained, and regularly inspected. Such equipment is both reliable afield and effective to use under any conditions you may encounter.

BASIC BOWHUNTING EQUIPMENT

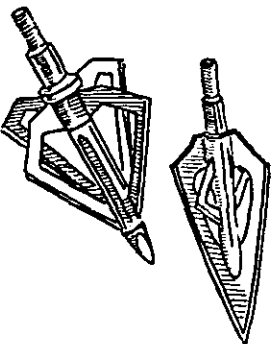
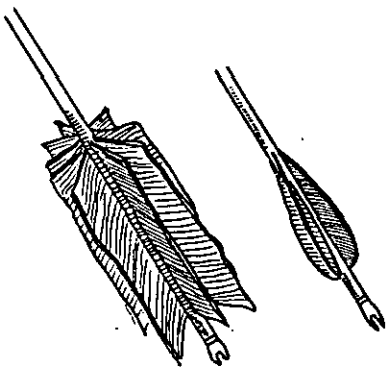
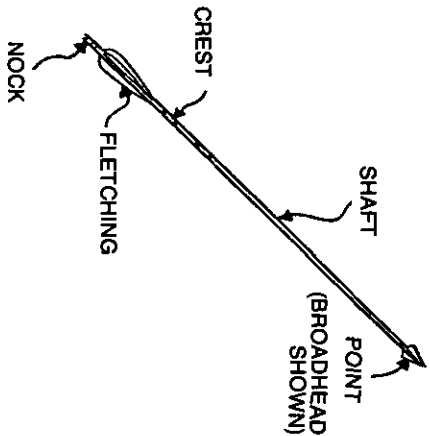
BOWS: The most basic piece of bowhunting equipment is the bow. Bows come in many shapes and sizes, and are made of a variety of materials, such as wood, metal, fiberglass, and composites (mixed materials). The different types of bows include the longbow, the recurve bow, and the compound bow. Within each type exist many different forms, shapes, and variations in materials and sizes. All share the same characteristics, however, in storing energy in a limb system and transferring this energy to an arrow when the string is released.

Depending upon type, the typical bow will have a pair of limbs, a riser or handle section, a string (or strings and cables), and may include a sight window and arrow rest. In addition, in order to shoot consistently, bows should be equipped with a nocking point at the place on the string where arrows shoot smoothly and accurately. Some bows have provision for adding various accessories such as quivers (arrow holders), stabilizers (balance rods), sights (aiming devices), and other accessories.

THE CROSSBOW

The International Bowhunter Education Program (IBEP) is a program designed and administered by the National Bowhunter Education Foundation (NBEF) to train bowhunters throughout North America and countries of the world.

A bow is used in bowhunting, as recognized in hunting with the bow



and arrow, and as included in the conservation law of most states and provinces is described as hand held, hand drawn, and hand released with nothing attached to the bow which will allow the bow to be mechanically held in a drawn or cocked position. Therefore, the crossbow is not a bow and should in no way be considered for use in any "bowhunting only" season.

The NBEF does not offer an educational program for any hunting device except the bow and arrow, and recommends that if states and provinces approve the crossbow for hunting that its use be restricted to the firearms seasons.

ARROWS: Another extremely important piece of bowhunting equipment is the arrow. It is the arrow that absorbs the energy from the bowstring and carries the razor sharp broadhead toward the target of our hunts. Arrows should be matched to the individual's draw length, to the draw weight of the bow and to each other so that all of them are as alike as possible for consistent performance.

Arrow shafts come in a variety of materials, including wood, fiberglass, graphite, composite (mixed materials), and metal (aluminum is far and away the most common metal used in arrow shafts). All of these materials will make up into satisfactory finished arrows that are adequate for hunting. Choice is a matter of personal preference, based upon your own expectations and possible uses for the arrows.

An important term for you to learn regarding all arrows is **SPINE**. "Spine" is a term for the stiffness, or resistance to bending, of an arrow shaft. Each of the above arrow materials is available in different "spines".

There is an arrow stiffness that is right for every draw weight and draw length, so that the arrow is properly **MATCHED** to the bow and the individual. The higher the draw weight of the bow, the more energy the arrow must absorb, and therefore, the stiffer it must be. And, the longer the arrow, the stiffer it must be as well.

Different arrow materials, lengths, and spines have different physical weights. Arrows should be light enough to fly with a flat trajectory, or path to the target, yet still be heavy enough to fly accurately and penetrate the target well.

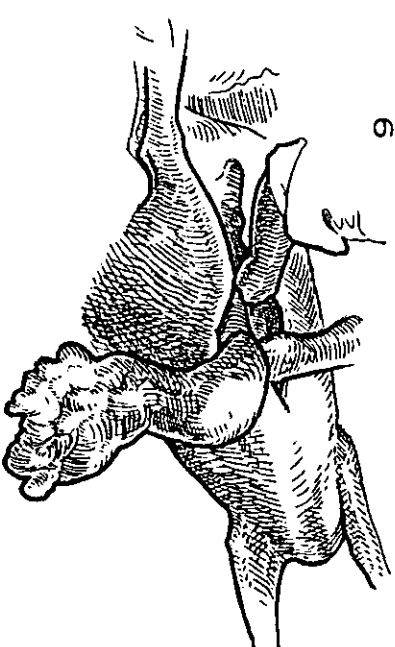
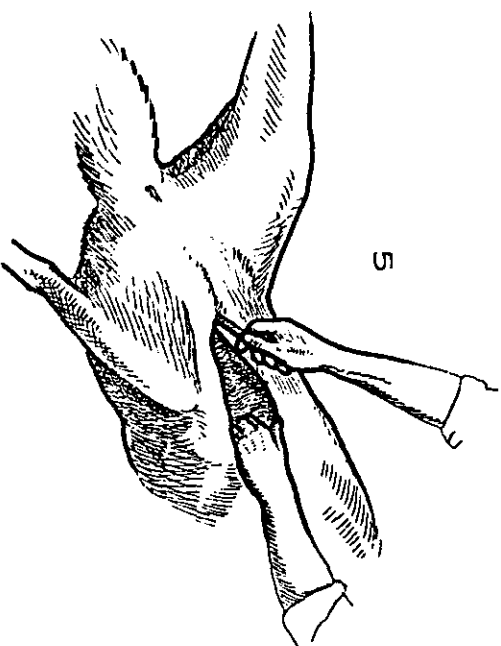
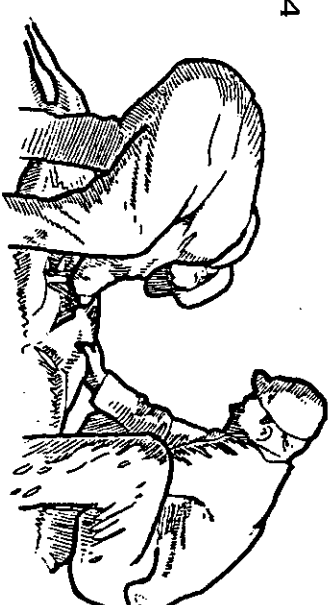
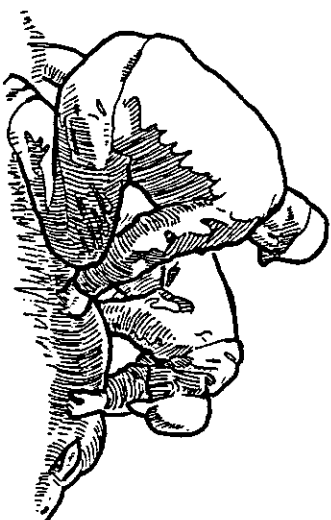
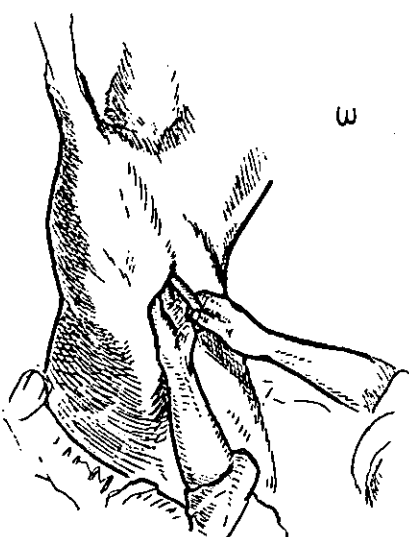
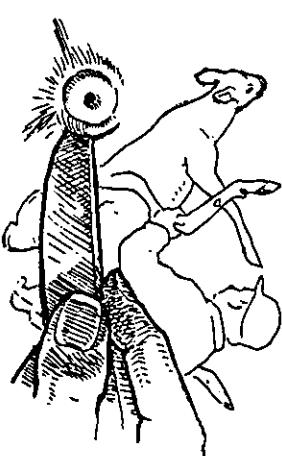
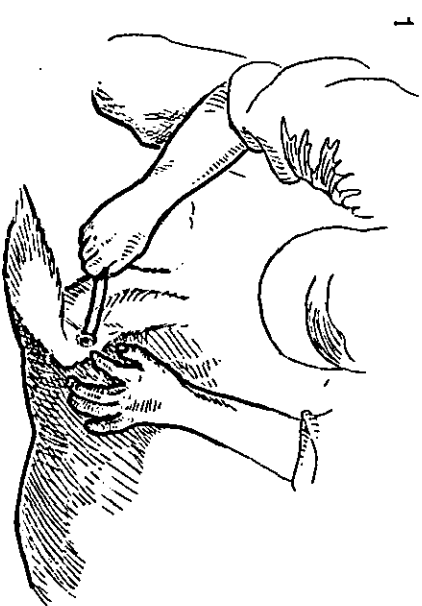
Arrows, like bows, have various parts. In order to make the shaft into a finished arrow, several items must be added. A nock, usually of plastic, which attaches to the back of the arrow, is used to attach the arrow to the string.

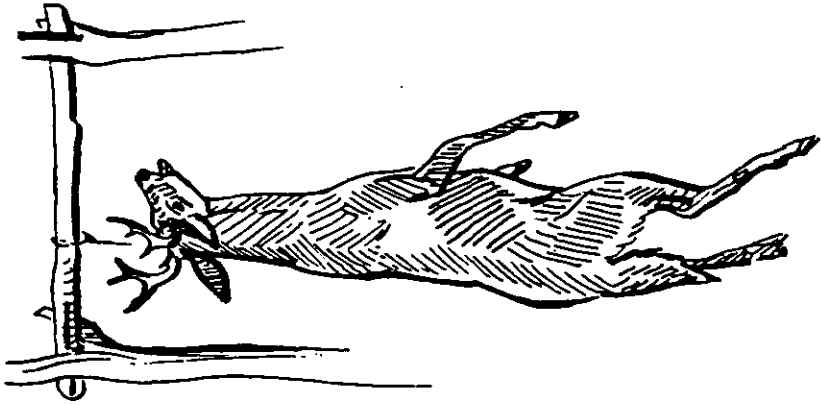
Fletching refers to the "fins" placed near the back end of the arrow. These are actually steering wings that help the arrow fly straight and accurately. Arrows can have three, four, or more such wings attached, although the common number is three. Fletching can be made of plastic (called vanes), and feathers (made from turkey wing pointer feathers). Feathers weigh less than vanes and are said to be more forgiving of a bad release, while plastic vanes are more durable and weather-resistant. Fletching can be applied straight down the shaft or in a slightly offset spiral, or it can be applied in a wrap-around fashion known as helical. Most veteran archers prefer the greater stabilizing effects of helical fletching for arrows equipped with hunting heads.

At the front end of the arrow you will find, depending upon shaft type, a method of attaching various types of points or heads. The two main systems for attaching points are glue-on and screw-in, with screw-in being preferred. Screw-in points allow for changing types of heads and points with little effort, thus making any arrows so equipped into multi-purpose arrows with a few twists of the points.

POINTS AND HEADS: There are a number of different types of points and heads. Each type has a certain shape that allows it to perform a different function.

FIELD DRESSING STEP BY STEP





will remove these to avoid tainting the meat. Actually, you do more harm than good by fooling with these glands, which are better not touched at all by knife or hands.

In Unit 3 you were advised to carry certain items for use in the field dressing procedures. Here is where they are essential equipment. Back at the vehicle will be other items such as game or quarters bags (for elk or other large game), and several 1 liter bottles of a vinegar wash solution made with 2 tablespoons WHITE vinegar and the rest water to fill the bottles. Use these to squeeze the solution up into the body cavity and wash it out. The slight acidity of the vinegar solution cuts the blood and makes wiping out with paper towels, also in the vehicle, an easier chore.

Use a rope to tie the front legs forward and out of the way for easier field dressing.

Unless the animal will be mounted, split the sternum, or breast bone with heavy knife, small axe, or better, a bone saw so you can reach up and remove as much of the windpipe as possible. The windpipe is one of the first things to go bad and cause the meat to deteriorate or spoil, so take as much out as you can safely reach.

Carcasses propped head-up on a slight grade or rise will be easier to field dress and drain.

Removing jackets and sweaters and rolling sleeves up will avoid staining them. A rain jacket with tight fitting sleeves will keep you clean.

Be certain to cut out all meat that has been damaged, bloodshot, or otherwise ruined by the broadhead. This meat deteriorates very rapidly and can quickly cause loss of otherwise good surrounding meat.

The heart and liver of most game are delicacies. Give them a try. Some animal livers may be inappropriate for eating; when in doubt, seek the advice of biologists in the areas where you hunt for this information.

If you are saving the heart (delicious), be sure to open it up and drain all the blood from it as well to prevent it from being spoiled.

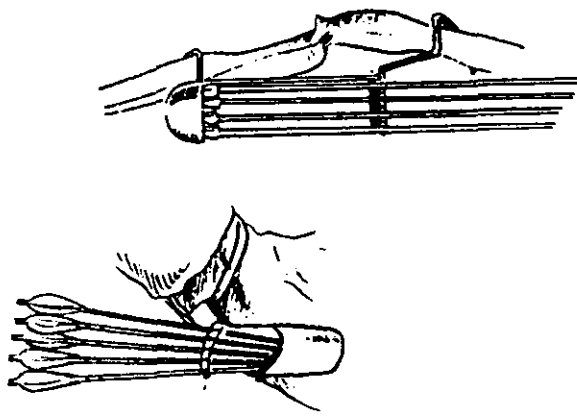
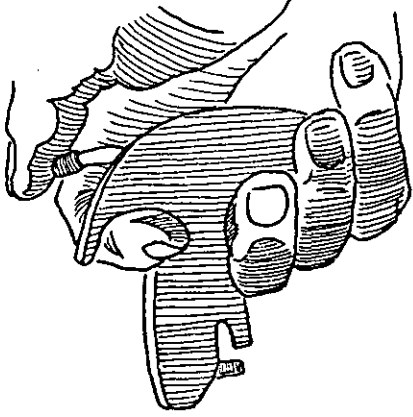
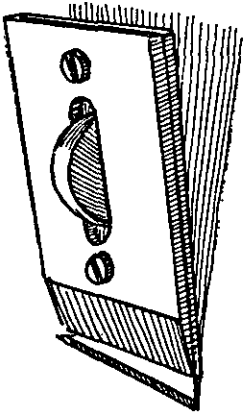
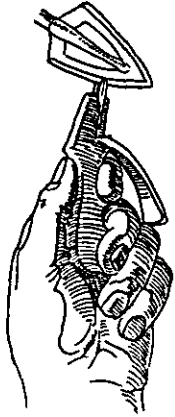
PROCEED WITH FIELD DRESSING IN A CAUTIOUS, CAREFUL, SAFE MANNER. Excitement can cause accidents with sharp knives and bones.

Be certain to watch for your broadhead, blades from your head, OR broadhead/blades from someone else's shot prior to yours. Broadheads have been found imbedded in perfectly healthy animals surrounded by months or even years worth of tissue growth. But, they still could give your hands and fingers a nasty cut if you are careless.

Remember to TAG your animal where and when the law requires. Tagging regulations vary widely between locales and should be studied carefully before hunting in new territory.

Use of inexpensive locking electric wire ties from hardware stores will ensure your tag will not come off the carcass while dragging. These ties are so tough that they must be cut free.

Prop the body cavity open with a stout stick to help in cooling down the carcass. Save evidence of sex where regulations require it.



* **HUNTING HEADS** are bladed designs used on big game and some small game animals; these are kept razor sharp so they cut cleanly.

* **FIELD POINTS**, also called practice points, come in several designs, but are made to simulate weight and flight characteristics of hunting heads.

* **BLUNTS**, used for small game hunting and certain types of practice, are flat-ended points of various shapes that use shock to take game.

* **TARGET POINTS**, not related to hunting equipment, are designed for accuracy, light weight, and ease in removal from target butts.

* **BOWFISHING POINTS** are special heads, usually barbed and with a quick-reverse/quick removal feature, designed for taking non-game fish species. They are usually attached to special arrow shafts with lines to bow reels.

* **JUDO POINTS** are special practice and small game points that have wire arms attached. These arms keep arrows from being lost under leaves and in high grass. They are a favorite for use in stump shooting and general roving.

Hunting heads are often referred to by their traditional name, broadheads. There are hundreds of different types and styles of broadheads on the market, but they all fall into two distinct categories—presharpened and those that require sharpening. The presharpened types are often called replaceable blade broadheads. Regardless of which type you select, these heads must be razor sharp in order to perform properly on game.

Broadheads should be selected carefully, based on the following important considerations: Blade surfaces must be razor sharp or be able to be made that way; the head should have excellent flight characteristics; shape should allow for maximum cutting and penetration; it must be strongly constructed to avoid collapsing on heavy bone; it must be able to be aligned easily with the arrow shaft for true flight. **TEST ALL BROADHEADS FOR CORRECT ALIGNMENT AND ACCURATE ARROW FLIGHT BEFORE HUNTING WITH THEM.**

ACCESSORIES: As stated earlier, the best rule is to keep things as simple as possible. However, certain accessories should be considered as essential for proper shooting and for safety to the bowhunter and others. Such accessories include arm protection, in the form of an armguard, and a release mechanism, either physical, such as a tab, glove or string “no glove” attachment, or mechanical, such as the various release aids on the market. The hunter should choose the release style that enables him to shoot most accurately under hunting conditions.

In addition, some sort of quiver, or arrow carrier, should be used. The most popular quiver today is the bow quiver, which attaches directly to the bow. Other types used for hunting include back and hip quivers. Quivers should be chosen more for safety than for convenience. Be certain that it totally encloses the razor sharp edges and points of the heads in tough, shatter-resistant material that will hold together even in a fall.

Another common accessory is the arrow holder, which attaches to the bow and holds the arrow on the rest or shelf while the hunter waits on stand. This is quite convenient, but try different types with your bow and arrow combination before settling on the best one for you.

String silencers, cable silencers, cable guards, stabilizers, insulated grips, arrow rest assemblies, cushion plungers and sight systems are all popular additions to many bowhunters' basic equipment.

Experiment and ask questions before deciding which accessories to get for your system.

MATCHING YOUR EQUIPMENT TO YOUR INDIVIDUAL ABILITIES

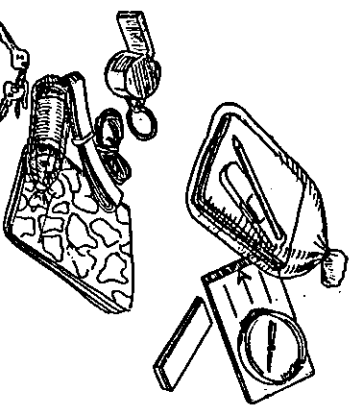
The best equipment in the world is not going to help you become a successful bowhunter unless it “fits” you and your physical abilities.



Shooting a bow and arrow is not a “macho” sport. There are few feelings worse than trying to shoot a bow with a too-heavy draw weight. You need to be honest with yourself when it comes to matching your equipment to your physical abilities. You can get assistance in determining your draw weight limits, as well as arrow length and size, and other good advice, from the pro shop or sporting goods store where you shop for equipment. The guideline you should follow is to use the heaviest draw weight you can shoot COMFORTABLY AND ACCURATELY under all weather and hunting conditions. A weight you can shoot after many warm up shots in your back yard may be too heavy on a cold winter morning after three or four hours cramped up in a tree stand. Remember, too, that the most common weight range is 55-65 pounds, so you don’t need to feel that you aren’t a bowhunter unless you’re shooting a 90 pound bow.

If you decide on a compound bow, get one with a variable peak weight adjustment setting in a range that gives you room to go up a little in weight AFTER you have practiced and gotten used to a lower weight. Then, if you shoot better one way or the other, you will be able to re-set the bow for that weight. Your pro shop experts will be more than happy to help you with this adjustment until you feel comfortable doing it yourself.

BASIC SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT



Regardless of what else you carry in your clothing pockets or in your pack(s) of choice, be certain to always carry basic survival equipment. If you run out of room, or have to cut down on weight, choose something else to let behind. ALWAYS carry this survival gear, even if you are hunting on your own property right behind your house. None of us can predict exactly what will happen once we leave the confines of civilization, even if that civilization is only yards from our hunting spot. The lesson of the Boy Scouts is one well-learned and remembered: BE PREPARED.

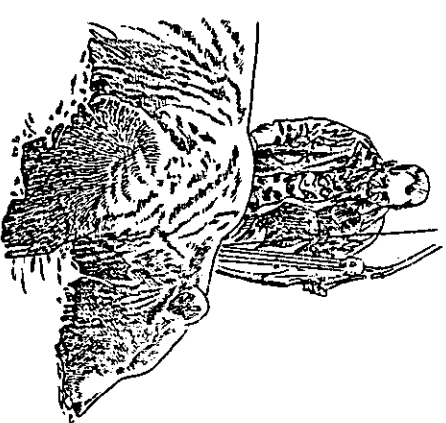
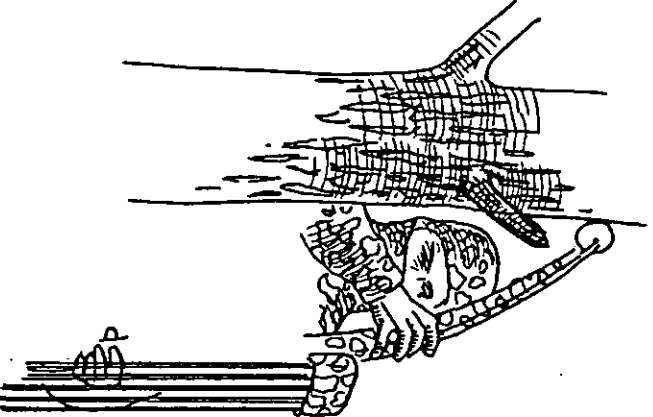
While individuals vary in what they consider basic survival equipment, most agree on these as basics: whistle, waterproof matches in waterproof container, firestarter, plastic or mylar sheet/blanket/ground cloth, ace bandage and tape, compass, water bottle, band-aids, map. Other items may be added as needed, depending upon length, location and type of hunting trip. Also, if you must take any medication on a regular basis, carry a generous supply with you as a regular part of your survival basics. You will learn how to use basic survival equipment in Unit 6.

DRESSING PROPERLY FOR BOWHUNTING

Dressing properly for bowhunting is essential. As a bowhunter you will have to remain still for long periods of time; you will have to move very quietly; you will have to take shots from contorted positions; you will hunt in weather conditions that are not ideal. All of these factors play a significant part in your choice of clothing and accessories. By using the following tips as guidelines, you will be able to determine your needs for any bowhunting situation and know exactly what to look for when you buy new items to add to your clothing system.

TIPS ON CLOTHING FOR BOWHUNTING

- Select clothing that is soft or will become soft with repeated washings, so it will not make noise when you move.
- Outer clothing should be loose enough to give you freedom of movement without being bulky or sloppy.
- Loose clothing is more comfortable and will keep you warmer in cold weather than tight clothing, which restricts blood flow.
- Use the layer system for cold weather dress. Several light layers are better than one heavy layer.



unless you are sure of a gut shot. Failing to do so may result in all sign being covered up or washed away and possible loss of the animal.

EXTREME HEAT is a problem in some parts of the world during bow seasons. It may be necessary to trail soon in hot weather in order to avoid spoilage of the meat.

PREDATORS are a real problem in some locales. Bears or coyotes, even wild dogs can ruin a carcass in a matter of minutes. Animals left or not found overnight are particularly susceptible since this is the time such creatures are actively in search of food.

When necessary to leave an animal overnight, leave some clothing with the carcass so the human odor can help keep the animals away. Hang the animal up in a tree if possible. In any case, remove the carcass a reasonable distance from the field dressing site.

LEG HITS. Leg hits can result in downed game, but the trail must be taken up immediately in order to keep the wound open and unclotted.

CAUTION IN APPROACHING DOWNED GAME

There is no excitement quite like making a good hit and doing a responsible tracking job, then spotting your animal down at the end of the trail. This excitement must be tempered and brought under control, however, for the sake of safety of all the members of your tracking party. Game can lie very still and yet be quite alive. Hunters have been seriously and even fatally injured by approaching such animals carelessly.

After the animal is spotted, study its rib cage and chest area carefully from a kneeling or squatting position, using binoculars if necessary, to determine whether breathing is still occurring. If so, move into position quietly and slowly as described in Unit 4 and make a finishing heart shot. If no breathing is visible, move to the upward side (toward the animal’s back), if possible, to stay away from hooves or claws, and prod the rear flanks with a long stick or your bow limb. If there is no sign of life, move carefully to a spot above and behind the head and observe the eyes. If they are open and appear glassy or staring, the animal is dead; if they are squinted or closed, BEWARE, the animal may still be alive. Back off and use a dispatch shot to finish the job.

Under no circumstances should you attempt to field dress an animal or pose it for photographs until the entire sequence outlined above is carried out. Hurt and scared house pets are dangerous, so you can imagine what a wild animal is like in that condition.

FIELD DRESSING AND FIELD CARE OF GAME

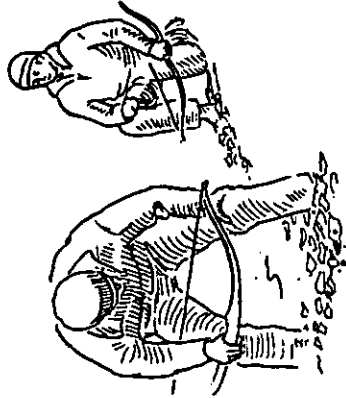
Turning downed game into excellent food for the hunter and his family begins at the moment the animal is determined to have expired. The finest chefs in the world cannot make edible dishes out of ruined meat, but even the least experienced person can make good-tasting dishes out of properly-cared-for meat. If you have little or no experience in cooking wild meat, you will find the recipes at the end of this section both easy to prepare and delicious. For the most part, any wild meat can be substituted for the venison so don’t be afraid to use elk, moose, bear, antelope, or whatever you have.

FIELD DRESSING STEP-BY-STEP

By following the step-by-step diagrams below, you should have no problem in doing a satisfactory job on any animal, even if it is your first one. In addition to the pictures, here are a few DOs and DON’T’s to help you avoid mistakes.

It is NOT necessary to slit an animal’s throat. This is wasted motion since the animal already bled to death from the arrow wound.

Deer-type animals have glands located at the rear leg joint; some people



well; some bowhunters double mark this area so it can be identified as the stand site.

If you cannot find your arrow, **DO NOT** just assume you missed. On the contrary, the responsible assumption is that you hit the animal until proved otherwise by evidence. The arrow may have stayed in the animal. Or it could have “snaked” up under ground cover and may not be visible to you even after a careful search.

Move very slowly in the direction(s) the animal was last seen and heard, searching carefully (on hands and knees if necessary) for all possible sign. Look for very small drops of blood on the ground, on bushes, on rocks and twigs, on logs, and on the **UNDERSIDES** of leaves.

Blood on both sides of the trail indicates complete penetration.

Small blood trail may indicate that there is only an entry hole higher up in the animal, or that the exit hole is plugged by hide, hair, or organs.

Mark every spot of sign. Where possible, avoid tracking alone; the buddy system with one, at the most two, other bowhunters is far better. The shooter will be excited so he is often the person designated to stay back at each point of last blood or other sign, while the others look ahead for sign and squat down and scan for the animal.

You can sometimes determine direction of travel by remembering that blood splashes forward in direction the animal is going.

Red blood indicates bleeding from arteries, dark blood from veins. Frothy, bubbly blood indicates a lung hit. Greenish substance with tallow, clear fluids and minimal blood can mean either an intestinal hit or passage of the arrow through that area after going through other organs, depending upon angle at time of shot.

Animals mortally wounded often go downhill and toward water (but not always).

Wounded whitetail deer do not usually “wave their flag” but rather run away with their tail low.

IF BLOOD/SIGN TRAIL IS LOST

If you lose all sign, go back to the last sign, get down on your hands and knees, search methodically in a set pattern around the area. Check trails and travel lanes in the area, and slowly work out farther and farther distances from the last sign.

Check major travel points in the area, such as crossings, roads, fences, stream banks, areas of thick cover where the animal may seek sanctuary. Pay attention to activities of other animals, such as crows calling, squirrels barking, ravens circling, or dogs barking. Any of these could mean the presence of your animal in that area.

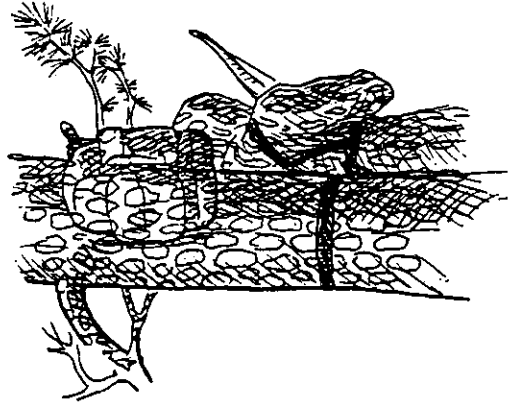
Do not be afraid to go back to the beginning of the search at the shot site and start over several times. Above all, **DO NOT GIVE UP!** Maintain the search for as long as is necessary to make an accurate determination of the situation.

SPECIAL TRAILING SITUATIONS

NIGHT trailing need not be contemplated with fear and concern. When using a white gas lantern, propane lantern, or some types of fluorescent light, animal blood actually “glows” due to its phosphorus content. In fact, some blood trails are actually easier to follow this way at night than they are during daylight hours.

When night tracking, be certain to mark the way and check your compass often so you can find your way back out to camp or vehicle after the animal is found. This also helps you mark and see the animal’s line of travel and may give you clues to where it has gone.

RAIN OR SNOW situations require immediate tracking without waiting



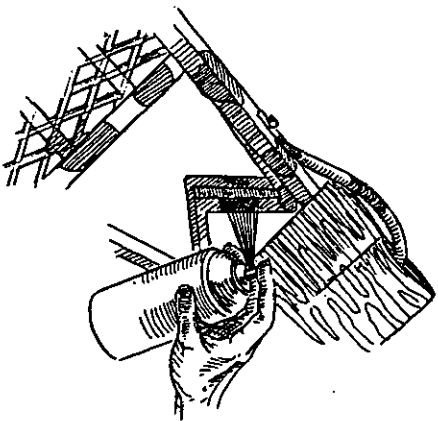
- Choose hats that do not have peaks or bills that interfere with drawing your bow. In cold weather, your hat is your temperature control. Remove it when active and replace it when activity stops.
- Footwear should be chosen for the type of weather and terrain in which you hunt.
- Be sure boots for cold weather are well-insulated and large enough to fit well with extra socks. They should be water repellent to minimize problems with wet feet in cold temperatures.
- Break in all footwear before going hunting to avoid sore feet and blisters.
- Choose socks for wear next to your feet that will absorb and transfer moisture away from skin. Use heavier socks that insulate even when wet for the outer pair. Smart bowhunters wear two pairs of socks at all times to cushion the feet.
- Take along the socks you use for hunting when trying on new boots or shoes to be certain of correct fit.
- Consider a two boot system in cold weather. Wear a lightweight pair to your stand site, then switch to a heavily-insulated pair. Boot blankets are also available for wear over footwear when on stand.
- Rain gear with a lining should be chosen. Gear with rubberized coating inside will make you as wet as the rain you want to avoid. Wear rain suits with noisy materials **UNDER** camo clothing to reduce noise.
- Military ponchos make great outfits for occasional showers and can serve as emergency shelters. However, shooting a bow while wearing one is difficult, so it is not the best choice for steady, day-long rain. Two-piece suits with bib pants are best in these conditions.
- Two-piece camo suits are better than one-piece coveralls because they allow greater freedom of movement when walking and climbing.
- Gloves and other hand protection should be adjusted as temperatures change. Most bowhunters use as thin a glove as possible so they still can feel the bow and string. Many use a hand warmer pouch on their belt for times between shots.
- A large leaf or garbage bag is an excellent piece of emergency clothing for pocket or pack.
- Gaiters, knee-high “cuffs”, are great for wet conditions as well as deep snow. Put on over pants and boots, they protect against soaking in these areas.
- Wear a turtleneck of some sort in cold weather to keep from losing so much body heat in the neck area.
- Buy camo suits for cold weather a size larger so you can place layers of warm clothing underneath.

CAMOUFLAGE: THE MARK OF THE BOWHUNTER

Because bowhunting is a close range sport and because there is a lot of movement involved in bringing a bow up on target and shooting it, camouflage has become the mark of the bowhunter. Camouflage has been around in some form or other since the days of our cave dwelling ancestors who rubbed charcoal from old fires on themselves. Modern camo, however, has its origin in military applications beginning with jungle fighting in the Pacific Theater in World War II.

There is more to a bowhunter’s camo system than just clothing, however. Equipment must be camouflaged, especially anything that gives off an unnatural glare. Particular attention must be paid to camouflaging face, hands and neck. Use the following tips to help you make appropriate camo selections.





Camouflage should blend in with the environment you will be hunting. This may mean having several different suits of varying patterns in your wardrobe. At least one company now markets an all season, all terrain camo pattern that eliminates the need for several suits.

Many of the animals you hunt are color blind, but they see movement readily. Using high contrast camo with a light background coloration and large blotches of pattern helps hide movement. Dark patterns with little contrast show up dramatically as unnatural blobs, thus calling attention to the wearer.

Uncovered face, head, and hands give away location quicker than anything else. Gloves can also be worn. DO NOT totally camo face and hands in a dark-colored manner like military troops use. You want a light-to-dark contrast to face and hands just like you have in the suit types mentioned above.

Use the same pattern on your equipment as you use in your clothing. Use matching paints available from retailers for this purpose. For small items or small parts of bows and stands, use a black permanent magic marker to cover up shiny areas.

Use camouflage discipline when hunting. This means paying attention to your silhouette and background cover in all hunting situations, while on stand, or while glassing areas for game from a high vantage point.

In snow situations, snow camouflage is an ideal choice, as is the all season camo pattern. However, all white is not a good choice. Even pure white snow has shadows on it, branches and rocks poking through it. Since you are either standing, kneeling, or crouching above the surface of the snow in trees or bushes, pure white clothing, to be effective, needs dark brown and or black curved lines on it. You can make this modification with paint or magic markers.

If you must wear eyeglasses, always get photo gray lenses which change with light intensity to minimize glare.

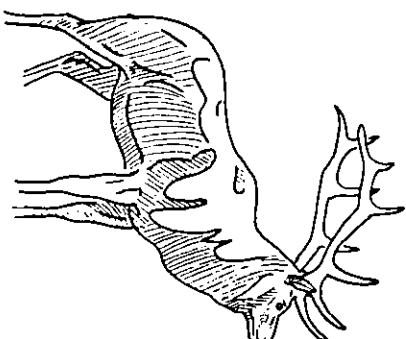
If you decide to use camouflage arrow shafts, be sure to use brightly colored nocks and fletching, and consider using "fur fletch" tracers as well. It is vitally important for you to see your arrow in flight and as it strikes your target AND to find it after every shot at game. Much can be learned from seeing and recovering the arrow. The slight amount of brightness here is rendered gray in the black/white vision of most animals and not a problem. A fletching bonnet can be used to cover bright nocks and feathers/vanes.

PROPER PRACTICE FOR BOWHUNTING SUCCESS

Shooting a bow and arrow is no different from many other sports requiring use of hand and eye coordination. The key to success is the same, whether you are practicing your bowling form, golf swing, jump shot technique, or practicing with bow and arrow for hunting. That key is regular, correct practice. Regular practice means shooting a little bit all year long, then more often as the hunting season approaches. Correct practice refers to making sure you are getting the kind of practice that will help you when you are hunting.

It is important to know that there are two different types of practice you must use. Do not try to mix the two at the same time. Your goals for each are very different, so your methods and techniques will be different as well.

The first kind of practice is for development and mastery of shooting form. Use of a bulls-eye target is appropriate here. This is when you fine tune your sight system, if any, test arrow sizes and weights, flight check your broadheads and other points, and break in new strings. Practice for bowhunting should not start or be continued while you are working on any of these matters. Once you have your form and equipment in tip top



realistic imitation blood, or "Hollywood" blood easily by mixing 4 ounces of glycerin, 1 ounce of red food color and 1-2 ounces of plain water in a squirt container and mixing thoroughly. Stomach contents may be imitated by coloring cotton balls with green food color and fraying the balls into lumps that resemble digested foodstuffs). Not every trailing experience will have a heavy blood trail, and learning what to look for IN ADDITION TO blood is just as important as the other factors in successfully locating game.

AFTER THE SHOT

Do NOT move. Remain totally quiet. Animals often flee for a short distance then look back toward the area where something scared or bothered them. Do not even lower your bow until you are sure it is "all clear".

Look and listen as the animal runs off. Watch carefully for landmarks that pinpoint the last place you saw the animal and the general direction it was headed. When all is "clear" and you can move, take and record in your notebook the compass bearings to the places of last sight and last sound. Listening carefully, even after an animal disappears from sight, is extremely important. Animals often make lots of noise as they run in flight. With good hits by razor sharp broadheads, you can often see or hear the animal fall as it loses consciousness.

Using your binoculars, scan carefully the area where the shot was made, the areas where you last saw and last heard the animal, and generally in the direction the animal was headed. Often, you may spot the animal standing or lying closer than you would think.

Stay as calm as possible and review the Big Game Recovery Guide contents carefully to re-familiarize yourself with tracking procedures.

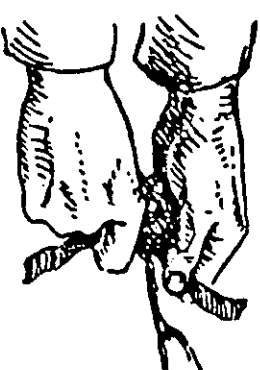
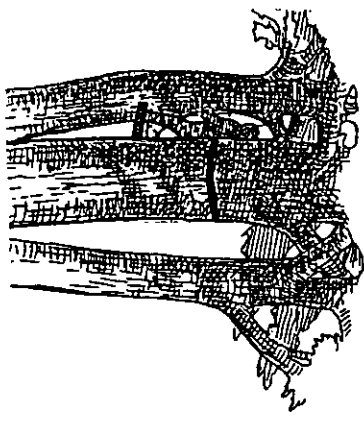
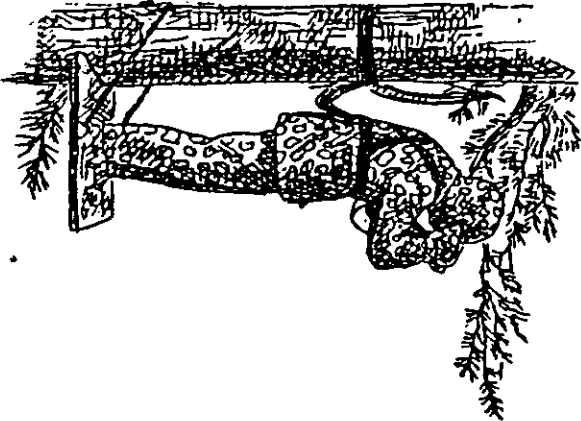
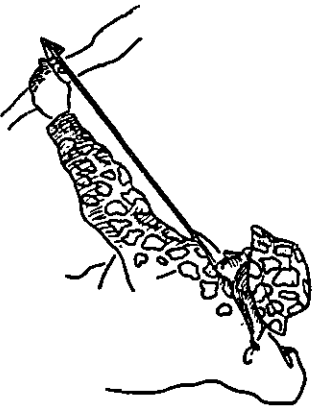
Unless you can see the game lying motionless and apparently dead from your position, wait quietly on stand for at least one hour, six-eight hours or more if you are concerned about a shot too far back in the stomach or intestines, before beginning tracking procedures.

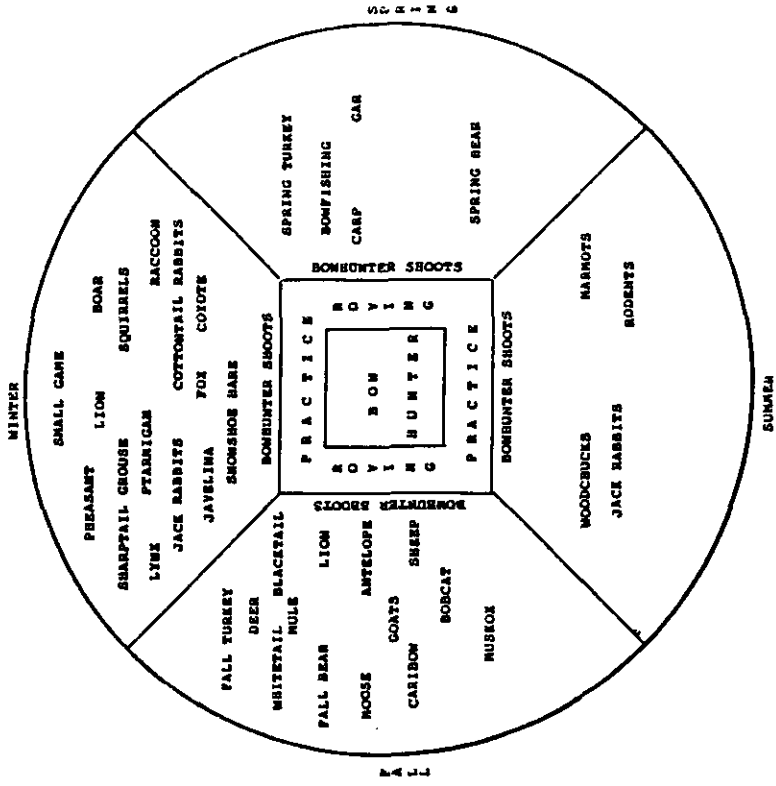
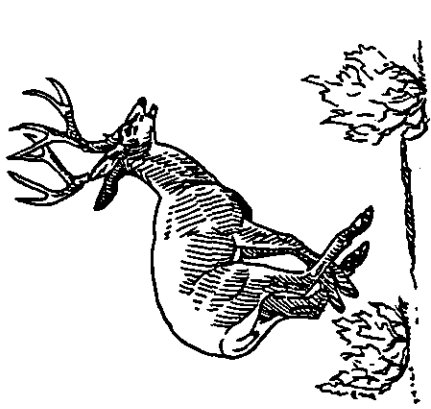
With modern bowhunting equipment, it is not always possible to see the flight of the arrow and its strike on game. Therefore, you can NEVER BE REALLY SURE of where you hit the animal. It always pays to assume the worst, that the hit was marginal or poor, in order to avoid losing the animal altogether. Animals that are hit hard, but do not expire within 10-30 seconds, often lay up within 100 yards or so of the shot site. If pushed from there too quickly, they will go a long way and may never be recovered. Even though a mortally wounded animal can expire in as little as 10-30 seconds, it can cover a surprisingly long distance during that time. Do not assume that all animals will fall within sight or sound of your stand. A mortally wounded deer, for example, can go 100-150 yards or more in 10-15 seconds, regardless of how rugged the terrain looks to us. Always consider the possibility of searching beyond sight of your stand location.

ON THE TRAIL

After you have waited the appropriate amount of time, quietly and slowly move from your stand or position to the area of the shot. Look carefully for blood without stepping around haphazardly and ruining sign, scuff marks and tracks, hair or feathers, and your arrow, if you believe it did not stay in the animal.

Mark the locations of the various hit signs with surveyor's tape, bright crepe paper or toilet paper (which you must take out with you after trailing is finished because it is not biodegradable over normal time periods). If it is already dark or close to it, use reflector tape or reflector "ties" now available so you can see these with artificial light. Place any such markers high in bushes or trees so they can be seen easily from far away. It pays, too, to mark your stand site or tree stand tree as a reference as





BOWHUNTING YEAR-ROUND

Study the "Bowhunting Year-Round" wheel diagram. Note the enormous potential for bowhunting in all four seasons of the year for many different types of animals and birds. For those who want, bowhunting can become truly a sport for all seasons. Before you hunt any species of animal or bird, check the local regulations and game laws and act responsibly at all times when you are bowhunting.

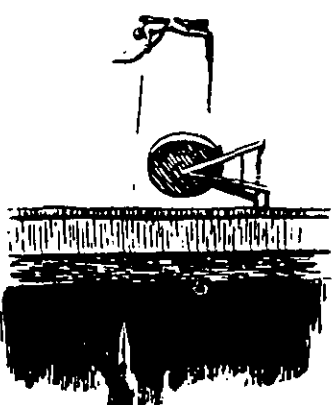
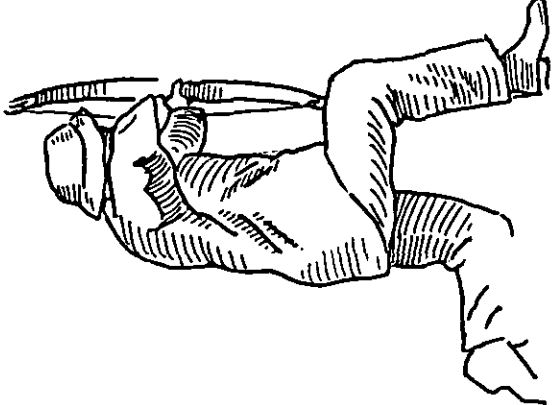
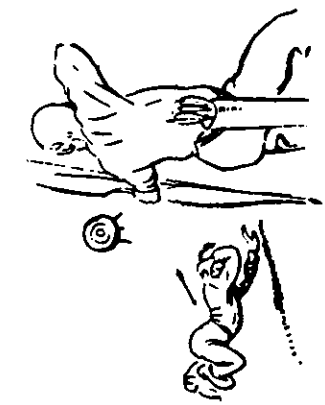
SHOTS AT GAME AND GAME RECOVERY

Of the responsibilities bowhunters must accept when they buy a license and head afield, none is more critical to the future of sport bowhunting than taking only responsible shots at game and then recovering that game once hit. Taking responsible shots was covered in detail in Unit 4: When To Shoot, Where To Aim.

Trailing game and successfully recovering downed game takes a combination of knowledge of basic facts, experience gained from both actually going after game afield AND practicing with the NBEF "practice" blood trail as you will have been through in the Field Experience portion of the IBEP Student Course. There is one other factor that must become a part of the responsibility code of every bowhunter. This factor is the dedication to the sport and the respect for every animal hit to be willing to spend as many hours, even days afield in an exhaustive search for each animal. Only when an animal has been found or when there is proof positive that the animal is not mortally wounded and will recover, should the responsible bowhunter give up the search. Persons who will settle for anything less are in the wrong sport and would do all bowhunters a favor if they would find something else to occupy their time.

By following the tips on trailing game given below, and by referring to the NBEF Big Game Recovery Guide when you hunt during trailing, you will be able to handle any situation which presents itself.

It is worth mentioning again that spending practice time with experienced bowhunters in following simulated IBEP "Hollywood" blood trails (make



shape, THEN you are ready to apply them to hunt-like situations and conditions.

Now, using only realistic free-standing targets of life size, you can simulate actual hunting conditions. These targets should have no aiming spot so you practice picking one. This will greatly assist you when actually hunting.

TIPS ON PROPER BOWHUNTING PRACTICE

PRACTICE OFTEN. Seldom-used skills get rusty, while skills regularly used stay sharp. Try to find a 20-30 minute time block several times a week or more for your bowhunting practice. By shooting some at a bowhunting range, hunting small game where appropriate, doing some bowfishing, and roving/stump shooting, you can extend your bowhunting practice throughout the entire year.

INCREASE PRACTICE TIMES AS SEASON APPROACHES. The closer the season gets, the more you want to make all parts of your shooting become automatic. When you see an animal while hunting, you have little time to talk yourself through getting into position to make a shot.

START CLOSE AND WORK BACK. Build your confidence in your abilities and your equipment by shooting only close shots of 5-15 yards at first. As you become proficient, move back only 5 yards at a time. Remember to stay within your known ability and equipment limits, and keep shots under 30 yards in woods and 40 in fields.

USE YOUR EXACT HUNTING EQUIPMENT. Familiarity with the bow, arrows, armguard, tab/glove/release system, rest, sight, hunting clothing and other essential equipment is important. Since you are practicing for hunting, hunting equipment must be used, including shooting practice broadheads as often as practical.

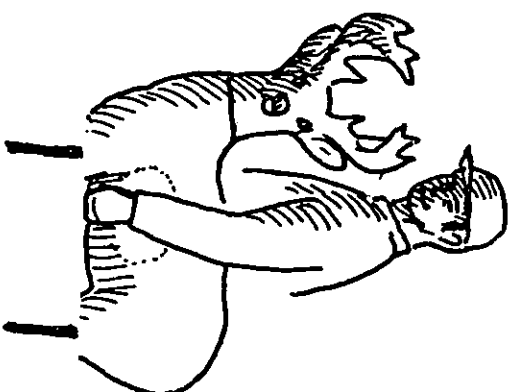
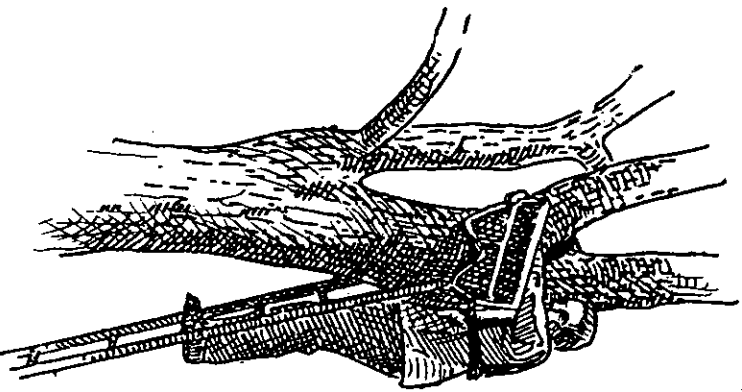
USE SAFE AREAS AND SAFE BACKSTOPS. An arrow is every bit as lethal a missile as a bullet and, like a bullet, once released on its flight, it cannot be brought back. Always know the area to and beyond any target is clear. If shooting in your backyard, particularly in residential areas, be absolutely certain that you have a totally-enclosed shooting "tunnel" so no arrow can escape into a neighbor's yard or home.

MATERIALS FOR BACKSTOPS. Styrofoam blocks used for boat docks are great broadhead and field point targets and are considerably less expensive than other types of foam targets. Cardboard or commercially bought 3-D lifelike animal silhouettes should be used for realism in your practice sessions.

PRACTICE UNORTHODOX POSITIONS. There are very few times when you will be able to make a hunting shot under ideal conditions. Most shots require some form of twisting, contorted position, bent or leaning over in order to make the shot. The way to learn how strange positions affect your shooting accuracy is to try as many different variations of the normal shooting posture as you can.

PRACTICE FROM UNKNOWN, ODD DISTANCES. Be careful that you don't fall into the trap of automatically, almost subconsciously pacing off distances when practicing. You DON'T want to know the exact distances and you DON'T want to use standardized increments of 5 or 10 yards. You want to train your eyes and mind to judge distances just like a quarterback trains his to throw a football to a receiver WITHOUT EVER KNOWING EXACT YARDAGES.

PRACTICE FINDING AND USING HOLES IN BRUSH. Arrows have different trajectories, of flight paths to the target, depending upon bow weight, arrow length, broadhead weight, and other factors. Since even thin branches can deflect arrows far off course, learn what size hole through the brush you need to get an arrow through cleanly. Practice finding these



holes, and practice shooting through them with your specific bow and arrow combination before you need to do so on game.

PRACTICE FROM ELEVATED POSITIONS. If you plan to hunt from a tree stand, it is important that you practice shooting from that stand. Be certain your sight is on target from the height you most often use. If done carefully, with an eye toward safety, rooftops of garages, homes, or outbuildings can serve as permanent practice tree stands.

PRACTICE AFIELD WHENEVER POSSIBLE. While any type of practice using the techniques described above is beneficial, nothing is as good as the real thing, particularly during the hunting season. You can benefit even more from practicing in the type of habitat and terrain you intend to hunt. *Stump shooting, or roving, where you pick random objects such as dead stumps, leaves, branches, and the like at unknown distances and take a shot at them.* You can also hunt squirrels, chucks, and other small game that may inhabit the areas you will hunt later for bigger game. Or you and some friends can engage in one of the best practice forms around, **YUKON ROVING.**

YUKON ROVING

Yukon roving is roving while carrying a small portable target and keeping score. Two to five bowhunters walk together carrying the target, a free-standing life-size game animal. Legs are often removed to cut down on weight and bulk. The target is equipped with an authentic vital area not visible from over a few feet.

One point for a hit in the authentic vital area and a **MINUS TWO** for a hit any other place on the animal. There is no penalty if a shot is missed or not taken. Only one arrow is shot at each target location by each person.

Bowhunters take turns selecting the location and distance for the target from the shooting point. Shooting distances are limited to the **NBEF** recommended 30 yards in cover and 40 yards in open areas. Shooting points are from behind a 3-4 foot line scratched on the ground. There is always an adequate opening through brush for all shooters to make the shot to the target. Often shots are selected that require the bowhunter to kneel or bend down, or to shoot while leaning around obstacles and through the openings.

Long shots and shots requiring the bowhunter to shoot through heavy brush or vegetation are prohibited as they are very poor practice for bowhunting and often encourage habits that result in wounded game.

Roving in any form is the best known practice for bowhunting, particularly when a good variety of shots—including downhill, from rocks or banks, across gulleys and side hills, or uphill—are included. The revival of roving for practice by serious bowhunters is bound to result in more success and less unrecovered game.

READING GAME SIGN AND SCOUTING FOR GAME

All the practice in the world will not help a bowhunter enjoy the success of bagging game unless he has done some extensive scouting in the areas he has pinpointed to hunt. Hunting areas within several hours or less of home should be visited at least several times before hunting begins. The rule is to scout as much and as often as you must to learn what the animals will be doing and where they will be when you start hunting.

For hunters taking long trips, pre-season scouting may be impractical. In fact, this is a main reason for hiring a guide/outfitter. While scouting, you will want to look for specific types of sign which can tell you much about your intended quarry.

THE BOWHUNTER IS YOU

You have stalked up over ridge through timber. You are at the end of good cover—The wind is right.

You have been spotted by the nearest cow.

You are too far for a responsible shot for both bulls and cow (in excess of 40 yards).

Do you have another approach?

If you wait, what can happen?

THE NEAREST COW

She suspects your presence.

She is not quite in heat or bull would be closer.

Excessive movement will make her bolt and spook the herd.

THE NEAREST CALF

Is also alert but does not know your direction.

THE OTHER CALF IS UNSUSPECTING

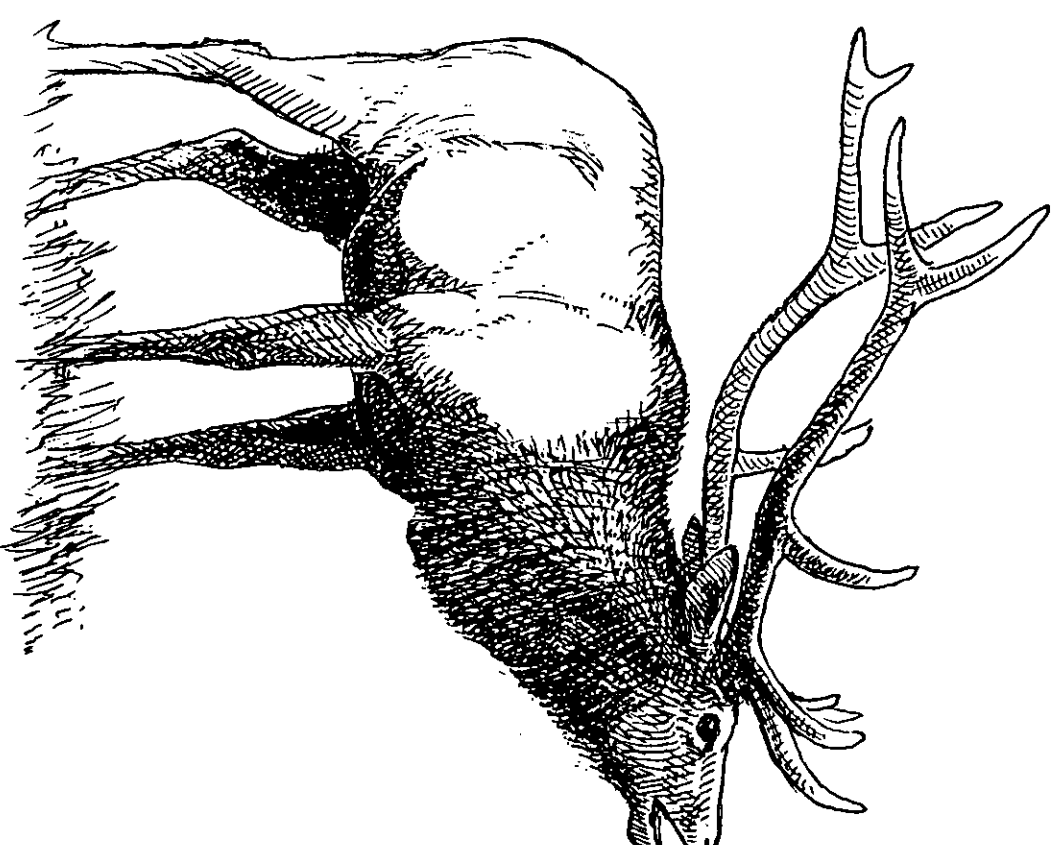
THE CLOSEST BULL

(The one in the right of the picture).

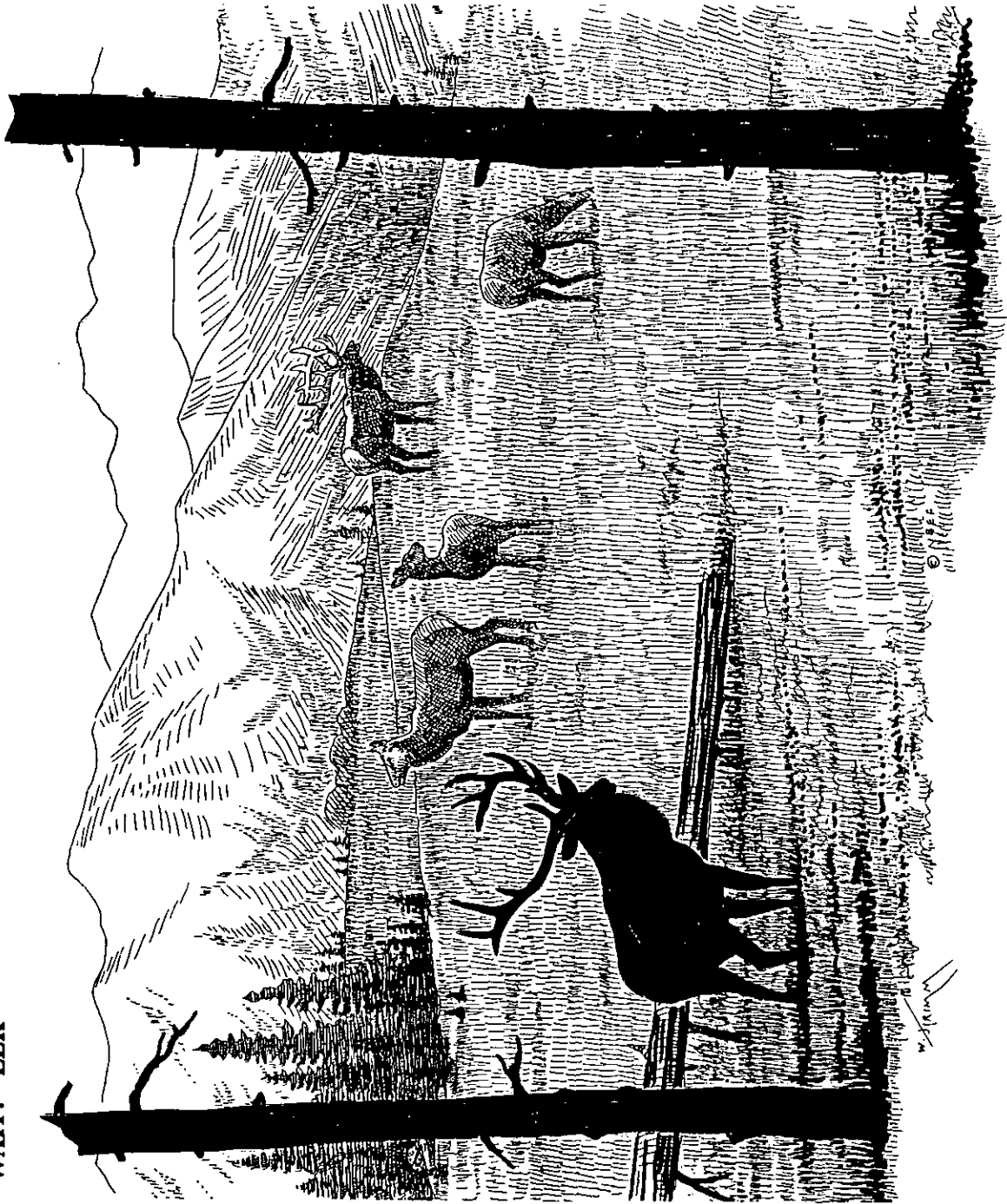
Is bugling.

His attention is on mating.

He is too far away and at the wrong angle for a responsible shot.



“WAIT?—ELK”



THE BOWHUNTER IS YOU!

You are located above in the clump of softwoods on the left of the picture.

This picture depicts a typical scene in elk territory during bowhunting season. Study the picture for a minute and then consider the following statements. List several important points under each topic that you can determine about this hunting situation. Remember, the bowhunter is YOU.

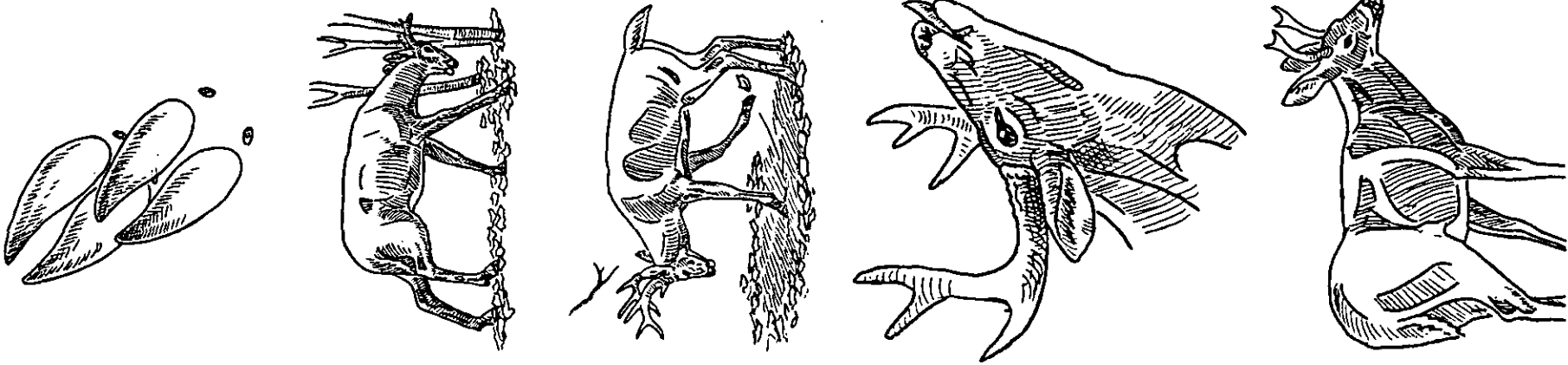
The Bowhunter is YOU

The nearest cow

The nearest calf

The other calf

The closest bull



READING GAME SIGN

Game sign can vary greatly depending upon the particular animal you will hunt. But, since there are many similarities among popular bowhunted species, the whitetail deer can serve as our model for the purpose of learning the significance of game sign. Be sure to learn about other species before hunting them.

Study the following information carefully, make notes to carry with you afield, and then write down your findings in the notebook for future reference. Keep up-to-date records of sign during the season by scouting around during off-peak hunting hours as appropriate.

TRACKS. The size, depth and stride of tracks can be a clue as to the size of game. The number of tracks can help you determine population density in the area. Movement direction can be determined by points.

RUBS. A rub is a section of bush or tree that has been rubbed repeatedly by the antlers and head of a buck. Some rubs may indicate different messages to deer who see them, but the message to the hunter is that a buck is using the area. Look for a series of rubs, called a “rub line”, which usually run between a bedding area to a feeding area. Such a line can give the hunter a clue as to good stand sites in the area. Rubs of different ages are good indicators that bucks regularly frequent the area.

SCRAPES. Scrapes are oval shaped areas on the ground where earth has been exposed by deer scraping their hooves and throwing back leaves and other matter. Both does and bucks make scrapes. Scrapes are good signs that the area is used for breeding and is a good place to hunt during the pre-rut and rutting periods. Keep in mind that in most areas more than one buck will use scrape and so will more than one doe. Scrapes will almost always be located under low overhanging branches which get broken from chewing and rubbing, particularly by bucks who want does to know they are around.

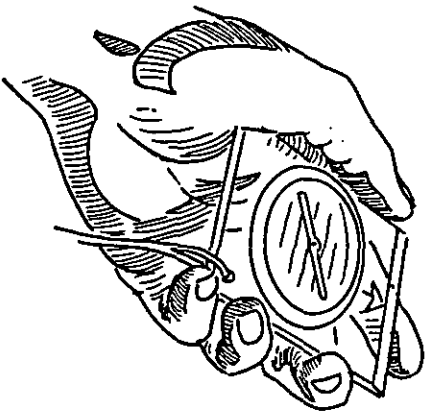
BROWSE AND OTHER FOODS. Deer need massive amounts of food to build and store energy for the harsh winter months, so they are particularly active in finding and eating food during most bow seasons. Deer are particularly fond of the tender tips of plants of many types; this tender food is called browse. Over 100 plant species have been identified as deer browse in various studies. Look closely at foliage in your hunting area and you will be able to identify browse by the roughly-torn twig, bud and leaf endings. Although many other foods also make up the deer’s year-round diet, perhaps none is more preferred than the acorns that fall in autumn. The white oak, where it exists, is by far the preferred type, but others serve as desired food as well. In agricultural areas, fields of wheat, gardens with peas and crops such as soybeans and corn provide deer with preferred bonus foods. Mushrooms, sumac, persimmons, apples, dogwood, greenbriar, and many other plant types make up the bulk of the remaining deer food diet in most areas. An old bowhunter’s guideline is that if you can find the food of the moment, you will always find the deer.

DROPPINGS. Droppings can vary greatly in size and consistency depending upon the weather, type of foods eaten, age of animals, and season of the year. The presence of different sized droppings indicates use of the area by various generations of deer. The presence of different ages of droppings—from very old and dried out, to very fresh and moist—indicates an area which is used regularly throughout the year or season by deer.

HAIR. Hair on fences, on tops of downed logs across trails, and on briars indicate the presence of deer.

SCOUTING

Scouting is simply spending time in an area becoming familiar with the terrain, animal populations, food sources and locations, animal beds and trails. Scouting should begin long before you set foot on the property



you will hunt. Identification of potential hotspots can be made by studying topographic maps and aerial photos of an area, then checking with wildlife officers, school bus drivers, postal route delivery persons, or other people who travel regularly in and through the areas you have in mind. After getting permission to hunt, you are ready to begin scouting.

From the maps, determine water sources, areas of cover, open fields and natural barriers such as cliffs and man-made structures. Then orient them with what you find on your first visit. Map features might be outdated since maps are not revised frequently, so update yours for accuracy.

You should divide your scouting into two types. First, study the area, including open fields, from a distance with spotting scope or binoculars. Early morning and late evening are prime game movement times when such "spotting" should be done. Second, more detailed scouting by slow, deliberate travel and observation of the signs described above should then be done.

Look for trails just inside cover around all types of fields, into and through mature woodlots to thickets and other bedding areas. Look for intersecting trails, which are prime places to stand hunt. Look for saddles along ridges and other funnel points where narrow passages of terrain or cover force animal movements closer to possible stand sites. And look for places where heavily-used trails from obvious food sources, such as agricultural crops, fork or divide. These are also excellent choices for stand sites. As you scout trails, also make notes in your book concerning ways you can approach and exit the areas without disturbing the animals unduly.

Identify resting areas by the presence of depressions in leaves and other ground cover, called beds.

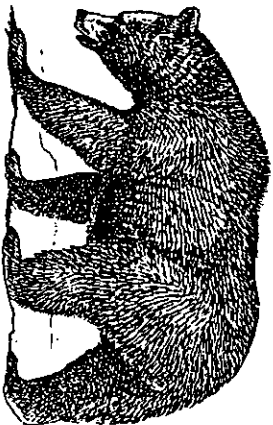
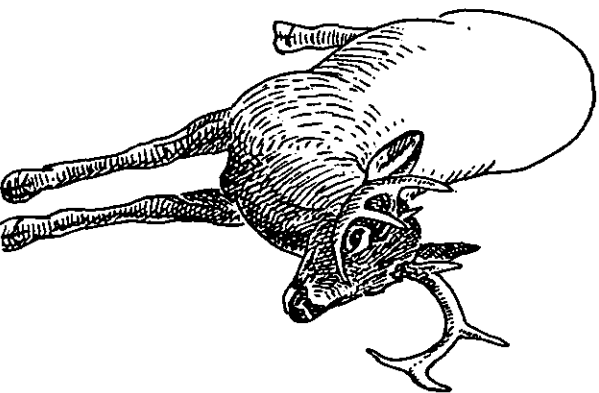
While animals do not normally use the same exact bed regularly, they do use the same areas. Bedding areas can change with weather and seasonally. In hot weather, for example, animals are found frequently on shaded, cooler north slopes in heavy cover. In cold weather, however, they prefer a little less cover on southern exposures where they can soak up the warm sunlight.

Bedding areas are ideal places to try to ambush any big bucks, for example, which may be in the area. However, they must be hunted carefully with attention to getting on stand before daylight and staying until hunting ceases. Therefore, it is critical to use a compass and take bearings of entrance and exit directions so you can move in the dark quietly and with minimal effort.

You should consider the information you've gained about trails, bedding areas, food sources, and movement patterns when considering stand site or still hunt area possibilities. Mark your choices on a topo or homemade map of the area for later reference. The map can also be marked to show game sign locations, entry and exit directions, and trails, as well as any other information you might find useful in your hunting activities.

Scouting during the season should be done the same way but with an eye to identifying changes in animal locations, food source changes, beginning of breeding activity and other factors.

Many veteran bowhunters spend a great deal of time in the early winter after hunting seasons have closed doing detailed scouting of their hunting areas. With the absence of summer foliage, important sign can be more easily seen. In many areas, snow shows sign readily. Even without snow, deer trails show up strikingly in the low-angled light of winter and early spring. This is an ideal time to locate the freshest breeding signs, new bedding, feeding, or breeding areas, and make notations in your book. Then, when next summer's pre-season scouting time rolls around, you will have a better idea of where to begin your search for those super stand sites or still hunting locations.



THE BOWHUNTER IS YOU

You are on exposed side of tree
You are "caught with your bow down"
You are not ready to draw
You are waiting for a fair, responsible shot
You are motionless—but how long can you stay so?
Other _____

ONE DOE HAS HER TAIL UP

She is alerted
She knows something is not right but she is not quite sure what
She will locate you if you make the slightest move
She will give the signal to go to the others
Other _____

THE OTHER DOE HAS HER TAIL DOWN

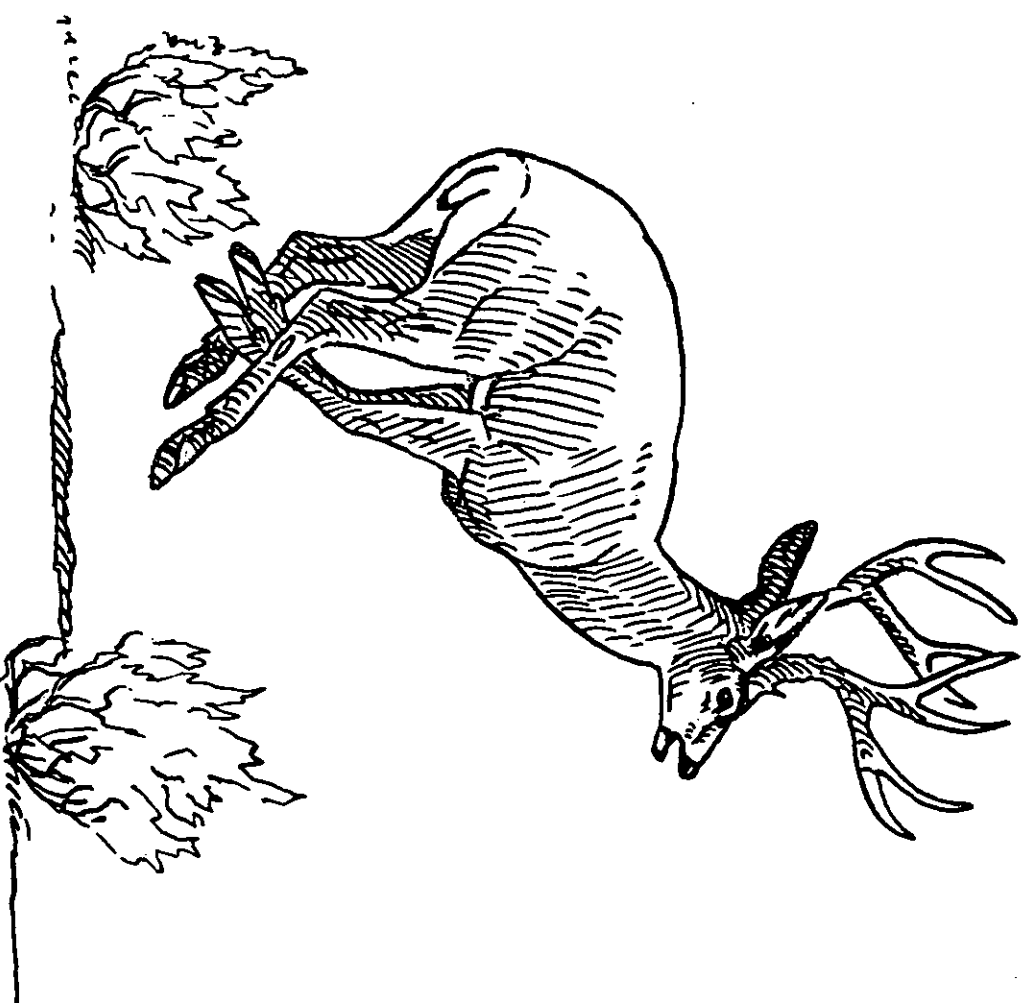
She is alerted to the concern of the first doe
She too will see the slightest movement by you
She will give the signal to go
Other _____

THE BUCK

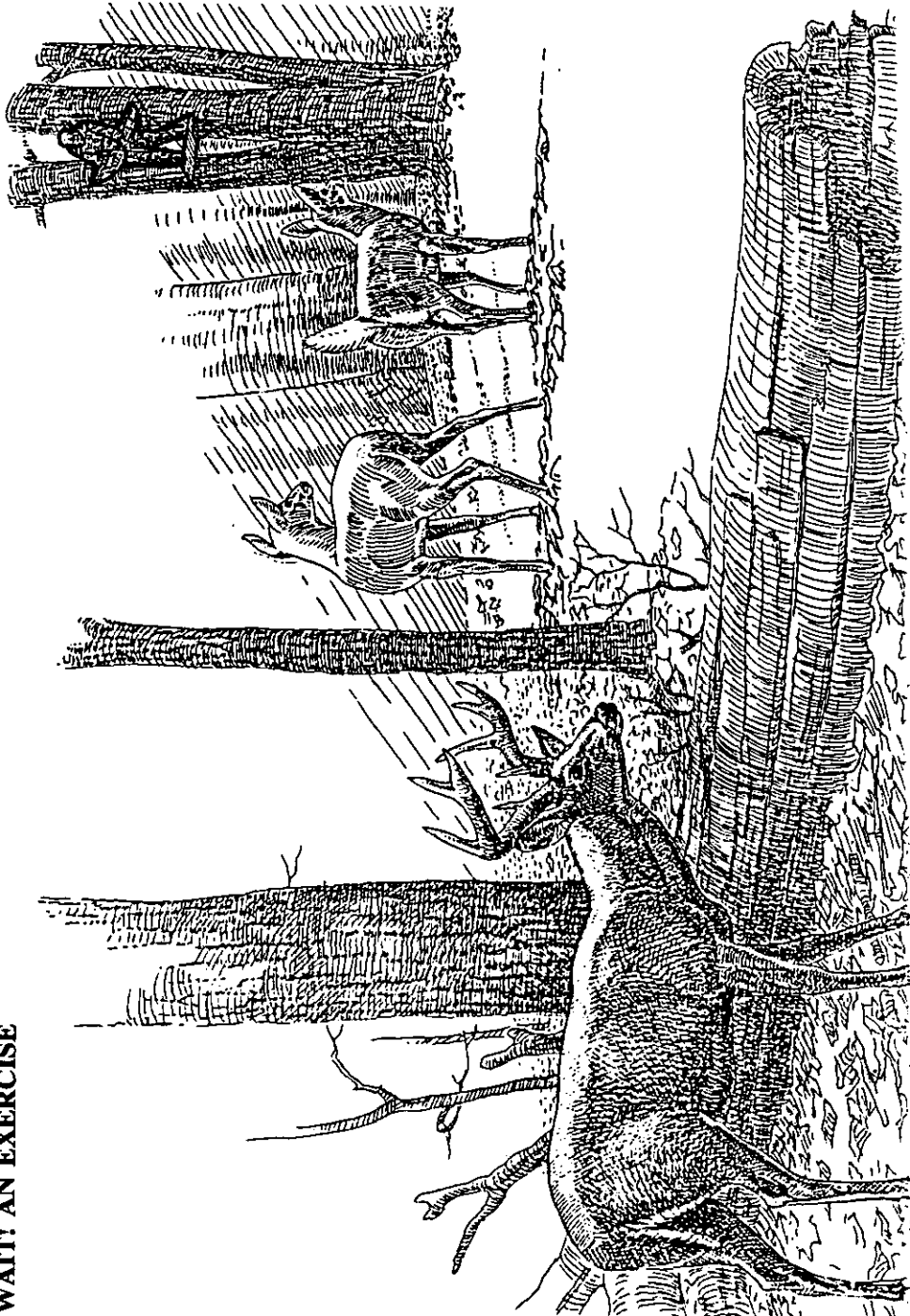
Is quartering toward you
Must move across log to your left for a shot which is fair to the buck and where you can make a vital hit
He is so far paying no attention to the does
Other _____

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF YOU MOVE AND TRY TO SHOOT?

WHAT COULD HAPPEN IF YOU WAIT?



WAIT! AN EXERCISE



The picture accompanying this exercise depicts a common scene in whitetail deer territory during bow season. Consider the following matters from your study of this picture, and list several important points that are obvious from what you see under each topic. Keep in mind the title of the exercise, **WAIT!**

THE BOWHUNTER IS YOU.

ONE DOE HAS HER TAIL UP

THE OTHER DOE HAS HER TAIL DOWN

THE BUCK

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF YOU MOVE AND TRY TO SHOOT?

WHAT COULD HAPPEN IF YOU WAIT?

HOW DID YOU DO?

PLANNING A BOWHUNTING TRIP FAR AWAY

After a few years in the sport, many bowhunters consider taking a special trip far away from their usual hunting places.

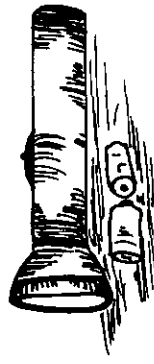
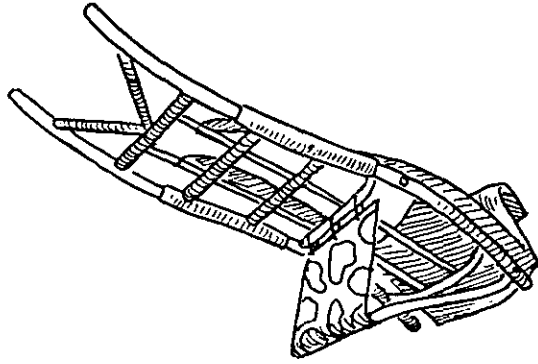
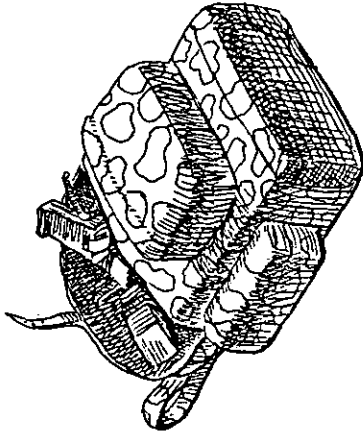
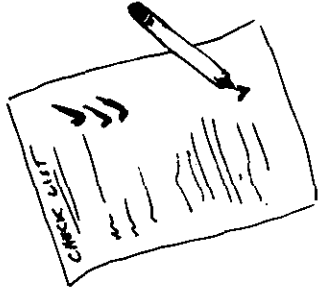
Such trips are often set up to pursue game species that cannot be normally hunted around home. Whether such an adventure is planned as a "do-it-yourself" hunt or a fully or partially guided/outfitted trip, decide where to go, when to go and what to take.

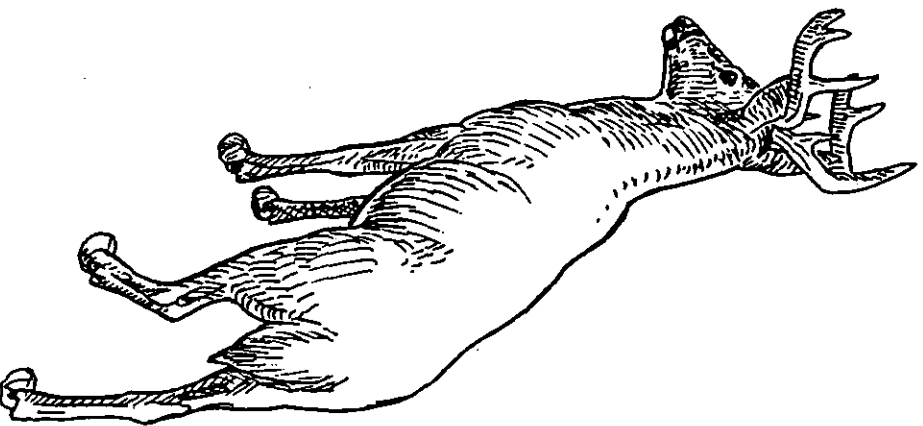
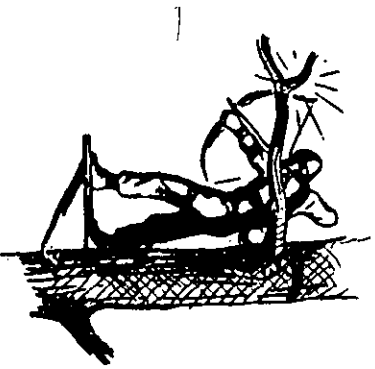
The following checklist will help you get the information you need:

1. A good first choice for information is the wildlife agency of the state or province you are considering.
2. More information can come from the area's bureau of tourism, particularly if the economy is tied strongly to outdoor recreation.
3. Get names, addresses, and phone numbers of the wildlife agency personnel working in the areas recommended to you. Contact them about game locations, but keep discussions as brief as possible. These people stay very busy, but most will be glad to answer your questions if they are to the point.
4. Check bowhunting magazines for information about guided or outfitted hunts. Both classified sections and feature articles can give you information about places to go and people to contact. Be aware, though, that some of the very best outfitters do not advertise—they don't have to—so ask as many bowhunters in your area as you can about hunts they've been happy with. Archery and bowhunting clubs are great sources for this type of information.
5. Any trip of this type **MUST** be planned well in advance if it is to be enjoyable. Consider a minimum of **ONE YEAR** ahead of departure as adequate planning and preparation time. In many areas, hunters must be picked by random drawing of permits. This requires advance application and many times involves an early deadline. Sometimes the numbers of permits is limited for non-residents, so the earlier you find out about these details, the better your chances of pulling off the trip of a lifetime without problems.

THINK SAFETY

1. Check your equipment carefully prior to each use for cracks, dents, breaks or other problems before they get serious. Repair any defects immediately.
2. Always carry broadhead-tipped arrows in a strong quiver which fully covers the tip and razor sharp blades.
3. Transport equipment in protective cases to prevent it from being broken or damaged. For airline travel use a hard case.
4. Dress properly for the worst weather conditions you expect to encounter on your hunt. Cold and wet conditions can be especially dangerous unless you are dressed in enough of the proper clothing.
5. Always carry your basic survival gear every time you go afield, whether roving, scouting, or hunting.
6. Keep safety rules in mind at all times when using any of the different practice methods. Be careful when using practice broadheads, and always know that you have a clear path to and beyond your target before loosing an arrow.
7. Carry a flashlight and extra bulb/batteries and use it any time you are in the woods after dark or in low light conditions. It is an unfortunate fact that a few people may shoot at movement without knowing exactly what the target is.
8. Get in good physical shape before the season so you can travel safely in the woods.





9. Never take "skyline" shots where an arrow could fly over a ridge or ledge and strike something or someone it shouldn't.
10. Never shoot an arrow straight up in the air because it has enough force to seriously injure you or others when it falls back to earth.
11. Never point a drawn bow in the direction of anything you do not wish to hit.
12. Check your bowstring regularly and replace it if any strands are cut or frayed.
13. Check bow regularly for separation of any laminations, peeling of limb glass or chipping, cracking or flaking.
14. Check arrows for cracks in the shafting and discard any that are cracked, breaking them first so no one else can use them.
15. Before climbing any fence, place bow and arrows on the other side, then walk a short distance away before crossing so you do not land on your equipment.
16. Always carry bow, arrows, and other equipment in the luggage section of your car or the bed of your truck. Use protective cases. Equipment in the passenger section can become deadly missiles in the event of a sudden stop.
17. When hunting from tree stands, be sure there is ample clearance so bow limbs do not strike branches when shooting.
18. The only safe way to string a recurve or longbow is with a stringer made for that purpose. Other methods are dangerous and can ruin the bow.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

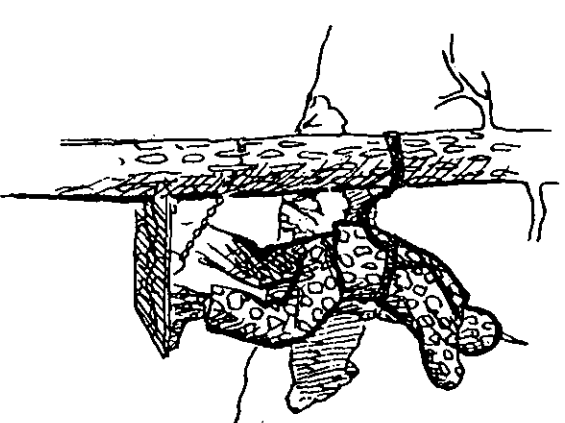
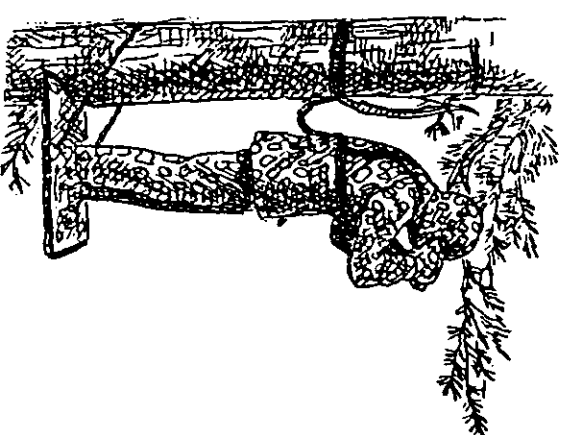
1. What are the two types of practice with a bow?
2. What is meant by "roving"?
3. What is an arrow's "spine"?
4. What is meant by "matching" your equipment?
5. Why is proper headwear important when dressing for cold weather bowhunting?
6. What is a good method for learning to judge distances?
7. What information will help you plan a bowhunting trip far away? Where can you get this information?
8. Whom can you ask about game locations and movement patterns as you scout new hunting areas?
9. Name several different types of game sign to look for when scouting.
10. Why should you select several stand sites in each of your hunting areas?

CHECKLIST OF EQUIPMENT FOR BOWHUNTING

When you are preparing to go bowhunting, run through this checklist to see that you haven't forgotten anything. You won't necessarily have everything on the list, and you won't want to take every item on every trip, but it will help you remember what you do have so you can take what you need each time you go hunting. Several easily opened and closed pockets on hunting clothing are essential for carrying frequently-used items. Many bowhunters also use a fanny, butt, or small day pack for carrying additional equipment, such as survival gear, field dressing items, extra clothing, and snacks/survival foods.

WEAR (CLOTHING DEPENDS UPON WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE)

- 2-piece long underwear, regular or insulated
- Soft, pliable, noiseless cotton, wool, or blend pants with many covered pockets
- Light and heavy soft cotton, wool, or blend shirts with pockets
- Sweater(s), insulated jacket or vest



Sit when you can—move less—use tree, cover for protection. Know your bowhunter's wind "V" which carries your scent to game.

WAIT! ANTICIPATE!

Think like a deer or the animal you are hunting. Plan ahead on possible position and location of animal and where you will, will not shoot. Make a scrape, use lures, try to outwit em! Be ready—both with your equipment and your mind.

WAIT! INTERCEPT! WHEN TO SHOOT, WHERE TO AIM, WHEN NOT TO SHOOT

Learn not to react visibly when you first see game. Let it get close or don't shoot. Let it go by you and take quartering away shot.

Position of animal—broadside is best on large animals like moose, elk, and bears, while quartering away is right for deer and antelope. Don't hurry your shot, no matter what happens—let the animal go if you have to.

Stop game with a call, preferably from your mouth, eg., "burrtp" whistle, squeak or plain voice to try to get animal to stop. Pick a spot and concentrate on the vital area.

Let your bow do the work. Respect the animal you hunt—if you cannot place arrow in vital area regardless of animal's movement, don't shoot—wait for a shot that's fair to the animal—a 100% shot or no shot at all.

WAIT! TRACK! TRAIL! TRAIL! TRAIL!

After the shot—wait—be silent—if animal is in sight, don't even lower bow.

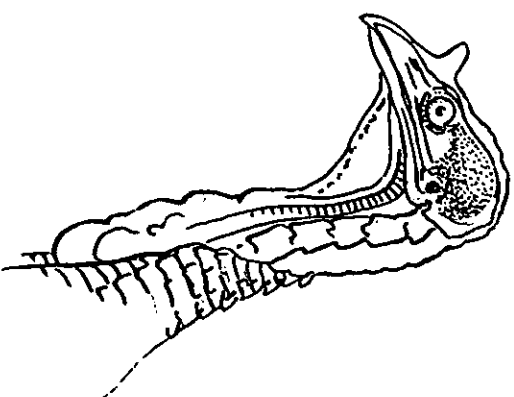
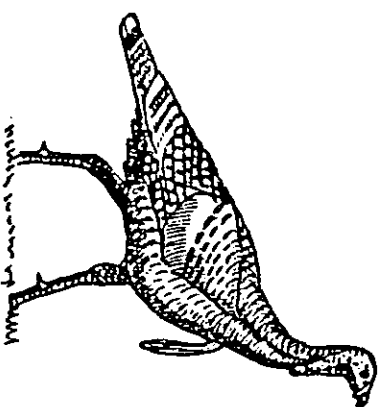
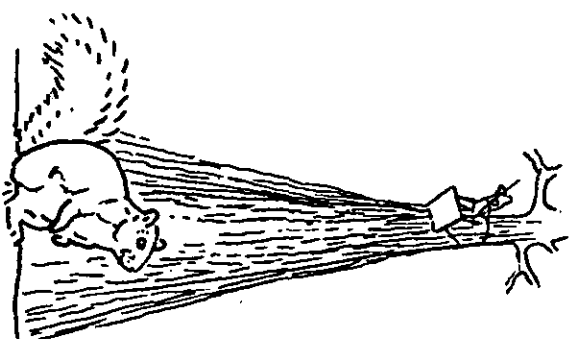
Listen—look—where last seen, heard—take compass directions. Wait—1 hour—read over Big Game Recovery Guide—with an intestinal hit, wait at least 6 hours regardless of weather conditions. Find your arrow if possible—mark shot—mark first blood. Follow as though you were stalking animal—go very slowly. Wait—look—listen—follow your Big Game Recovery Guide instructions.



- Candy bars, "gorp" or "birdseed" trail/survival mix, and other foods
- Large gas, propane, or fluorescent lantern
- Small folding saw
- Belt pouch or fanny pack or butt pack or small day pack
- Practice arrows and broadheads
- Arrow holder, bow holder for cold weather waiting
- Cameras, film, and related equipment
- Scents, lures, counter odorants
- Game call
- Paper towels
- Game bag(s) for covering animal
- Small mirror for flashing/signalling
- Insect repellent
- Bow stringer or string changer as appropriate
- Equipment for tuning or repairing your bow
- Rubber gloves

IN YOUR CAR, CABIN, OR PACK

- Copy of up-to-date hunting laws and regulations
- Repair kit for arrows with nocks, cements, extra broadheads, fletching; kit with thread, needles, buttons for clothing repair; safety pins, extra shoelaces, razor blade(s), string serving materials, black vinyl electrician's tape
- Lunch, including hot soup or drink in thermos in cold weather
- Extra complete change of clothing including underwear, socks, shirt and pants, sweater or jacket, boots, and hat, just in case
- First-aid kit, up-to-date and well-stocked
- Extra water supply in canteens or jugs
- Bow case
- Extra arrows in case of protective box
- File and large sharpening stone
- Axe
- Bow saw
- Small cord or electric wire tie to fasten tag to animal
- Sleeping bag and pillow
- Camping equipment and extra food supply



surveyor's tape to their heads, hats, or bow limbs so that all hunters can see each other readily without game becoming frightened.

NEVER conduct drives which carry hunters through crops or fields being used for other purposes.

METHODS FOR SMALL GAME

Methods used for bowhunting small game differ little from those described above for big game animals. It is simply a matter of applying the method to the habitat in which the species lives, to the lifestyle and patterns of the quarry, and to the time of year in which the hunting is done. Techniques for small game can be the same as when using a firearm, or you can try something different. For example, squirrel hunting with bow and arrow can be done by sitting on stand under a tree in areas full of squirrels and waiting for them to become active, or it can involve still hunting through such areas. These are common methods when hunting with firearms. However, some bowhunters hunt squirrels from portable tree stands much like they hunt big game; this type of hunting for small game is excellent practice for later big game hunting trips.

Those not familiar with the accuracy and knock-down power of archery tackle are surprised to learn that birds can be successfully hunted this way. Grouse, particularly those found in the Rocky Mountains, can be regularly taken with bow and arrow, and are superb eating. Ducks and other migratory birds can be hunted with bow and arrow as well, and from the same blinds and over the same decoys as used with firearms.

In areas where they exist, woodchucks and marmots, ground squirrels and the like, make excellent practice targets for bowhunters. When a hunter can fine tune his still hunting and stalking abilities on these critters, he is very much ready to tackle the larger game species.

METHODS FOR TURKEY HUNTING

The same methods used for turkey hunting with firearms can be used when pursuing these smart birds with bow and arrow. Locating flocks in the evening hours as they go to roost and breaking them up, then returning very early the next morning to the area to call them back together can be very effective. Calling roosting birds in early morning with crow or owl call to get gobblers to answer can be a productive way of locating the roost for a calling set up a hundred or so yards away. Or scouting for birds by working a ridge line and calling every couple of hundred yards or so can also produce answering birds which can then be hunted.

Once a bird has been located, bowhunting for turkeys is best accomplished by teamwork, with the hunter 30-60 yards out in front of the caller, depending upon conditions. Where legal, a decoy can be placed between the two partners. The idea is for the caller to lure a bird into position for a shot as it passes the shooter on the way to the decoy it has spotted. This is a great springtime strategy when males, or gobblers, are actively seeking the company of hens for mating.

Total camouflage and absolute motionlessness are essential elements in turkey hunting success. The amount of movement necessary to pull off a bow shot makes turkey hunting extremely difficult. Try to use all available cover in set ups, including artificial blinds where legal. Shooters should try to let the turkey go by and shoot at the back.

BOWFISHING

Those who have never attempted bowfishing have no idea of the amount of fun and pleasure that can be had with simple bowfishing equipment. A fish arrow with fish point, some heavy 80-100 lb. test braided line, and a spool to store the line are all you need to add to your present bow to



A complete, detailed knowledge of the hunting area is essential to still hunting success.

Each bowhunter needs to develop and establish his own pattern of movement and observation when still hunting. However, the pattern should generally include taking a few slow, deliberate steps and then standing or squatting motionless for several minutes while you scan all surrounding areas for game.

If you make a loud noise, stop immediately and remain still for at least five timed minutes before proceeding. During this time, scan all around for sign of game movement.

Wear soft clothing that is quiet, lightweight shoes or boots where possible, and carry binoculars for use in scanning the area around you.

Do very little walking from a totally erect posture. Try to keep knees bent and duck down or squat down frequently to survey the area from a low position. Step with your toe first, then carefully place weight on your foot by lowering your heel. Be careful not to watch only the ground ahead for sticks and rocks, but to look up and scan for game as well.

In an area with lots of sign, stop and scan for longer periods of time; 15-30 minutes or more is not too long, particularly during early and late game movement periods.

When scanning, look for parts of an animal, not the whole animal. And be aware that the thing that usually catches both the hunter's and the animal's attention first is **MOVEMENT**, which is then traced to a part of the whole creature.

When stalking an animal for a shot, try to establish your movement direction on a **DIAGONAL** line, rather than directly toward the animal. This is a less threatening movement pattern in event the animal has spotted you.

Take advantage of every available type of cover, particularly when stopping to scan and observe. Try to avoid becoming silhouetted at tops of ridges. When moving uphill, slowly move into position where you can peer across the ridgetop with just forehead and eyes showing before moving entirely up onto the ridge. You will often be able to spot game this way before it can spot or pinpoint you.

At times, you will only be able to approach game for a shot by crawling or by "grazing" toward the animal bent over with arms dangling. Again, use a diagonal approach where possible rather than a direct approach.

You can stand hunt early and late and still hunt during the middle of the day, but don't do both in the same area. Have alternative areas selected so one method won't spoil the area for the other by noise, scent or both.

DRIVING FOR GAME

Driving for game can be productive under some circumstances, but only if bowhunters know exactly how to conduct drives.

Loud drives made by quick movement of hunters through an area are ineffective because game bolts out of fright and tries to get away from the noise; any shot possibilities are likely to be at fleeing game and are poor choices that could lead to wounded animals.

Quiet drives can be effective if they are conducted by small groups of bowhunters who are actually combining stand hunting (hunters "on watch") with still hunting (hunters who are the "drivers").

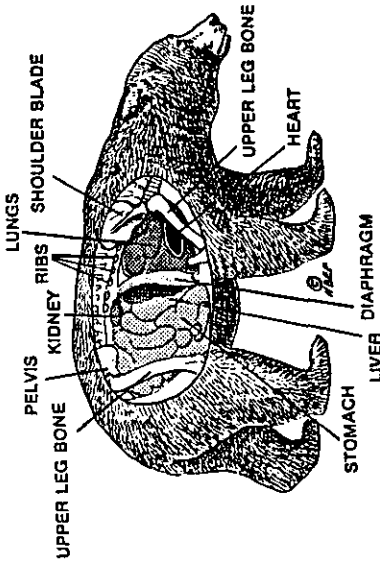
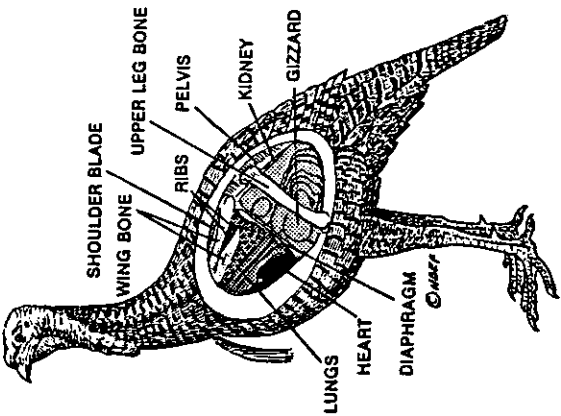
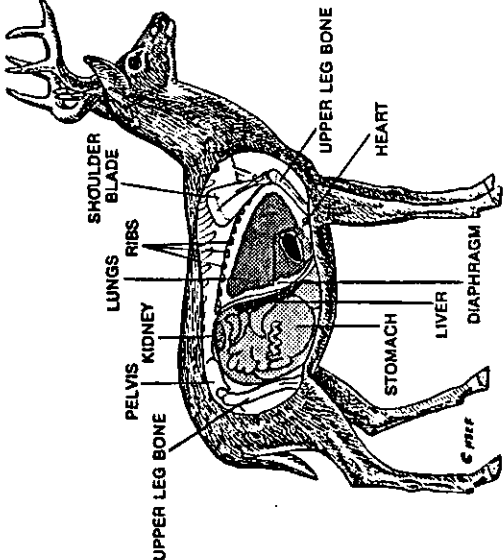
A productive drive technique involves two bowhunters who move through a small area with a minimum of noise.

Animals may react slowly to sound or movement and present one of the hunters with a good, responsible shot.

Give all drive participants precautions about safety. Be sure of a clear path to **AND BEYOND** the target.

Camouflaged hunters in drive situations should tie a band of orange

UNIT 4: WHEN TO SHOOT, WHERE TO AIM



THINK ABOUT:

1. Why is shooting at game at long distances beyond 30 or 40 yards, depending upon terrain, not a good idea?
2. Why should you determine your own individual accuracy range and stay within it?
3. Why do you concentrate on picking a small spot when shooting at an animal?
4. What is the "best" bowhunting shot at animals?
5. Name three factors that can limit shot distance.
6. Is it possible for an animal to be "too close" for a good shot?

It is critical to the future of bowhunting and to the success of bowhunters that they understand how their equipment works to harvest game. In its simplest terms, the bow stores energy that the string transfers to the arrow upon release.

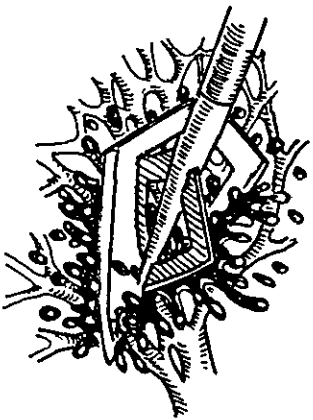
The arrow for big game will have a broadhead tip with razor sharp blades. It is the arrow and this razor sharp broadhead which will dispatch our target for us—IF the head is razor sharp, if we know when to take the shot, and if we know where to aim to put the arrow in the correct place.

HOW AN ARROW WORKS

An arrow harvests game by carrying a razor sharp broadhead into and possibly through the animal. The broadhead cuts arteries and veins, causing massive hemorrhaging (bleeding). While hemorrhaging is sufficient to cause death, broadheads can also cause the malfunction of vital organs, such as lungs, heart, or liver if these are also hit. Either or both of these conditions will shortly cause vital life-sustaining functions to cease.

Generally, animals have to lose about $\frac{1}{3}$, or 35% of their total blood volume in order to succumb. There is approximately one ounce of blood per pound of body weight in the circulatory system of animals like deer. Thus, a 100 pound deer would have about 100 ounces of blood in his system, and would have to lose about 35 ounces in order for death to occur. This is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ pints of blood, some or all of which may stay inside the body cavity and not exit the wound. According to Dr. Bruce Stringer, a veterinarian who has studied the life and death patterns of animals and is now the Director of the Rio Grande Zoological Park, the arrow also creates some shock:

"Careful dissection shows a rupturing of small vessels up to 15 cm around the primary wound. This could only be caused by shock. Shock produces a numbing effect and the



razor sharp broadhead probably causes little more discomfort than a shaving accident. As blood loss occurs, a near painless death follows. Instinct makes the animal run, not pain. Often the uninformed tend to humanize animals and put themselves in the place of the hunted. Animals apparently do not have knowledge of death and are not concerned about it."

These facts have been proven in many instances in which animals have been hit and have continued to feed, or have walked only a few steps before going back to feeding. An arrow's penetration through a pile of sand, which will stop bullets, is proof of its cutting ability.

The sharp blades of a broadhead will cause maximum bleeding and minimum clotting because they create a minimum of disturbance of noncut tissues.

Therefore, in contrast to what we know of human experiences, we can see that it is entirely possible for an animal to be struck with an arrow, which produces a severe internal and/or external hemorrhage and a mortal wound, without feeling much pain at all.

In cases where the wound is superficial, the chances the animal will recover are very good. The smaller amount of tissue damage there is, the quicker the healing will take place. Since arrows also have less tendency to break or damage large bones, the chances of recovery from non-fatal hits are greatly increased. Countless surveys have been made following large bowhunts, and all evidence indicates that most animals hit by bowhunters in nonvital areas did not die from these wounds.

As a bowhunter, it is important for you to know and understand these facts about how an arrow works so you can counter old wives tales and misleading statements made about bowhunting by persons who are uninformed. Fortunately, most sportsmen, whether bowhunters or not, understand these facts.

THE DRUGGED ARROW

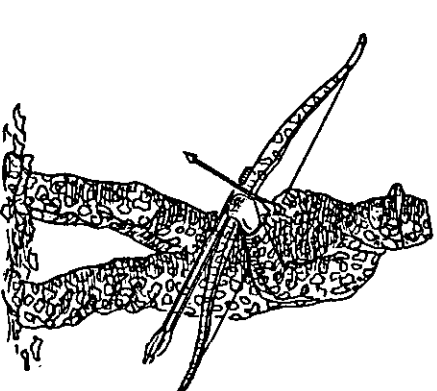
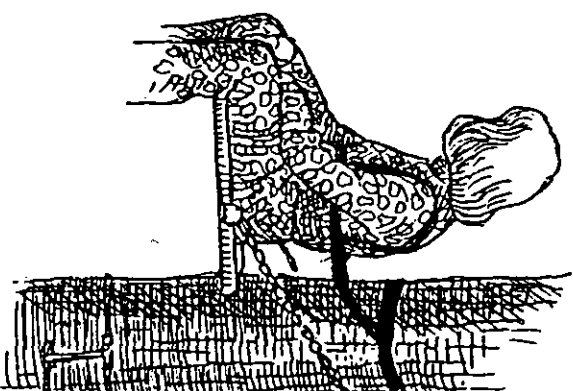
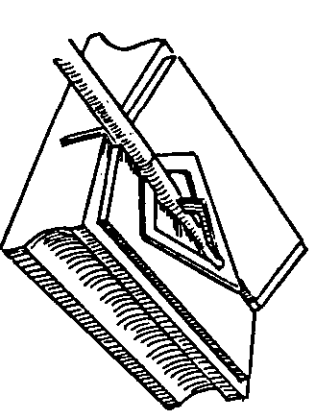
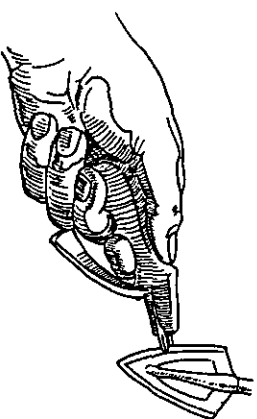
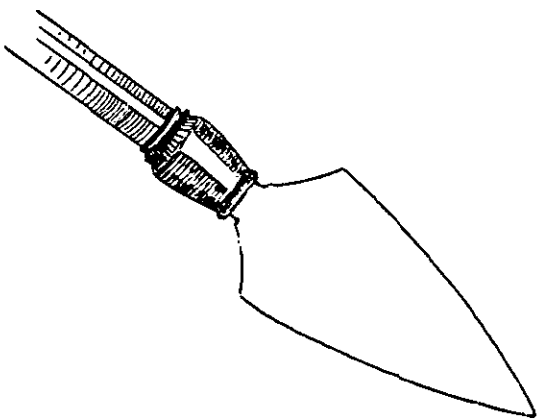
After careful analysis of all available information and experience, the National Bowhunter Education Foundation has taken the stand that it does not approve the use of drugged arrows or drug carrying mechanisms, such as the Pod. The NBEF is not alone in this stance. The vast majority of bowhunters are opposed to the use of drugged or poison arrows. Other national archery/bowhunting organizations opposed to drugged arrows include the Pope & Young Club, National Field Archery Association, Professional Bowhunters Society, and the American Archery Council.

The pod is a sleeve near the arrow tip that is filled with a powerful drug available only through a prescription from a doctor. The drug is extremely dangerous in the hands of non-medical personnel untrained in its use and characteristics. The drug has been condemned by veterinary organizations as inhumane, and wildlife departments have largely discontinued its use in tagging and transplanting operations because it is so unpredictable.

Another issue is that use of legalization of the pod on a widespread basis would lead the public to believe that our conventional bowhunting equipment is not effective enough to use without the aid of drugs. Nothing could be further from the truth, but the truth would not matter, if we send a totally different message.

MAINTAINING RAZOR SHARP BROADHEADS

Today the bowhunter can choose from two types of broadheads for hunting. The first is the traditional head which must be sharpened before use with file, honing stones and ceramic sticks. The second, newer type is the pre-sharpened replaceable blade type. This broadhead comes with extremely sharp blades that are inserted into a pointed ferrule.



Be sure to practice often from elevated positions so you are familiar with this type of shooting. Make certain that sights are set correctly before you go hunting.

Many hunters have a natural tendency to shoot high from tree stands, but with practice you will be able to shoot right on. The key to accurate shooting from elevated positions is to BEND AT THE WAIST instead of lowering the arm and shoulder.

When you get into your stand each time, the FIRST thing to do is attach that safety harness. Then, raise your bow and gear, check for limbs or other obstructions, draw the bow several times to "warm up", shoot a practice arrow or two (with scent on them if you like) and settle down motionless to begin the wait.

Many hunters use outdoor rug or carpet on the base of their stands to make them quieter, slip-resistant and more comfortable in cold weather.

Mark shooting lanes and perhaps approximate yardage from the stand with surveyor's tape (which you will remove and take with you when hunting the area is completed).

Mark route into and from stand with fluorescent tacks, ties, or tape so you do not wander around in the dark.

Camouflage your stand with paint so that it blends into any surroundings. Use the tips and techniques explained in Unit 3.

Ladder stands are becoming popular with hunters in many places. These stands are made of sectioned ladders as described above to which a hunting platform is attached. They range in height from 8 to 15 feet, and are excellent choices for those not physically able to use other types of stands. They are also a good choice where trees are very small in diameter or otherwise poor choices for normal portable stands. Owning a ladder stand can serve a double purpose, since you will not only have the stand but the ladder you need to set non-climbing stands as well.

STILL HUNTING AND STALKING

Perhaps none of the four major bowhunting methods is as challenging and rewarding as still hunting. The slow, painstaking movement of a bowhunter through prime game territory requires exact attention to details such as wind, sunlight, weather, cover and noise. Any game taken while still hunting can rightly be called a trophy of which to be very proud.

When still hunting is discussed, there is often a question about the difference between still hunting and stalking game. While still hunting, or pussyfooting as it is sometimes called, is moving slowly in search of game, stopping frequently to look carefully, stalking is the slow, deliberate movement of the hunter into shooting position AFTER game has been spotted.

The bowhunter who uses the following tips when still hunting and stalking will have many rewarding experiences afield.

Still hunting is also called pussyfooting because it resembles the hunting movements of cats. Take time to study domestic or wild cats as they hunt for prey along ditches and in fields. If you can learn to imitate their slow, deliberate, quiet movements and their ability to remain motionless for long periods of time, you will be well on your way to becoming a successful still hunter.

Respected bowhunter Dick Sage points out that a bowhunter who wants to be successful at still hunting and stalking game needs stamina, the ability to navigate, keen eyesight, quiet movement, and equipment he can use quickly and accurately.

Ideal still hunting conditions include quiet ground cover for silent movement and a steady wind from one direction. Always hunt into the wind so that the currents carry your human odor away from, rather than toward, possible game positions.

Portable stands are platforms, some with attached seats, that can be carried to the hunting site and put into position with a minimum of time and noise. They can be moved from tree to tree as wind direction, game movement patterns or other factors dictate.

Advantages for tree stand users include keeping much of the human scent cloud above and away from animals, being above their normal line of sight and being able to get a better view into underbrush from above.

How high? This question is debated anytime two or more bowhunters gather to discuss hunting from above. A variety of factors should be considered: terrain, game being sought, number and location of tree limbs, background cover behind the stand site, and type/size of tree to be climbed. To be effective in most situations, the stand needs to be at least 10 to 12 feet high. Remember, your feet are moving into position 5-6 feet closer to the animal than your head. Higher stand locations are usually avoided by veteran bowhunters, since they sharply cut down on the size of the target they have to shoot at.

As with ground stands/blinds, select a tree stand location that will carry human odor away from the trail(s) and feeding areas where you hope game will appear for a shot. Use cover scents and lures appropriately to help mask human odor.

Select the largest tree your stand type will fit in the place you want to be. The larger the tree, the more stand will be in contact with the tree. This makes for a stable, safe situation.

Select a tree that is either straight or bends slightly away from where your stand will be fastened. If it bends forward, it will restrict your movement to the front end of the stand.

Use no nails, wires, screws, or other metal objects to secure your stand to trees. Such objects can become deadly when the tree is cut for lumber.

When using non-climbing stands which must be placed up in the tree, there are several kinds of tree steps. One is the screw-in type, and another is the strap-on climbing step. These are readily available, though not always legal to use on public land. Local laws should be checked before using them. Eight or ten steps will get you about as high as you ever need to be.

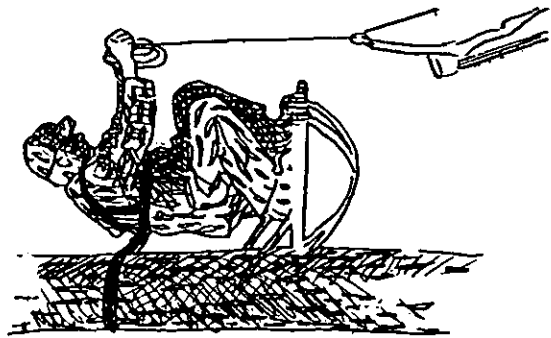
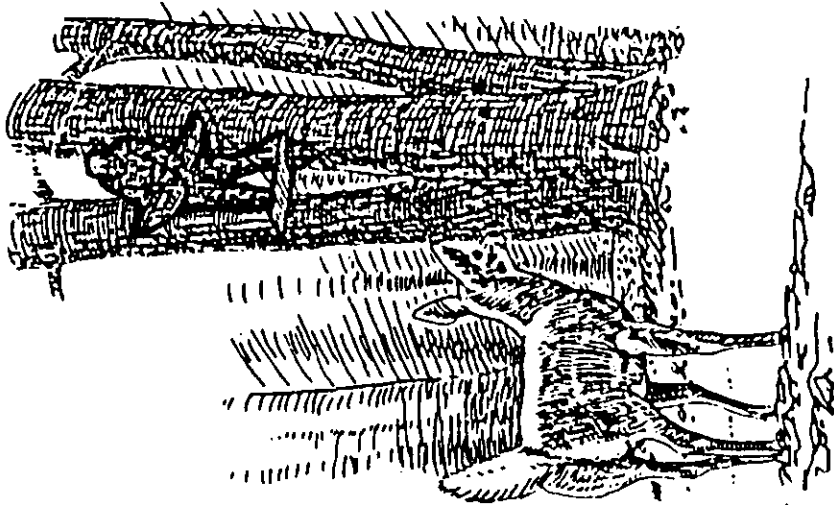
A newer method which is catching on with many hunters involves use of a lightweight sectional aluminum ladder. Some hunters attach a line to the ladder and lower it to the ground when hunting to keep it from being seen by game; they then raise it with the rope into position to climb from the stand at the end of the hunt.

Always safety check any stand before each use. At the same time you will be able to spot and fix any squeaks, rattles, or metal-on-metal rubbing noises, all of which are unnatural to game and can frighten them away from the area.

Always use a safety shooting line or belt when hunting from any elevated position. Falls can severely injure or kill a hunter in a fraction of a second. A hunter falling from only 12 feet hits the ground at 20 miles per hour! An additional advantage of using a belt is that you can lean out against the belt and get steady shots you otherwise could not take.

Always use a safety harness or belt when hunting from any elevated position. Falls can severely injure or kill a hunter in a fraction of a second. A hunter falling from only 12 feet hits the ground at 20 miles per hour! An additional advantage of using a belt is that you can lean out against the belt and get steady shots you otherwise could not take.

Fasten your haul line to your belt, NOT your stand. Most stands are too low to reach the line while you are still wearing your safety belt. Since humans have a slight imbalance problem when perched in high places and cramped quarters like tree stands, a haul line on your belt assures an easy, safe reach, even with safety belt in place.



Regardless of which type you select, the key to keeping blades razor sharp is maintenance. Check the edges frequently for sharpness. The best test is NOT the hair on your arm, but rather a grid of heavy rubber bands, which closely resemble live muscle tissue and blood vessels. Razor sharp blades will slice them cleanly and quickly the first pass through.

If you choose the replaceable blade type broadheads, keep separate blades for practice (you can use blades dulled from hunting). Always change blades after a shot when hunting so that your blades are always razor sharp. Slightly dulled blades can be restored to proper sharpness with one of the new honing stones that are made with the correct angles for maximum sharpness.

If you use standard broadheads, sharpen them before hunting. Almost none come from the factory as sharp as they could be and many are very dull and require extensive work before they become razor sharp.

The task of sharpening with files, stones, crock sticks, and the like can put an extremely sharp, long-lasting edge on the blades but the procedure takes a great deal of time. You can shorten the amount of time needed to make each head razor sharp by using one of several honing systems being marketed. They feature files, stones and stropps mounted on bases with correct sharpening angles built into them. With such a system, you can sharpen 3-5 heads or more in the same time it took to do one "by hand".

WHERE TO AIM

It is obvious that if you are going to successfully use an arrow equipped with razor sharp broadhead on game, you must learn the anatomy, or location of different parts, of the animals you hunt. Once learned, you will know where to aim to achieve a quick, humane death. In order to assist you, you have a number of charts, diagrams, and exercises available. Practice with these and keep them handy to use as references at a later date.

The area we want to strike and penetrate with our broadhead-tipped arrow is the VITAL ORGAN area of the animal. This area is considered the bowhunter's PRIMARY AIMING ZONE. It contains the lungs, heart, and liver, as well as the major vessels that carry blood to all parts of the body.

The reason we aim for this primary zone is that it is the largest sized area that will result in a mortal wound. Also, death caused by a hit here is swift with little or no pain or suffering. Bleeding is very heavy and, under most conditions, can leave a good blood trail for you to follow to the animal's location.

There are other vital areas that are too small or too protected to shoot at, or that will not result in quick death. However, all bowhunters need to know what these areas are so they can properly interpret each shot. These areas include the kidneys, stomach and intestines, brain and spinal cord, and major blood-carrying vessels such as the aortic artery beneath the spine and the femoral arteries in the rear legs.

Brain and spine shots may be particularly difficult for bowhunters to finish up. While these areas should never intentionally be aimed for, hits there do occasionally occur. The animal will usually go down instantly, but may still be alive. To avoid any chance of suffering, another shot must be made as soon as possible to finish the job. This is not always easy, as the animal may be dangerous, so stay away from the legs and antlers, if present. A shot made through the lungs and heart can catch major blood vessels on the way. Such massive blood loss and organ disruption usually causes almost instant death, and is far quicker than waiting for death to occur from the brain/spine shot. After making this shot, walk quickly and quietly away from the immediate area and allow the animal to die quietly.

In the event of a non-fatal hit in areas such as the back (not spine),



shoulder, fleshy part of the neck or brisket, or flesh wounds, complete healing and recovery will probably occur, even if the arrow remained in the animal as you watched it flee. Animals will pull the arrow out if they can; if not, it will either break off or work out naturally. Wounds from razor sharp heads heal much faster and with much less chance of infection than dull heads, another advantage of the razor-sharp broadhead.

The Primary Aiming Zone on animals, which represents this vital area, changes drastically with different views, or positions, of the animal. Therefore, the aiming shot you pick and concentrate on will change, depending upon the animal's posture and position. Always pick the best aiming spot for the position of the animal, remembering to avoid heavy bones. Do not shoot at animals in questionable positions.

WHEN TO SHOOT

When to shoot is an individual decision, but the following considerations will help in selecting the best opportunity to shoot.

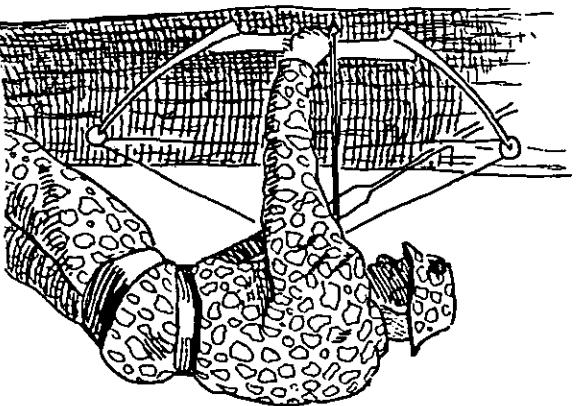
1. Shoot only within your distance limitations.
2. Avoid taking long shots, even at unsuspecting game. Normal movement of these animals may present you with a poor angle or position, even after the arrow has left the string, resulting in a bad hit.
3. Be sure the aiming point or spot is visible.
4. Even if the aiming spot is visible, check to be certain that there are no obstructions that could deflect the arrow.
5. Shots can be "too close" as well. Animals have an uncanny ability to sense our presence at close range.
6. Alert animals are more risky targets, as the slightest movement or sound can cause instant flight. This can lead to a miss, or much worse, a poor hit.
7. Quartering away shots on animals up to deer and antelope size are preferred. Broadside shots are preferred on larger game such as elk and moose, so both lungs can be penetrated.
8. Shots at moving game are always risky. Shots at running game should never be taken, as wounded game is almost always the result. Respect the animals you hunt. If you are in doubt, DON'T SHOOT.
9. You don't always see what you think you see. While concentrating on an animal as you prepare for a shot, you will focus on the animal and on that spot you want to hit. In so doing, you often fail to see twigs, brush or other obstructions; or you may not guess correctly the trajectory your arrow will follow.
10. Animals like deer can "jump the string" or move radically at the sound/sight of the bow and arrow as you release, even with modern, high performance compounds. Shots at unsuspecting animals are better.

PAIN AND ARROW WOUNDS

The subject of pain associated with arrow wounds often arises, particularly when you talk with people who do not hunt. In addition to the information provided by Dr. Stringer in his earlier statement, the following information is supplied by Jonathan W. Brooke, D.V.M., of Houston, Texas.

"When discussing the humane issue of bowhunting, it is important to understand the physiology of the pain reflex in relation to the nature of the injury. The neurologic pathway of pain is certainly present in wild and domestic animals, as well as in man. I deal with animals every day and have seen some very painful conditions. Since it is not possible to quantitate the degree of pain an animal feels, I have based my professional opinion on medical knowledge and experience, as well as personal observation.

Physiologically, most nerve endings that perceive pain are located at



Laws concerning blinds should be followed. In some areas it is not legal to use any man-made blinds for some or all species, and only naturally-occurring cover may be used.

Locate stand or blind sites far enough off regularly used trails to avoid the "minimum shot distance" problems discussed in Unit 4. Try to find a good balance, depending upon cover and terrain, between the 8-10 yard minimum shot distance and your known accuracy range or the 30-40 yard maximum suggested ranges.

When constructing blinds, keep in mind that contoured edges and rounded corners blend far better into natural surroundings than squared edges and sharp corners.

When using natural materials for blinds, cut as little live material as possible, and in some places cut nothing. Live material may be green to start, but soon will discolor and turn brown, so live material must be replaced regularly.

Make the blind big enough to cover your form and movements, but small enough to remain inconspicuous; try whenever possible to keep the height as low as surrounding ground cover.

Where possible, locate stands and blinds on elevations higher than where you expect the game to move. This helps keep you better hidden and gives you a chance to get ready with less chance of being detected.

Pit blinds are considered by some hunters to be the best form of blind. However, in most public places, it is improper, even illegal, to dig pits. Once used, the holes should be returned to their natural state to prevent others from falling, particularly in the dark. Pit blinds are frequently used for hunting antelope and mule deer in western areas.

In constructing a pit blind be certain to give yourself enough room to raise the bow and shoot without the bow or its lower limb coming into contact with any part of the pit wall.

If you must cut any vegetation around your stand, camouflage the ends of cuts with mud.

Avoid loud noises when entering the stand/blind area, AND when exiting after hunting is completed.

Try to select sites where two or more trails cross or intersect, then concentrate your attention on those areas rather than trying to scan all around you.

In areas where trees and other cover is scarce, use tall grasses as stand/blind cover. Again, be certain you can make a shot without your bow or arrow contacting vegetation.

Try to select stand/blind sites with shooting lanes that will give you quartering away shots or broadside shots that can be made without the game spotting your movements.

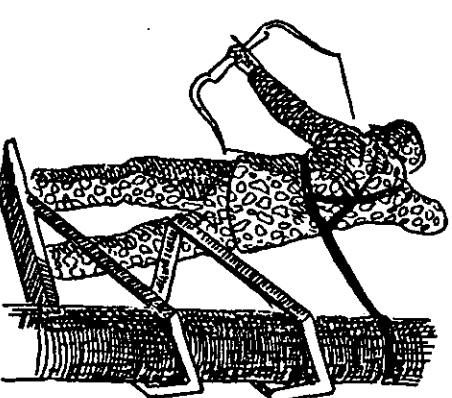
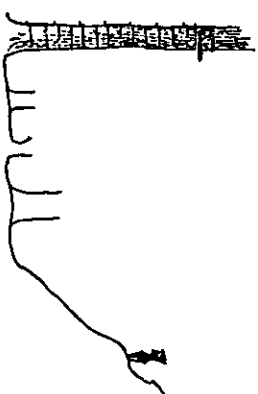
Always clear away all ground cover from the "floor" of your stand/blind so movements within the blind will not create noise; replace this cover after you abandon the site.

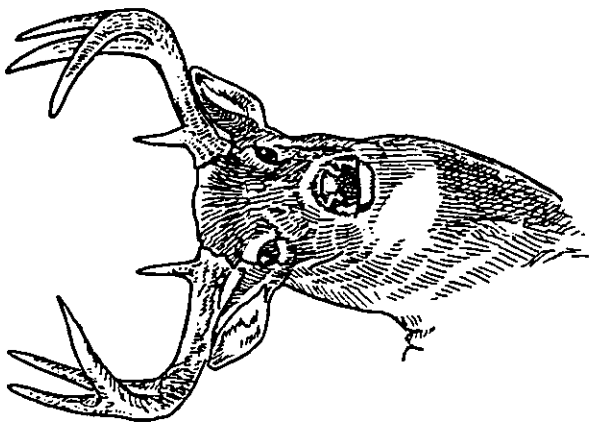
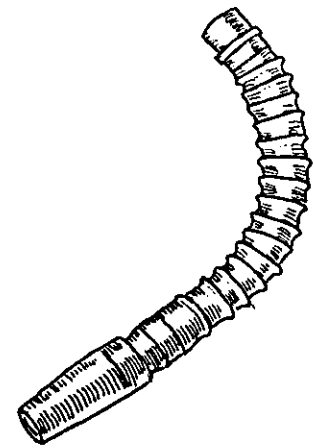
Carry all litter and other materials out when you leave.

HUNTING FROM TREE STANDS

Hunting from tree stands has become very popular for many game species. Using tree stands can be as simple as climbing into a tree and standing in a crotch or on limbs while waiting for game to appear, or it can involve using a portable tree stand.

Permanent type tree stands should not be constructed, and should be avoided in areas where they already exist. They are an unnatural eyesore that agitates and upsets people who do not hunt. You can never be sure of the quality of construction of any permanent stand. Even good stands can become dangerous before they look unsafe. Many hunters have been injured while trying to use defective permanent stands.





CALLS

It was not many years ago that only a few game species—turkeys, ducks and elk—were hunted by calling techniques. Today it is quite different; hunters have begun using calls on most popular game species.

Among these are predators such as foxes and coyotes; small game such as squirrels, rabbits and groundhogs; birds such as quail, geese and some grouse species; and big game such as whitetail and mule deer, moose, caribou and bear. When done properly, calling can be an effective tool in helping bowhunters see and have shot chances at more game. For each species sought, hunters must learn what type of call to use, the different sounds and their meanings, and how to make them. Fortunately, almost all of the manufacturers of calls are providing audio (some even have video) instructional tapes to help hunters learn. There are also a number of books on the subject of calling different species. And, all of the bowhunting magazines and general shooting sports magazines have articles on calling from time to time.

Depending on the species hunted, bowhunters should learn a major sound/call or two in each of the following categories: Contact (here I am, come here) distress (I'm hurt, I'm lost), aggression (I'm mad!) mating (come here pretty lady/handsome guy) and a few of non-verbal communication sounds, such as clashing (rattling) antlers.

With practice, the bowhunter can develop a vocabulary of sounds that will enable him to regularly see more targets at closer ranges. As with shooting a bow, it takes knowledge of the basics and lots of practice, then experience afield, to master calling techniques. But learning to call and calling can add another dimension to a bowhunter's experience and make the sport even more thrilling.

BOWHUNTING METHODS

One of the things that makes bowhunting so much fun is the number of methods you can use to pursue your game. Each method has advantages and disadvantages associated with it. Some are preferred when hunting certain species, yet most of the time any of the methods could be used successfully if the hunter knows what he is doing.

For example, hunting whitetail deer in hardwoods when conditions are dry is usually done by using some sort of stand. It would be too noisy to walk slowly through the area in search of a target. On the other hand, a damp or wet day, when leaves and other ground cover are soft and quiet, makes for an ideal situation for that hunting walk. Each of the four major bowhunting methods will be examined below, along with tips for using them successfully on all types of game species.

GROUND STANDS AND BLINDS

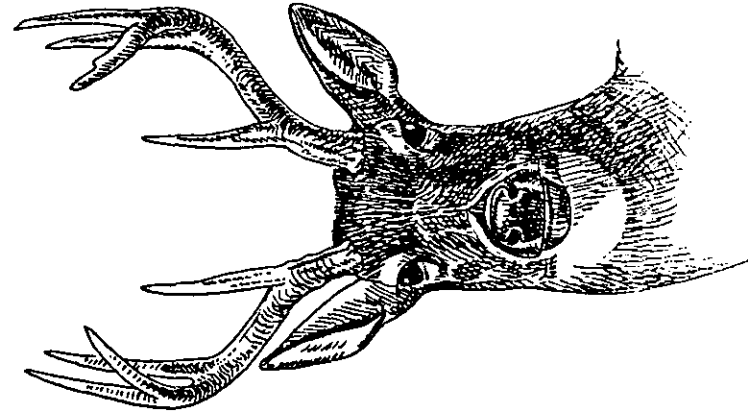
Hunting from ground stands and blinds involves taking up a position near trails or areas through which game is likely to move, then waiting for the quarry to show up.

Ground stands can be as simple as a tree or rock to sit behind, a fallen log, stump or boulder to sit atop, or bushes and shrubs to sit behind on a portable seat or hunting stool.

Ground stands can be more complicated affairs called blinds as well. Blinds can be made of natural materials found around the hunting site, artificial materials like camouflage tarps, or both. With blinds, the idea is to better hide the human form and silhouette from the intended target especially when movement to shoot is necessary.

Stand sites should always offer the bowhunter a maximum amount of cover so his movements can be made undetected.

Stand sites should always be selected based upon the prevailing wind direction, so human scent/odor is not easily detected by game.



the skin surface and on bone. The viscera (heart, lungs, abdominal organs, etc.) have poor, if any, ability to perceive pain. Nerves of the visceral organs respond primarily to stretch and distention and are more likely to produce an ache or feeling of nausea when stimulated.

Animals seem to have a much higher pain tolerance than people, and generally speaking, the larger the animal, the higher the tolerance. However, this mainly refers to fairly minor injuries such as those acquired by natural hazards or grazing wounds. The question here is not of superficial wounds, but the direct hit of an arrow. Relating this to what I see in the veterinary profession, the cleaner and more localized the wound, the less likely the injury is to be painful. The same holds true for a sharp, quickly inflicted injury less painful than a dull, blunt, more widespread injury. In fact, even in humans a sharp laceration often produces a numbing effect due to the severing of the pain-carrying nerve fibers at the site of the injury. Inversely, an arrow wound in a non-vital area would stand a good chance of completely healing due to the minimal tissue destruction around the path of the arrow. The only exception might be an abdominal wound which is something every responsible bowhunter does his best to avoid . . . this process of harvesting game through rapid loss of blood volume when the animal is hit in a vital area does not appear to be painful in the least. Very quickly circulatory collapse and shock occur, leading to unconsciousness and death.

The answer comes back to the same thing each time the humane issue of bowhunting is challenged, being that the key is found in bowhunter education on sportsmanship, vital areas, and knowledge of one's own limitations and competency."

THINK SAFETY

1. Always use a safety wrench when handling broadheads.
2. Use a file guard on files used to sharpen standard type broadheads.
3. Know you have a clear path to and beyond your target before attempting any shot.
4. Avoid long shots. In addition to their poor potential for a clean, vital hit, there is a safety factor involved, particularly in areas full of camouflaged bowhunters.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

1. Why are long shots beyond 40 yards not a good idea?
2. Why is it important for you to determine your individual accuracy range and stay within it when hunting?
3. What type of target is best for simulating bowhunting conditions? Why?
4. Why must you concentrate on picking a silver dollar-size spot when shooting at an animal?
5. What is the "best" bowhunting shot at deer-size animals?
6. What is the best shot at elk or moose-size animals?
7. Name three factors that can limit shot distance.
8. Why can an animal be "too close" for a good shot? What is an accepted average minimum distance for big game hunting?





THINK ABOUT:

1. What are the four popular bow-hunting methods?
2. Why should an arrow never be carried nocked on the string?
3. What type of light works well for trailing game at night?
4. After you hit a game animal, why is a compass an important tool?
5. Why should you always carry and use a haul line when hunting from a tree stand?
6. What materials can you use to mark a blood trail you are following?
7. Why should you clean and wash the body cavity as soon after field dressing an animal as possible?
8. Why is it important and necessary in some situations to remove the vital organs from the field dressing site?
9. What are two alternatives to

- screw-in steps for placing and hunting from non-climbing portable tree stands?
10. What item is absolutely necessary for safety when hunting from any type of elevated stand position?

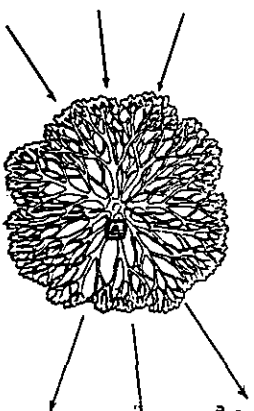
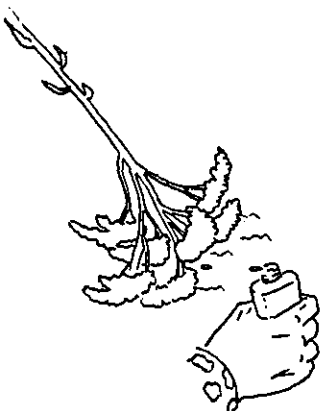
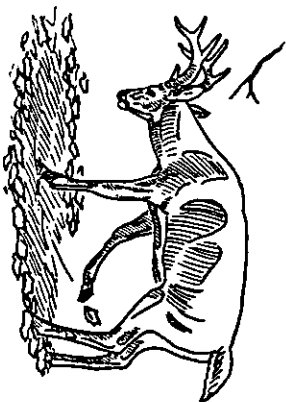
With much of the preliminary work over, it is time to look at bowhunting methods and some of the accessory items that can boost your enjoyment and success.

SCENTS AND LURES

To almost all game species bowhunters pursue, particularly big game animals, humans have a big problem: they STINK. Animals are capable of communication, but they do not do so in human language. If they did, they would probably tell us that, to them, humans smell as bad as skunks smell to us. Even with

that comparison, there is one significant difference: While humans normally do not associate danger with the strong smell of a skunk, game species seem to associate human odor with danger. This is why they flee quickly from any area where that odor is strongly present. Therefore, bowhunters, who are engaged in a short-range game to begin with, must pay careful attention to the human odor they give off naturally, and take steps to minimize the amount game species can detect in the hunting location.

Some bowhunters make their own "homemade" scents with alcohol and natural plants and other materials found in the areas they hunt. Most, however, purchase commercially-made products from pro shops and sporting goods stores. Whether the scent or lure is homemade or a commercial product, it can be broken down into two



major types: cover scents and lures or attractants. Cover scents are designed to cover up the human smell by helping to neutralize it, add a natural competitive scent to hide it, or both. Lures are products that attract animals into bow range with the smell of food or members of the opposite sex. Cover scents can have either a neutral odor or one non-threatening to the animal being hunted. Cover scents by themselves, while somewhat effective, can be much more effective when the bowhunter takes precautions with his cleanliness before he goes afield and uses the scents.

Bowhunters should stay as clean, and therefore human odor-free, as possible at all times when hunting. This may mean a cold bath in a creek or pond instead of a comfortable shower in a modern bathroom but the results are well worth the effort. Avoid using soaps with perfumes and additives and stay with those that are pure, natural and may have an antibacterial formula. Killing the bacteria that build up on the human body will reduce odor. If you are in doubt about selecting a particular soap product for hunting use, consult your druggist/pharmacist for advice.

Clothes should be kept as clean as possible, too. There are laundry soaps and all-purpose soaps available from sporting goods stores that clean well and leave no harmful odor in the clothing fibers when finished.

Cover scents and counter-odorants should be used according to manufacturer directions, generally applied to footwear, clothing and sometimes to skin areas as well. Most cover scent products are designed to be used generously.

Lures, or attractants, work by providing the animals with tempting smells while at the same time causing no threat or alarm. The bowhunter should make sure he chooses lures found in the area he hunts. Learn in your scouting to identify food types in the areas you will hunt, then use attractants that match those food types.

A type of lure popular with bowhunters in addition to the food type is the musk or sex type. There are many variations on this theme, but the basic idea is to use a scent that smells like other members of the same species to lure animals into shooting position. These are especially popular during the animals' breeding times, when males and females are in search of each other on a full-time basis. It is just as important with sex lures as with food lures to be certain that the type you will use is appropriate for the animal being hunted. Use elk lure for elk hunting, muley lure for muley hunting, and whitetail deer lure for whitetails. It is highly unlikely that deer or moose, for example, would be very much attracted to the horrible-smelling products being sold as bear lures.

Whereas cover scent products and counter odorants are usually applied generously to the bowhunter and his clothing, lures should NOT be applied directly to the hunter, or anything he wears or carries. Animal noses are usually so keen that they can pinpoint the exact location of the source of the odor. The last thing a bowhunter wants or needs is an animal using his nose to zero in on his position and stare him down. It is best to use scents on branches, leaves, twigs and other natural places a short distance from the hunting position, but within good bow range. This may enable the hunter to get into position, draw, aim and shoot his bow while the animal is concentrating his attention on the scent somewhere else.

A technique used often by many veteran bowhunters to help them both counteract human odor at the hunting site and perhaps lure or attract animals as well, is to place some cover scent on twigs, branches, rocks, grasses, or other natural materials at various distances around their stands. They pay particular attention to the area downwind in a "V" shaped direction 20-30 yards or so from their stands. Human odor is like an invisible cloud that moves on the wind and enlarges as it goes farther from the source. The same wind that carries human odor can also carry cover scent, counter odorant and attractant scent to the animals.

RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
July 9, 1996

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission Meeting held in Baton Rouge LA, July 9, 1996

WHEREAS, it is the constitutional responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for resident game birds and quadrupeds, and

WHEREAS, authority to establish seasons, bag limits, possession limits and other rules and regulations for the hunting, taking and possession of any species of wild game birds or quadrupeds is vested in the Commission by R.S. 56:115, and

WHEREAS, this action will provide for the protection and conservation of these natural resources and allow for recreational opportunities for sport hunting on both public and private lands, and

WHEREAS, the Commission and Department staff have jointly reviewed and considered all available biological information, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the attached rules, regulations, season dates, and bag limits affecting sport hunting of resident game species are hereby ratified by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.



Glynn Carver, Chairman
La. Wildlife and Fisheries Commission



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary, La. Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

RULE
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

In accordance with the Notice of Intent published in the March 1996 Louisiana Register, the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, at its regular monthly meeting in July hereby ratifies regulation on open hunting season dates, bag limit, methods of taking, and rules and regulation on Department operated wildlife management areas for the period September 1, 1996-August 31, 1997. Authority to establish regulation is vested in the Commission by Section 115 of Title 56 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950. A synopsis of season dates is attached and made part of this rule along with the complete copy of the regulations.

For those interested, a more detailed copy of the rules and regulations is available upon request to Hugh A. Bateman, Administrator, Wildlife Division, Box 98000, Baton Rouge LA 70898-9000.

CITATION: None - changes annually.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries,
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission LR __: (1996).

Glynn Carver
Chairman

RESIDENT GAME BIRDS AND ANIMALS

(Shooting hours: one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset)

Also consult Regulation Pamphlet for seasons or specific regulations on WMAs or specific localities.

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Quail	Nov. 28-Feb. 28	10	20
Rabbit	Oct. 5-Feb. 28	8	16
Squirrel	Oct. 5-Jan. 26	8	16
Deer	See Schedule	1 antlered and 1 antlerless (when legal)	6/season
Turkey	Separate turkey hunting regulations will be promulgated in November 1996 and published in December 1996.		

DEER HUNTING SCHEDULE

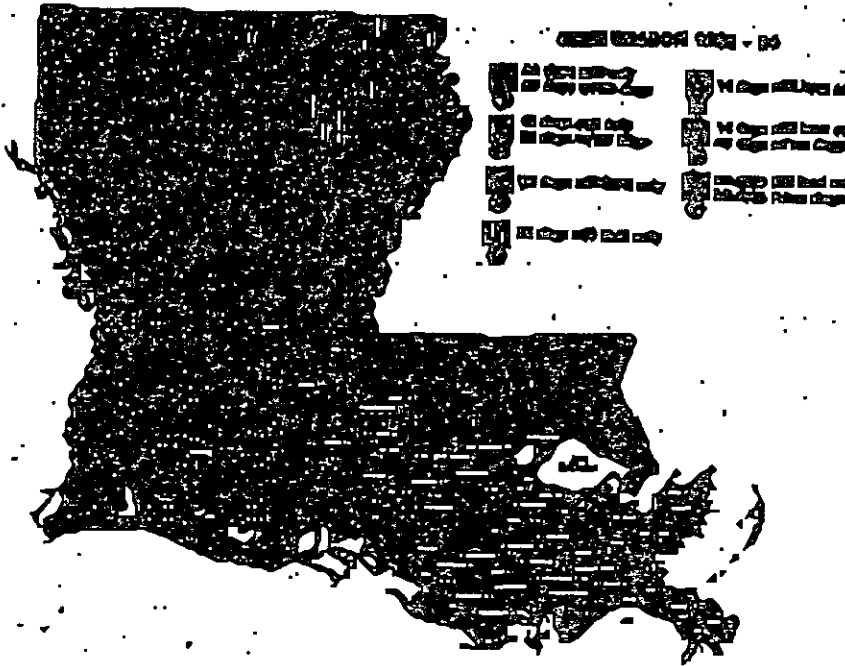
AREA	ARCHERY	MUZZLELOADER (All Either Sex)	STILL HUNT	WITH OR WITH OUT DOGS
1	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Nov. 9-15	Nov. 16-Dec. 1 Jan. 4-19	Dec. 7-Jan. 3
2	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Oct. 19-25	Oct. 26-Dec. 6	Dec. 7-Jan. 5
3	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Oct. 12-18	Oct. 19-Dec. 8 Dec. 14-Jan. 5	
4	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Nov. 16-22	Nov. 23-Jan. 5	
5	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Nov. 16-22 (BUCKS ONLY)	Nov. 23-Dec. 1	
6	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Nov. 9-15	Nov. 16-Dec. 1	Dec. 7-Jan. 19
7	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Oct. 12-18	Oct. 19-Nov. 3 Nov. 16-Dec. 1	Dec. 14-Jan. 19

EITHER SEX DAYS

PARISH	EITHER SEX DAYS
ACADIA	OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
ALLEN	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
ASCENSION	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, DEC. 7-8
ASSUMPTION	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, DEC. 7-8
AVOYELLES	AREA 1: NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, DEC. 7-8 AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 6: NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 14-15
BEAUREGARD	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
BIENVILLE	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
BOSSIER	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
CADDO	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
CALCASIEU	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
CALDWELL	AREA 1: NOV. 16-17, 29-30 AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-30
CAMERON	OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
CATAHOULA	AREA 1: NOV. 16-17, 29-30
CLAIBORNE	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
CONCORDIA	NOV. 16-17, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
DESOTO	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
EAST BATON ROUGE	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
EAST CARROLL	NOV. 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8, 14-15 EAST OF MAINLINE MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEE AND SOUTH AND EAST OF LA. 877 FROM WEST CARROLL PARISH LINE TO LA. 580, SOUTH OF LA. 580 TO U.S. 65, WEST OF U.S. 65 TO MADISON PARISH LINE. NOV. 23-24, 29-30, REMAINDER OF PARISH.
EAST FELICIANA	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
EVANGELINE	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 6: NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 14-15
FRANKLIN	NOV. 16-17, 29-30
GRANT	AREA 1: NOV. 29- DEC 1, DEC 7-8 AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
IBERIA	AREA 6: NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 7: OCT. 19-20, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 14-15

IBERVILLE	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, DEC. 7-8
JACKSON	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
JEFFERSON	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
JEFF DAVIS	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
LAFAYETTE	NOV. 29-DEC. 1
LAFOURCHE	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
LASALLE	AREA 1: NOV. 16, 29 AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-30
LINCOLN	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
LIVINGSTON	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
MADISON	NOV. 16-17, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
MOREHOUSE	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 4: NOV. 23-24, 29-30
NATCHITOCHES	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ORLEANS	CLOSED
OUACHITA	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 WEST OF THE OUACHITA RIVER. NOV. 23-24, 29-30 EAST OF THE OUACHITA RIVER. AREA 4: NOV. 23-24, 29-30
PLAQUEMINES	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
PT. COUPEE	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
RAPIDES	AREA 1: NOV. 16-17, 29-30, DEC. 7-8 AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1 AREA 6: NOV. 16-17, 29-30, DEC. 7-8
RED RIVER	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
RICHLAND	NOV. 23-24, 29, 30
SABINE	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. BERNARD	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. CHARLES	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. HELENA	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. JAMES	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. JOHN	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. LANDRY	AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 6: NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. MARTIN	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. MARY	AREA 6: NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 7: OCT. 19-20, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 14-15
ST. TAMMANY	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
TANGIPAHOA	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
TENSAS	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
TERREBONNE	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8

UNION	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
VERMILION	OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
VERNON	AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1 AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, DEC. 7-9
WASHINGTON	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
WEBSTER	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24 NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
WEST BATON ROUGE	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
WEST CARROLL	NO EITHER SEX HUNTING
WEST FELICIANA	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
WINN	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8



Major Changes for 1996-97 Hunting Regulations Since the Original Notice of Intent

Deer

Muzzle loader season: All seasons will open the week before the gun season in each respective area. This essentially gives muzzle loader hunters the first gun opportunity for deer statewide.

Legalized muzzleloading pistols for use while deer hunting.

Moved portions of Catahoula, LaSalle and Caldwell parishes from Area 2 to Area 1 deer season.

Dog hunting in areas 1 and 6 opening moved from a Monday back to the Saturday.

Some minor adjustments in area boundaries for better delineation.

Small Game

There were no changes in the season dates for small game.

Wildlife Management Areas

Established a lottery duck hunt on Red River WMA (Yaakey tract) to provide a quality hunting opportunity on a Department project. There will be a five dollar application fee with a \$75/blind charge if selected.

On those areas with a beagle dog season for rabbits, the season is extended to February 28 to correspond with the statewide closure.

Squirrel seasons with dogs and raccoon seasons (late) were modified to have consistent dates on most WMAs.

RESOLUTION
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LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
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James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary, La. Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

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CITATION: None - changes annually.

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Glynn Carver
Chairman

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Turkey	Separate turkey hunting regulations will be promulgated in November 1996 and published in December 1996.		

DEER HUNTING SCHEDULE

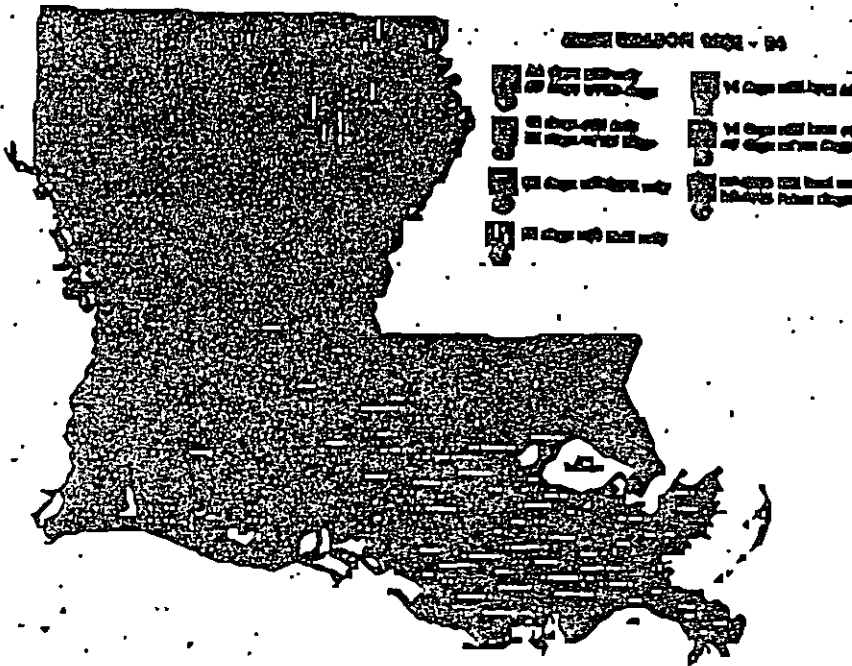
AREA	ARCHERY	MUZZLELOADER (All Either Sex)	STILL HUNT	WITH OR WITH OUT DOGS
1	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Nov. 9-15	Nov. 16-Dec. 1 Jan. 4-19	Dec. 7-Jan. 3
2	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Oct. 19-25	Oct. 26-Dec. 6	Dec. 7-Jan. 5
3	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Oct. 12-18	Oct. 19-Dec. 8 Dec. 14-Jan. 5	
4	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Nov. 16-22	Nov. 23-Jan. 5	
5	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Nov. 16-22 (BUCKS ONLY)	Nov. 23-Dec. 1	
6	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Nov. 9-15	Nov. 16-Dec. 1	Dec. 7-Jan. 19
7	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Oct. 12-18	Oct. 19-Nov. 3 Nov. 16-Dec. 1	Dec. 14-Jan. 19

EITHER SEX DAYS

PARISH	EITHER SEX DAYS
ACADIA	OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
ALLEN	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
ASCENSION	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, DEC. 7-8
ASSUMPTION	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, DEC. 7-8
AVOYELLES	AREA 1: NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, DEC. 7-8 AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 6: NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 14-15
BEAUREGARD	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
BIENVILLE	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
BOSSIER	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
CADDO	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
CALCASIEU	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
CALDWELL	AREA 1: NOV. 16-17, 29-30 AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-30
CAMERON	OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
CATAHOULA	AREA 1: NOV. 16-17, 29-30
CLAIBORNE	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
CONCORDIA	NOV. 16-17, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
DESOTO	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
EAST BATON ROUGE	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
EAST CARROLL	NOV. 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8, 14-15 EAST OF MAINLINE MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEE AND SOUTH AND EAST OF LA. 877 FROM WEST CARROLL PARISH LINE TO LA. 580, SOUTH OF LA. 580 TO U.S. 65, WEST OF U.S. 65 TO MADISON PARISH LINE. NOV. 23-24, 29-30, REMAINDER OF PARISH.
EAST FELICIANA	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
EVANGELINE	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 6: NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 14-15
FRANKLIN	NOV. 16-17, 29-30
GRANT	AREA 1: NOV. 29- DEC 1, DEC 7-8 AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
IBERIA	AREA 6: NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 7: OCT. 19-20, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 14-15

IBERVILLE	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, DEC. 7-8
JACKSON	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
JEFFERSON	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
JEFF DAVIS	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
LAFAYETTE	NOV. 29-DEC. 1
LAFOURCHE	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
LASALLE	AREA 1: NOV. 16, 29 AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-30
LINCOLN	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
LIVINGSTON	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
MADISON	NOV. 16-17, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
MOREHOUSE	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 4: NOV. 23-24, 29-30
NATCHITOCHES	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ORLEANS	CLOSED
OUACHITA	AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 WEST OF THE OUACHITA RIVER. NOV. 23-24, 29-30 EAST OF THE OUACHITA RIVER. AREA 4: NOV. 23-24, 29-30
PLAQUEMINES	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
PT. COUPEE	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
RAPIDES	AREA 1: NOV. 16-17, 29-30, DEC. 7-8 AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1 AREA 6: NOV. 16-17, 29-30, DEC. 7-8
RED RIVER	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
RICHLAND	NOV. 23-24, 29, 30
SABINE	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. BERNARD	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. CHARLES	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. HELENA	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. JAMES	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. JOHN	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. LANDRY	AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 6: NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. MARTIN	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
ST. MARY	AREA 6: NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8 AREA 7: OCT. 19-20, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 14-15
ST. TAMMANY	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
TANGIPAHOA	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
TENSAS	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 23-24, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
TERREBONNE	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8

UNION	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
VERMILION	OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1
VERNON	AREA 3: OCT. 19-20, 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1 AREA 2: OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, DEC. 7-9
WASHINGTON	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
WEBSTER	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 2-3, 9-10, 23-24 NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
WEST BATON ROUGE	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
WEST CARROLL	NO EITHER SEX HUNTING
WEST FELICIANA	NOV. 16-17, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8
WINN	OCT. 26-27, NOV. 29-DEC. 1, 7-8



Major Changes for 1996-97 Hunting Regulations Since the Original Notice of Intent

Deer

Muzzle loader season: All seasons will open the week before the gun season in each respective area. This essentially gives muzzle loader hunters the first gun opportunity for deer statewide.

Legalized muzzleloading pistols for use while deer hunting.

Moved portions of Catahoula, LaSalle and Caldwell parishes from Area 2 to Area 1 deer season.

Dog hunting in areas 1 and 6 opening moved from a Monday back to the Saturday.

Some minor adjustments in area boundaries for better delineation.

Small Game

There were no changes in the season dates for small game.

Wildlife Management Areas

Established a lottery duck hunt on Red River WMA (Yaakey tract) to provide a quality hunting opportunity on a Department project. There will be a five dollar application fee with a \$75/blind charge if selected.

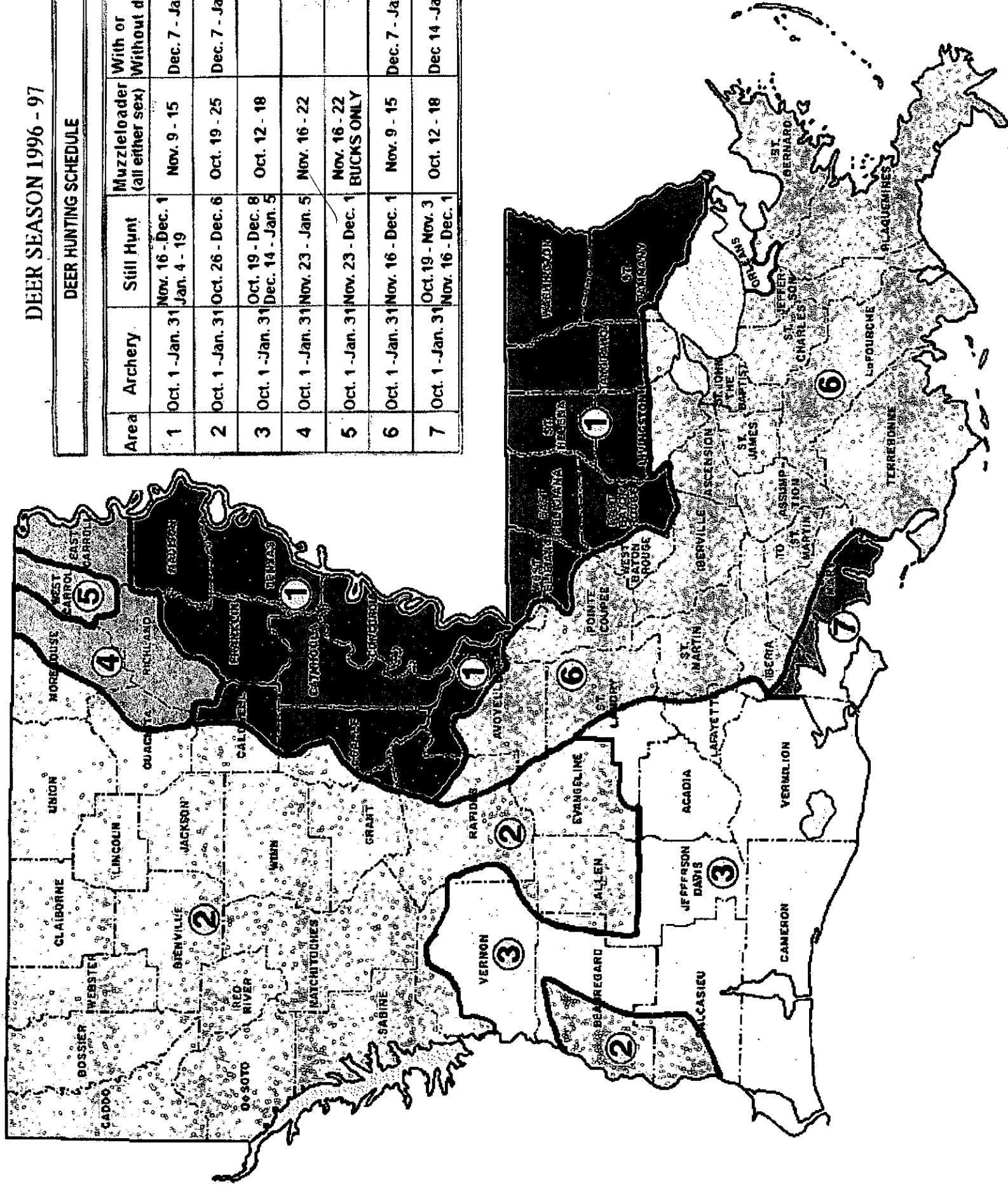
On those areas with a beagle dog season for rabbits, the season is extended to February 28 to correspond with the statewide closure.

Squirrel seasons with dogs and raccoon seasons (late) were modified to have consistent dates on most WMAs.

DEER SEASON 1996 - 97

DEER HUNTING SCHEDULE

Area	Archery	Still Hunt	Muzzleloader (all either sex)	With or Without dogs
1	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Nov. 16 - Dec. 1 Jan. 4 - 19	Nov. 9 - 15	Dec. 7 - Jan. 3
2	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Oct. 26 - Dec. 6	Oct. 19 - 25	Dec. 7 - Jan. 5
3	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Oct. 19 - Dec. 8 Dec. 14 - Jan. 5	Oct. 12 - 18	
4	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Nov. 23 - Jan. 5	Nov. 16 - 22	
5	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Nov. 23 - Dec. 1	Nov. 16 - 22 BUCKS ONLY	
6	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Nov. 16 - Dec. 1	Nov. 9 - 15	Dec. 7 - Jan. 19
7	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	Oct. 19 - Nov. 3 Nov. 16 - Dec. 1	Oct. 12 - 18	Dec. 14 - Jan. 19



174 Bluebird Ln.

Ruston, La. 71270

MR. Joseph B. Cormier
304 East Alexander St.
Lafayette, La. 70501

Dear Mr. Cormier,

I am writing this letter in reference to the proposed either-sex muzzleloader season.

We the undersigned wish to express our concern over the proposed either-sex muzzleloader season to the Louisiana Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries and to the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

We emphasize that we are ~~multi~~ multi-season hunters and are concerned about the potential long term effects an either-sex season this early in the year could have on the Deer herd state wide.

As multi-season hunters we are in favor of the early muzzleloader season, the issue is not one hunting group against another, but the responsible management of the Resource.

Every DOE harvested this early in the season could result in the deaths of two fawns as well. 25 to 30 thousand hunters taking just one DOE each could result in the deaths of 75 to 90 thousand deer either directly or indirectly in just one week. This could be devastating to our herd.

Our concern is the opening dates of the either-sex season. We urge you to consider changing the opening dates of the muzzleloader and regular Gun seasons to the first or second week in November, giving any orphaned fawns a greater chance of survival.

Sincerely,
Joe Marsala Jr.

Joe,

Hello my name is David Sheppert. I received a copy of your petition from Aubrey M^r Graw who lives in Pineville. I am very glad someone is trying to get through to David Mooreland that our deer is worth more than extra licenses sold to increase their revenue.

I wish I could have gotten more signatures but I only had a day to work on it.

Thanks again for helping us
voice an opinion the State
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

David Sheppert

We, the undersigned wish to express our concern over the proposed muzzleloader season to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (L.D.W.F.) and to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

We wish to emphasize that we are multi-season hunters and are concerned about the potential effects this proposed season may have on the Louisiana deer herd. Our main concern is on the timing and the number of either sex days this early in the season.

If ratified, we urge the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to monitor it closely and review the results and its long term effects on the deer herd in Louisiana.

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: David Shepperd
Address: 1731 SPENCER AVE
Phone: MONROE LA 71201 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO
(318) 387-8030

Name: James M. Jorg
Address: P.O. Box 441, Cal. La.
Phone: 649-2773 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Bryce Williams
Address: 738 LA CHAMARRO
Phone: Calhou LA 71225 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO
(318) 644-5420

Name: Eric Jordan
Address: 462 Malone Rd
Phone: Downsville, La 71228 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO
(318) 644-0189

Name: Shawn Malone
Address: 402 AVANT #19
Phone: W. Monroe, LA 71291 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO
(318) 396-6265

Name: Tommy Thomas
Address: 1189 Griggs Rd
Phone: 644-2414 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Choudrant La
Address: MIKE MACCIO
Phone: 412 DOCTOR ST. Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO
W. Monroe, LA 71272
(318) 382-3092

Name: John Holland
Address: 811 Florence
Phone: W. Monroe LA 71271 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO
376-3648

Name: MARDIN MATLOCK SR
Address: 7052 WEST LAKE DRIVE
Phone: STERLING LA 71279 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO
665-4464

Name: Troy Hearn
Address: 2600 Gordon St
Phone: 323-3335 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Tenny Davis
Address: 556 Purdy Rd, Calhou LA
Phone: 644-2257 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Bill Keene
Address: 223 LILAC
Phone: W. Monroe LA Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Ferry Spivey
Address: PO Box 1904
Phone: 322-6979 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: W. Monroe LA
Address: Clarence L. Smith
Phone: 323-0112 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Lennie Williams
Address: 106 Courtney St W. Monroe La.
Phone: 388-3113 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Mickey McCarty
Address: 1213 Lee Gates Rd W. Monroe LA
Phone: 327-8841 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Frankie Williams
Address: 321 Spruce Calhoun La 71225
Phone: 644-2829 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Tracy Harris
Address: 1453 Strozier Rd West Monroe La.
Phone: 396-7648 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Mary Rowland
Address: Rt 3 Box 742
Phone: Rayville La. 71269 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO
248-2661

Name: Terry Murphy
Address: 127 Raleigh Rd
Phone: Box 21 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO
Calhoun, La. 71225 (318)-644-0863

Name: Ricky Joyner
Address: 1029 Edison Rd
Phone: Calhoun La. 71225 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Don Binkley
Address: 109 Carlton
Phone: (318) 361-3913 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Jimmy Thompson
Address: 111 Wood St.
Phone: Jonesboro, La 71251 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO
(318) 254-3347

Name: Charles Reeves
Address: 831 Avant Rd W. Monroe La. 71291
Phone: 396-2034 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Sody Thompson
Address: Rt 2 Box 2295 Columbia
Phone: La 49-5670 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: John Enzler
Address: 116 Riser St
Phone: 387-3485 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Jeffrey Crowell
Address: 317 Riverbend
Phone: 329-9462 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Dallas Doo
Address: 339 Balford Rd
Phone: 323-3670 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: V.H. Teller
Address: 1181 Cummings Rd
Phone: 323-4050 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Wade Lewis
Address: 3726 Hwy 548 EROS 71292
Phone: Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Calvin Woodall
Address: 7125 Cypress
Phone: W. Monroe La. 71291 Purchase 1975-76 hunting license YES ☒ NO
396-1348

We, the undersigned wish to express our concern over the proposed muzzleloader season to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (L.D.W.F.) and to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

We wish to emphasize that we are multi-season hunters and are concerned about the potential effects this proposed season may have on the Louisiana deer herd. Our main concern is on the timing and the number of either sex days this early in the season.

If ratified, we urge the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to monitor it closely and review the results and its long term effects on the deer herd in Louisiana.

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: *James A. McGraw*
Address: *504 Bayou Marie Rd. Pineville, La.*
Phone: *442-9432* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *DELORES MCGRAW*
Address: *504 BAYOU MARIE ROAD Pineville, LA. 71360*
Phone: *442-9432* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Steve Gayat*
Address: *6218 Ash Ford*
Phone: *442-1490* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *John Kaderka*
Address: *552 NADRECH Rd. Pineville, La.*
Phone: *445-3763* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Lonnie L. McDaniel*
Address: *1717 Bayou Marie Rd. Pineville, La. 71360*
Phone: *443-5245* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Russell Timmer*
Address: *1141 West Pointe*
Phone: *315-4480719* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Geoff Decker*
Address: *664 Williams Lake*
Phone: *315-445-4461* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *William Chaudoir*
Address: *3446 Halsey St*
Phone: *844-30792* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *LANNY LACHNEY*
Address: *2300 SE FERGUSON WAY*
Phone: *445-52556* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Geoff Decker*
Address: *0117 LA*
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Chris Cuff*
Address: *676 Williams Lake Road Pineville*
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Stephen Joseph*
Address: *4603 Hollington*
Phone: *443-8013* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

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Name: *Jean Valley*
Address: *505 Bayou Marie*
Phone: *Pineville La* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Joy Bonnette*
Address: *150 Radio Rd*
Phone: *442-9385* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *David Filipe*
Address: *5226 Old North Rd*
Phone: *Pineville La* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Daniel Broton*
Address: *189 Terrill Rd*
Phone: *Elmer La 71424* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *MARK SAUCIER*
Address: *2741 Rqolassa*
Phone: *640 3556* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Don Ray*
Address: *Rt 1 Box 83 R*
Phone: *641-0700* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Donnell McLean*
Address: *502 Bayou Marie*
Phone: *442-1857* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Herland Rogers*
Address: *Hwy 610*
Phone: *Hex 610* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Kevin Rogers*
Address: *1552 Hwy 610*
Phone: *722-6233* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Jeff Street*
Address: *P.O. Box 192*
Phone: *Winnabow, La 318-435-568* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Lee Street*
Address: *Hwy 555 #783*
Phone: *Winnabow, La 318-722-3533* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Cecil MacFee*
Address: *Hwy 862 #784*
Phone: *Winnabow La 318-722-3535* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

We, the undersigned wish to express our concern over the proposed muzzleloader season to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (L.D.W.F.) and to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

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We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: Cynthia Vallery
Address: 184 Varvarosky Rd. Deville La 71328
Phone: 442-2272 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Kenneth P. Coraway Jr.
Address: 3719 Murksville Hwy.
Phone: 443-7647 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Maxine Sauvier
Address: 2020 Crepe Myrtle St. Pineville La. 71360
Phone: 443-3212 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Troy Burlew
Address: P.O. Box 3753 Pineville LA 71360
Phone: 443-1940 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Sherri Mezzacapo
Address: 297 Wainwright Pineville La. 71360
Phone: 449-3957 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Tammy Knight
Address: 4711 Pardue Rd Pineville LA 71360
Phone: 640-0341 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: LESTER Knight
Address: 4711 Pardue Rd Pineville LA 71360
Phone: 640-0341 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: W.A. Coon
Address: P.O. Box 249 Boyce LA 71409
Phone: 793-2227 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Charlotte Snow
Address: 714 Terra Ave Alex. LA 71303
Phone: 445-6340 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Phillip Carpenter
Address: P.O. Box 238 Jonesville LA
Phone: 318-339-9339 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Mary Nays
Address: 4051 Bays Rapids Apt 109 Alexandria LA
Phone: A Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Vicki Towers
Address: 3625 Hymn St Alex. LA 71303
Phone: 4483722 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned wish to express our concern over the proposed muzzleloader season to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (L.D.W.F.) and to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

We wish to emphasize that we are multi-season hunters and are concerned about the potential effects this proposed season may have on the Louisiana deer herd. Our main concern is on the timing and the number of either sex days this early in the season.

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We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: Ted Bonnette
Address: 233 Jamie Ln. Hesser
Phone: 318-563-8545 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ~~NO~~

Name: Michael Gault
Address: 392 La Hwy 461
Phone: 65-9-4824-318 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ~~NO~~

Name: Gregg Walker
Address: 800 Greer Rd. 71360
Phone: 448-2111 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: JOE DUNCAN
Address: 2020 MAISON RIV
Phone: 407-1429 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Sidney I. Rager
Address: Rt 1 Box 962 Pollock
Phone: 765 5305 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: James Turnage
Address: P.O. Box 181 Elmer LA 71424
Phone: 659-4263 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Joe Turnage
Address: Houston LA
Phone: 793-2086 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Key Turnage
Address: 2024 Shannon Rd.
Phone: 318 473-0740 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: CLIFF HAYES
Address: Rt. 2 Box 586-F
Phone: Pollock, LA 71467 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Francis Jassin
Address: 165 Polk St
Phone: Boyer, La 71409 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Maxie Ellis
Address: 653 W. Main Blvd
Phone: Pinville La. Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Dr. R.V.
Address: 8706 Ridgeman
Phone: 318-640-6804 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned wish to express our concern over the proposed muzzleloader season to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (L.D.W.F.) and to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

We wish to emphasize that we are multi-season hunters and are concerned about the potential effects this proposed season may have on the Louisiana deer herd. Our main concern is on the timing and the number of either sex days this early in the season.

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We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: *Antoine W. Williams*
Address: *237 Sonnie Price Rd. Denile La*
Phone: *466-9216* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Winston Fontenot*
Address: *Route 5 Box 252*
Phone: *Ville Platte La. 599-3154* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Michelle Edwards*
Address: *2295 Hwy. 457*
Phone: *Alexandria, La. 71302 443-5005* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: *Kathryn Roberts*
Address: *231 Wilderness Dr, Boyce, LA, 71401-8018*
Phone: *318-443-0449* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: *Jennifer Brossett*
Address: *23 St. Clair Rd.*
Phone: *Boyce, LA. 71409* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: *Penny Smith*
Address: *2719 Donald Ave.*
Phone: *442-7757* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: *Tricia Lemaire*
Address: *6043 Cambridge*
Phone: *Alex 484-9986* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: *Greg Ellington*
Address: *2020 Cloverdale*
Phone: *Worthington La 71882 487-1070* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Toni Hayes*
Address: *PO Box 14*
Phone: *Ruby La* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Sue Fink*
Address: *3712 E. New Road*
Phone: *Boyce, La. 71303 469-6628* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: *Charlene Hughes*
Address: *989 Bayou Trace*
Phone: *Alex. La 71303* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: *Anna Garberich*
Address: *507 Cummings*
Phone: *487-4301* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

We, the undersigned wish to express our concern over the proposed muzzleloader season to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (L.D.W.F.) and to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

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We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: James Reed
Address: 397 A.A. Meyers Rd Sulphur LA 70663
Phone: 318 583 4742 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Gerald Carlini
Address: 902 Woodview
Phone: 318-527-0823 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: BERNARD Ortego
Address: Rt. 1 Box 490 Basile LA.
Phone: 432-5342 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Corni Ortego
Address: Rt. 1 Box 490 Basile LA.
Phone: 432-5284 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Darrell Williams
Address: 3202 YALE ST.
Phone: L.C. LA. 70607 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Bret Barham
Address: 2113 Constance L.C. LA.
Phone: 478-0709 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Louis Merie
Address: 234 Feinstein Moss Bluff
Phone: 855-4047 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Ken Braussard
Address: 2604 Todd Jude Rd
Phone: 478-2475 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Opna Murphy
Address: 1273 Sioukay 477-6005
Phone: LAKE CHARLES, LA 70605 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Triz McKnelly
Address: 552 Williams Lake Rd
Phone: 445-4617 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

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Name: Donald Epperly
Address: LAKE CHARLES, LA
Phone: 855-1968 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Jack S. Jolley
Address: 929 Tallard Rd, Lake Charles, La 70607
Phone: 1-918-478-7404 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO under 16

Name: Dale Rowland
Address: 1010 Fall St.
Phone: 318-439-1765 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Joseph Hogan
Address: Lake Charles
Phone: 855-1968 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO under 16

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

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Name: LYNN BARNES
Address: 603 11th St L.C., LA 70601
Phone: (318) 439-1057

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Ralph W. Foreman
Address: 7173 River Rd. Iowa, La. 70647
Phone: 318-582-3543

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: WADE E. BARRIOS
Address: 6805 Bonne Meadow
Phone: 477-4429

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: ROLANDA WALDRUP
Address: 901 GARDEN LN.
Phone: 477-2431

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: CARMEN PAGAN
Address: 3416 CENTER
Phone: 478-9447

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Sam Bretaux Jr.
Address: 135 WADE LN. SULPHUR, LA. 70663
Phone: (337) 583-9414

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Kenneth Kahn
Address: 256 Kahur & Longville La.
Phone: 725-6315

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Kenneth Kahn Jr.
Address: 496 Goodaux Rd. Longville La.
Phone: 725-6300

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Michael J. Burrow
Address: Sulphur La.
Phone: 625-4681

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Tommy Williams
Address: HENRY RD. LAKE ARTHUR, LA. 70549
Phone: 587-2411

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Mike Williams
Address: Rt. 1 Box 56C Thonchar, La.
Phone: 587-2273

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Shawn O'Quinn
Address: 1108 S. Lake Arthur JENNINGS, La.
Phone: 824-5773

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

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Name: *MICHAEL D. FONTENOT*
Address: *202 Kuhn Rd. Longville LA. 70652*
Phone: *725 3999* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: *Trant Curphy*
Address: *4007 Auburn Lake Charles*
Phone: *477-6005* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: *ANGELA O'QUINN*
Address: *2211 PATTON #C1 Sulphur, LA. 70663*
Phone: *(337) 625-4893* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: *PATRICK LANTIER*
Address: *9016 1/2 LANE Sulphur*
Phone: *(318) - 508-2000* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: *MICKY DEAL*
Address: *190 CRAFT RD. RAGLEY, LA*
Phone: *318-225-3721* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: *Donald Wynn*
Address: *21100 S. 1st St. Lake Charles*
Phone: *318-436-6201* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: *Stoney D. Cotton*
Address: *2203 Division, Sulphur, LA*
Phone: *625-2850* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: *JEANIE FONTENOT*
Address: *202 Kuhn Rd. Longville LA.*
Phone: *775 3999* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: *JAMES BUCKROW*
Address: *486 Goodenow/Longville LA*
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: *GLENN NEUGEANT*
Address: *321 N. JOHNSON Sulphur, LA 70663*
Phone: *413 6242* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: *Salem Le...*
Address: *1824 S. 1st St. Lake Charles*
Phone: *436-5127* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: *AUBREY MAYOR*
Address: *Tillman St Sulphur LA 70663*
Phone: *489 3181* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned wish to express our concern over the proposed muzzleloader season to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (L.D.W.F.) and to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

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Name: Jack Desselle
Address: 1316 Catherine - Sulphur
Phone: 587-0262 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Willy Wynn
Address: 2088 Charles Moore Rd. Sulphur
Phone: 583-7332 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Sherman Hooper
Address: 973 St James Dr. L.C.
Phone: 855-9293 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Cedric Lewis
Address: Box 1506 L.C.
Phone: 430-6057 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Myrtle Terry
Address: 2730 St. Andrews Sulphur
Phone: 583-7222 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Richard Cole
Address: 2708 W. 1st Rd. L.C.
Phone: (337) 855-9468 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Glenn Manuel
Address: 1318 Evonne Dr. L.C.
Phone: (318) 855-3492 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Trey Skinner
Address: 1500 Kirkman St. L.C.
Phone: (318) 439-7912 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Donald Hebert
Address: 2641 St. Joseph Sulphur La
Phone: 318-675-3490 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: CARY J. Fontenot
Address: 202 Kahn Rd. Longville La
Phone: 725-3995 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Myrna P. Purnell
Address: 4546 Goodwin & Rector
Phone: - Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: P. J. Vignone
Address: 1915 W. 1st
Phone: - Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned wish to express our concern over the proposed muzzleloader season to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (L.D.W.F.) and to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

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Name: Tammy Carter
Address: 124 Carl Cir. Pineville
Phone: 487-6760 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Tony Swanson
Address: 37 Ruth Dr. Pineville 12 yrs. old
Phone: 487-2024 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Kenneth Edwards
Address: 37 Ruth Dr. Pineville
Phone: 487-2024 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Randy Lachney
Address: 122 Jeanne Street Pineville
Phone: 473-0327 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Curt Lachney
Address: 122 Jeanne Street Pineville
Phone: 473-0327 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Nichole Vallery
Address: 2050 Expressway Dr
Phone: 448-8891 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Ray Vallery
Address: 2050 Expressway Dr
Phone: 448-8891 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Dianne Gypin
Address: 112 Holiday Blvd. Pineville La. 71360
Phone: 445-8187 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Tracy Gypin
Address: 112 Holiday Blvd. Pineville La. 71360
Phone: 445-8187 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Tim Belgard
Address: 100 Audrey Drive Pineville La. 71360
Phone: 640-0229 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: Mike Filasek
Address: 109 Carl Cir.
Phone: 443-9044 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

Name: James W. McShaw
Address: 30 Spring St. Pineville, La. 71360
Phone: Pineville, La. 71360 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ NO

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Name: Chris A. Steiner
Address: 445 Nation Rd.
Phone: 318-466-3687 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Alan Springer
Address: P.O. Box 185 Pollock, La.
Phone: 765-3359 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Erick Vallery
Address: 184 Varvarosky Rd, Deville, La
Phone: 442-2272 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Alton Martin Jr.
Address: 3006 Martin Lane, Pineville, LA, 71360
Phone: 445-3263 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: JASON STANGL
Address: 212 HERMITAGE RD PINEVILLE
Phone: 640-8780 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: C. J. Grunzel
Address: 10385 Twin Bridges Rd. Abbeville, La.
Phone: 318-442-7807 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: ERNIE DICKENS
Address: 6346 TWIN BRIDGE
Phone: BOULEVARD LA Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: MICHAEL D. ROESSLER
Address: 3608 GINGERBREAD RD
Phone: (318) 445-6354 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: George C. Kessen
Address: 115 Mitchell St Pineville
Phone: 318 445-0321 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Ronald C. Kertz
Address: 1387 GRAY'S CREEK DRY PR. LA. 71560
Phone: 318-640-1365 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Jonny Fayer
Address: P.O. Box 31 Tensas LA 71409
Phone: 318 534 6102 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Alan Sanders
Address: P.O. Box 362
Phone: 318 445 3132 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned wish to express our concern over the proposed muzzleloader season to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (L.D.W.F.) and to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

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Name: Robert Beck
Address: 104 Windermere Blvd.
Phone: (318) 445-6450 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Jim Gatti
Address: 7 Lousiana Ave
Phone: 473-0092 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Jeremy Timmer
Address: 536 Cooper Rd
Phone: 640-2037 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Barry Dellen
Address: 79 Christian OR Bayou La
Phone: 445 5700 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Chris Rister
Address: 1406 Oakland Dr. Apt 104 Covington
Phone: 484-9756 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Buddy Tamm
Address: Box 248 Alex La
Phone: 443 8444 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Greg Collins
Address: 9th Shanghai
Phone: 640-5129 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Frank Chandler
Address: Cheever
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Marshall J. Mathis Jr.
Address: 1207 Maryland Ave
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Marshall J. Mathis Sr.
Address: 712 Tulane Blvd.
Phone: 442 2042 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Jimmy Adams
Address: Wadsworth
Phone: 448-6350 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Tim Gauthier
Address: 5501 Dixie Hwy, La
Phone: 473-8317 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: CLIFF HUNTINGTON
Address: 791 STABLE RD, Ruston, LA 71270
Phone: (318) 255-6145 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: David Mallard
Address: Rt 18, Box 1060 Homer, LA 71040
Phone: (318) 927-5431 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: William J. Piper
Address: P.O. Box 95 Homer, LA 71040
Phone: (318) 927-9664 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Randall Bordelon
Address: 714 E 2nd St. Homer LA
Phone: 818-927-5222 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: MICHAEL P. DAVIS
Address: 2247 HWY. 820 CHoudrant, LA 71227
Phone: 318-927-9664 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO LIFETIME

Name: Wilba Ann Williams
Address: P.O. Box 602, Bernice, LA 71222
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: EUGENE WILLIAMS.
Address: P.O. Box 602, BERNICE, LA
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: ALAN WILLIAMS
Address: Rt. 2 Box 191 D, BERNICE, LA
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: GARY WILLIAMS
Address: Rt 2 Box 191 F, BERNICE, LA
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: ROBERT C. BAAR
Address: Nico St. DUBACH, LA 71235
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Monty Ireland
Address: 955 Sherwood Ruston LA 71270
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Hays Collier
Address: 128 E 1st DUBACH, LA 71235
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Terry Rose
181 McBride
255-3437

yes

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: James Mann
Address: 104 Duler Pl.
Phone: 343-6788 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name:
Address: ACIE ORR
Phone: 15391 WHITNEY ORR RD Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: 318-281-2254
Address: Johnny Copeland
Phone: 195 Copeland Lane Wm. Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO
333-3268

Name: Charles Williams
Address: 607 74 St - Dubach LA 71231
Phone: 318-259-1398 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☐ NO ☒

Name: Ray White
Address: Rine Summit
Phone: 482-7296 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Steve Bearden
Address: 241 Box 1150
Phone: Davidsville, La Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Ricky King
Address: 1166 Hwy. 1
Phone: 435-3481 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Johnny King
Address: Rt. 1 Box 89-B
Phone: Davidsville
482-6086 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Bob Salk
Address: PO Box 2473
Phone: 318-322-3425 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: John Smith
Address: 383 Bone Rd
Phone: 396-4442 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Eric H. Fisher
Address: 10741 Antst
Phone: 396-7094 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Scott Kennedy
Address: 1325 Whitehill
Phone: Bossier City, La
742-3906 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Robby Roberson
P.O. Box 430 Dubach La 71235
777-9957

Tommy White
107 Maple, Homer 71040

yes

yes

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: Joe E. Goussier
Address: 119 Blain Ave
Phone: 396-5739

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Robert Anthor
Address: 12 Leslie Lane
Phone: 343-5408

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Gerry Dixon
Address: 209 W. Heights
Phone: 325-1950

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Clyde Washer
Address: 311 Nunn Rd
Phone: Choudrant LA 9825625

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Eddie Autley
Address: Po Box 2798
Phone: W. Monroe LA 71294

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Belinda Wilson
Address: 573 Springhill Rd.
Phone: Monroe, LA 3451401

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Barbara Wilson
Address: 573 Springhill Rd.
Phone: Monroe, LA 345-1401

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Garry D. Wilson
Address: 573 Springhill Rd - Monroe, LA
Phone: 3451401

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Melissa Wilson
Address: 573 Springhill Rd - Monroe, LA.
Phone: 345-1401

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Brett Stapleton
Address: 560 Springhill Rd. Monroe, LA
Phone: 343-2463

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Donna Stapleton
Address: 560 Springhill Rd. - Monroe, LA.
Phone: 343-2463

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Joey Marsala
Address: 220 Emmett Arrant Rd W.M. LA
Phone: 388-4459

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: ROGER STOFFER

Address: 599 BARNEY RD., MONROE, LA. 71203

Phone: 318-345-2424

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: George H. Perst

Address: 4098 Hwy. 134 Collinston, LA. 71229

Phone: 318-343-5017

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: GERALD M. BLOXHAM

Address: 333 DONALDSON RD. CALHOUN LA. 71225

Phone: 644-5957

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Danny Reeves

Address: 2410 PARK AVE

Phone: 322-3197

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Danny Reeves Jr.

Address: 2410 PARK AVE

Phone: 322-3197

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Richard Reeves

Address: 2410 PARK AVE

Phone: 322-3197

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Michael Reeves

Address: 2410 PARK AVE

Phone: 322-3197

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO 14 years old

Name: DANNY WAHACE

Address: 123 PINE GROVE

Phone: 644-5618

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: SCOTTIE WAHACE

Address: 123 PINE GROVE RD

Phone: 644-5618

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: DUSTY WAHACE

Address: 123 PINE GROVE DR

Phone: 644-5618

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Danny Ford

Address: Rt 1 Box 67-A

Phone: 726-4374

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Billy CLAY

Address: 5005 WILTON DR.

Phone: 387-4112

Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: ROY ELLE
Address: 404 E. Ironwood Dr W.M. LA.
Phone: 381-4321 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: JOHN TAKEWELL
Address: 124 LYNN DR #3
Phone: 318-343-7697 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Dennis Reynolds
Address: 112 Ashburn Ln
Phone: 318-345-0665 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Phyllis
Address: 304 Clara
Phone: 323-3797 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Frank Bishop
Address: 1301 Charlie Brown
Phone: 322/181 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Scott Pickett
Address: 743 Springhill Rd
Phone: 343-2710 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Clay Pickett
Address: 743 Springhill Rd
Phone: 343-2710 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Chale W. Pickett
Address: 695 Springhill Rd
Phone: 343-8407 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Bruce Beames
Address: 187 Demoss Rd
Phone: 382-8095 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Glen McCoy
Address: 297 Cadillac
Phone: 387-8993 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Richard Lamar
Address: 30 Chauvin Dr
Phone: 343-6712 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Lucas Lamar
Address: 30 Chauvin Dr
Phone: 343-6712 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

14 yes old

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: STEVEN THOMAS
Address: 200 Ernest White Rd. West Monroe La. 71292
Phone: 398-6812 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: PAUL CHRISTY
Address: 241 ZODIE Sims Calhoun
Phone: 398-2743 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: JAMES FARRAR
Address: 110 AshLawn
Phone: 343-8467 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: JIMMY FARRAR
Address: 110 AshLawn
Phone: 343-8467 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: PETE LENARD
Address: PO BOX 518 SWARTZ
Phone: 343-2269 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: MIKIE LENARD
Address: PO BOX 518 SWARTZ
Phone: 343-2269 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: JAMES McDANIEL
Address: 103 SPRING Dr.
Phone: 397-1790 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: MARSHAL DEEWAY
Address: 48 NELSON Rd
Phone: 343-5557 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Barry Humble
Address: 28 melanie Dr
Phone: 343-9434 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Mitch Grimes
Address: 600 Comanche Trail
Phone: 396-5479 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Paul Peoples
Address: 382 Jennylynn Rd
Phone: 249-2941 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Janie Peoples
Address: 382 Jenny Lynn Rd
Phone: 249-2941 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: Arnold McGready
Address: 6320 Beagle Club Rd
Phone: Bastrop La Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO
281-3549

Name: Don Walters
Address: 387 Pinet Hills Dr
Phone: 644-2263 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Grabe Walters
Address: 387 Pinet Hills Dr
Phone: 644-2263 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Bobby Van
Address: 312 Willow Branch w/Monroe
Phone: 396-2376 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: John Van
Address: 312 Willow Branch w/Monroe
Phone: 396-2376 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Billy Goodwin
Address: 107 HARDWOOD DR w/MONROE
Phone: 396-7509 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: LENUARD BOWIE
Address: 2900 S. GRAND
Phone: 387-7763 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Eugene Davis
Address: 221 VERNOVA
Phone: 323-4756 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Amel Bredy
Address: 2449-3563
Phone: 2448 Bud Hill Blvd Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Jim Barnes
Address: 322 Old Jonesboro Rd
Phone: W. Monroe La. 71292 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO
318-249-2883

Name: Richard B. Chapman
Address: Rt 2 Box 348 Farmville
Phone: 726 5283 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Stan Thompson
Address: 201 Forty Oaks Farm Rd
Phone: 396-6287 W.M. Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: Robert Morin
Address: 122 Westwood
Phone: W-Monroe LA 325-7754 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: John Parrott
Address: 10228 Arkansas St.
Phone: Bogalusa, LA 281-4938 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Andre Sussan
Address: 3411 W. Deborah
Phone: Monroe, LA 71201 322-4933 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: James H. Alexander
Address: 126 Warwick Dr
Phone: Monroe, LA 3434891 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: E. J. Little
Address: 225 Carter Ln
Phone: Monroe, LA 71203 343-7469 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Dale W. Jones
Address: 79 Magnolia Dr
Phone: Monroe, LA Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Gerald King
Address: 103 Sunrise Dr. W.M.
Phone: 3969835 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Rockney G Coen
Address: 558 Stubbs Rd
Phone: Monroe, LA 71202 712-343-7871 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: J. Denny
Address: 225 Briardiff Dr
Phone: W.M., LA 347.2678 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Charles H Bower
Address: 808 Adcock St
Phone: 387 7498 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Charles H Bower Jr
Address: 808 Adcock St
Phone: 387 7498 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO
12 yrs old

Name: Chris Stookey
Address: P.O. Box 711
Phone: Smarts LA 345 6058 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: *Roger Bloxham*
Address: *337 Simmie Woods*
Phone: *EXOS 6P 249-2869* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Jerry V. Underwood*
Address: *242 Underwood Rd*
Phone: *435-4944 W. Winnsboro* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *RANSFER SOLOMAN*
Address: *110 N. 8 ST MONROE LA*
Phone: *323-6649* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Walter Boals*
Address: *40 Lake Dr*
Phone: *Monroe, La 71203* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☐ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Elvis Ramsey*
Address: *111 OLDE OAKS DR*
Phone: *WEST MONROE, LA 71292* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☐ YES ☐ NO

Name: *L. M. Hanley*
Address: *400 Anderson St.*
Phone: *361-9844 West Monroe, La.* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☐ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Harry Corbin*
Address: *PO Box 1021*
Phone: *Sterlington La 71280* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *James E Paul*
Address: *RT 2 Box 271*
Phone: *Rayville La 71269* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☐ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Larry Tyne*
Address: *1076 Frijoles*
Phone: *Rayville LA 728-3744* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Rodney Greer*
Address: *115 Carter Dr*
Phone: *Monroe, LA 71223* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: *Allen Smith*
Address: *102 LAKEWOOD DR*
Phone: *W-Monroe* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☐ YES ☐ NO

Name: *TR Sawyer*
Address: *PO Box 667*
Phone: *387 2147* Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☒ YES ☐ NO

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: GARY W. RIALS
Address: 2106 Cottonwood House, LA.
Phone: 318-325-5439 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: JERRY GRESHAM
Address: 301 CARRA GRAVE, W. Monroe, LA. - Gun Hunter & Bow
Phone: 318-396-5175 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: D L BEAVERS
Address: 187 DeMoss R Monroe - Gun, Bow & muzzleloader
Phone: 318 387 8095 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: CALVIN SPEARS
Address: P.O. Box 118
Phone: 318. 249 2324 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Harold Thompson
Address: 201 Ridgehaven St. Gun Hunter
Phone: 387-7751 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Bubba Doss
Address: 2603 Ft. MIRD
Phone: 388-3850 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Lloyd Heath
Address: P.O. Box 57
Phone: SWARTZ, Jr.
343-7295 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Jimmy Holtor
Address: 806 Edwards Rd.
Phone: W. Monroe LA
323 0760 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: JEFF WALKER
Address: 179 MAYB RD.
Phone: SARREVE PORT, LA 71106 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: DAVID STILL
Address: 9403 McComin Rd
Phone: 281-9540
BASTROP LA Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: John G. McClusky I do Hunt with Muzzleloader
Address: HC 74 Box 236C HEBERT LA. 71436
Phone: 318-649-2028 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Gayline McClusky I AM A GUN HUNTER
Address: HC 74 Box 236C HEBERT LA. 71436
Phone: 318-649-2028 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Wayne Hammond I Hunt with all 3, Gun, Bow, Muzzleloader.
Address: 296 Mt. Vernon Church Rd.
Phone: 825-0232 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: DANIEL SCOGGINS
Address: 2605 Fortm. ROAD.
Phone: 323-7663 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Larry Whitlock
Address: 164 Bryant Rd W.M.
Phone: 398-7004 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: MARK A. HOWARD
Address: 117 BAYNE RD.
Phone: W. MONROE, LA 397-0016 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Glenn T. Murphy
Address: 172 C. Griggs Road W.M. LA. 71292
Phone: 387-9861 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Gary G. Blazier
Address: 303 Briarcliff Dr. W.M., LA 71291
Phone: 318 396-0299 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Neil Johnson
Address: 3009 Hwy 177 South Rayville
Phone: 228-3633 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Jimmy A. Antie
Address: 295 RANNEY Rd.
Phone: W. MONROE, LA. 71292 322-7287 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name:
Address:
Phone: Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: Dwight Rogers
Address: Rt 1, Box 515 Columbia
Phone: Gun Hunter
Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: JACKIE ELEE
Address: Rt 1 Box 638 Columbia
Phone: 649-0334
BIG GAME HUNTER
Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Kenneth Taylor
Address: 136 Taylor
Phone: 323-4641
Gun Hunter
Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Walter Allen
Address: 407 Dally Dr.
Phone: 343-0428
GUN HUNTER
Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: David A. Mitchell #91
Address: 3301 Old Sterlington Rd.
Phone: 345-2302
monroe LA 71203 Gun Hunter
Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☐ NO

Name: Melvin Miller
Address: 2411 Box 301A Sterlington
Phone: 343-4635
Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☐ NO

Name: Nolan Hart
Address: 709 Canalis Dr. Monroe, La
Phone: 343-7371
Gun Hunter
Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☐ NO

Name: William Valentine Jr.
Address: 1373 Hwy 551 W/ Monroe, LA
Phone: 325-5123
Gun Hunter
Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☐ NO

Name: LAWRENCE W. CORRERO
Address: 306 Lea Dr. West Monroe, LA
Phone: 396-1978
Gun Hunter
Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: Jerry D. Austin Jr.
Address: #18 Melanes Dr
Phone: Monroe LA 71203
318-393-0677
Muzzleloader
Purchase 1995-96 hunting license ☒ YES ☐ NO

Name: David A. Hunter
Address: 123 Southern Oaks
Phone: 388-5131
muzzle loader
Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☐ NO

Name: Bud Womack
Address: 305 Ouachita Dr. w/m.
Phone: 318-388-0762
MUZZLELOADER
Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES ☐ NO

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: J.D. Stephens
Address: 208 Timberline Monrovia LA
Phone: 318 345-4468 71203 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: David Hagar
Address: 1467 Kings Orchard Rd
Phone: 318-994-2395 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Harold Barnett
Address: HC 18, Box 71-H
Phone: Homer, La. 71040 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO over 60

Name: John D. Culp
Address: 2102 Spencer, Monroe
Phone: 318/323-3636 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Charles W. Bishop
Address: H.C. 18 Box 41
Phone: Homer, LA 71040
(318) 927-6553 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: DAVID TRULL
Address: ORY PRONG, LA
Phone: 899-5953 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: CHRIS BACKHAUS
Address: Box 4915 ALCADIA
Phone: 263 7987 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Tommy Simmons
Address: 3700 Hwy 151
Phone: 255-1284 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Mickey Fitzgerald
Address: 3582 Hwy 818
Phone: 251-2327 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Jan Johnson
Address: P.O. Box 1942
Phone: Ruston, LA 71273 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO
318-251-2551

Name: [Signature]
Address: P.O. Box 1942
Phone: Ruston, LA 71273 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Mickey [Signature]
Address: Rt 2 Box 373
Phone: 726 5044 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

We, the undersigned, oppose the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission's proposal to precede the still hunt seasons statewide with the muzzleloader season during the 1996-97 deer season.

Name: Joe Marsala Jr
Address: 174 Bluebird Lane
Phone: 318-251-0232 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Kenneth Ambrose
Address: 1410 Pipes Rd.
Phone: 318-768-2769 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Thomas A Freeman
Address: 607 7th St. Jonesboro
Phone: 318-259-1398 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Armed M. Mathews Jr
Address: 2246 Transpont Rd., Jonesboro
Phone: 318-259-9404 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Quanita Bannelle
Address: NC 18 Bay 71H
Phone: Harrel LA 71040
3189273715 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: PAUL MARSALA
Address: 2285 SWARTZ AVE.
Phone: 341-5986 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: W. Magee
Address: 826 FRAZIER RD
Phone: 254-0411 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: J. Magee
Address: 601 Monrovia Dr.
Phone: 255-0979 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: EVERETT BAIRD
Address: 1708 Hwy 594 Monroe
Phone: 345-0221 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Johnny Baxter Jr
Address: 1686 Lapine Rd
Phone: (318) 387-1728 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Scott P. Dussan
Address: 128 Johnson Dr. Choudmont L. 71227
Phone: (318) 764-4126 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

Name: Paul Turner
Address: 32 Forest Drive Monroe, LA. 71203
Phone: (318) 345-2604 Purchase 1995-96 hunting license YES NO

RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
July 9, 1996

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission Meeting held in Baton Rouge LA, July 9, 1996.


WHEREAS, it is the constitutional responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting season for turkeys, and


WHEREAS, authority to establish seasons, bag limits, possession limits and other rules and regulations for the hunting, taking and possession of any species of wild game birds is vested in the Commission by R.S. 56:115, and

WHEREAS, this action will provide for the protection and conservation of wild turkeys and allow for recreational opportunities for sport hunting on both public and private lands, and

WHEREAS, the Commission and Department staff have jointly reviewed and considered all available biological information, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the attached rules, regulations, season dates, and bag limits affecting sport hunting of wild turkeys are hereby adopted as a Notice of Intent by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.


Glynn Carver, Chairman
La. Wildlife and Fisheries
Commission


James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary, La. Department of
Wildlife and Fisheries

NOTICE OF INTENT
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its July meeting does hereby give notice of its intent to promulgate rules and regulations governing the hunting of wild turkeys. A synopsis of said rule is attached to and made part of this notice of intent, along with a complete copy of the regulations.

Public hearings will be held at regularly scheduled Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission meetings from August-November. Additionally, interested persons may submit written comments relative to the proposed rule until September 27, 1996 to Hugh A. Bateman, Administrator, Wildlife Division, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898.

CITATION: None - Changes annually

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries,
and Wildlife and Fisheries Commission LR __: (1996).

Glynn Carver
Chairman

RESIDENT GAME BIRDS AND ANIMALS

(Shooting hours - one-half hour
before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset)

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Turkey	See Schedule	1	3/season

TURKEY HUNTING SCHEDULE

AREA	SEASON DATES
A	March 22-Apr.27
B	April 12-Apr.27
C	March22-March 30

1997 TURKEY HUNTING SEASON SCHEDULE

(Shooting Hours: One-half hour before
sunrise to one-half hour after sunset)

Daily limit one gobbler, three gobblers per season. Still hunting only. Use of dogs, baiting, electronic calling devices and live decoys are illegal. Turkeys may be hunted with shotguns, including muzzleloading shotguns, using shot not larger than #2 lead or BB steel shot, and bow and arrow but by no other means. Shooting turkeys from a moving or stationary vehicle is prohibited.

Turkey baiting is hereby defined as the placing or distributing of harvested grain such as, but not limited to, corn, wheat or milo in such a manner so as to constitute a lure or attraction to any area where hunters are attempting to take turkeys.

A person shall be deemed to be hunting over bait if he is in the act of hunting (calling or in a blind) within 100 yards of a baited site. A baited site is only and specifically that immediate area where bait is deposited.

Any area where a hunter or hunters are found hunting or attempting to take turkeys over bait during the open turkey hunting season shall be immediately closed to hunting by posting signs circumscribing the bait site by a distance of 100 yards in all directions from the bait site. The signs shall read "Posted--Baited Area--Closed to Hunting". The area shall remain closed until all bait has been removed and for 15 days afterward.

The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries strongly discourages "feeding" agricultural grains to wild turkeys as this practice

increases the risk of the birds contracting potentially lethal diseases. Repeatedly placing grain in the same area may expose otherwise healthy birds to disease contaminated soils, grain containing lethal toxins and other diseased turkeys using the same feeding site. Properly distributed food plots (clovers, wheat, millet and chufa) are far more desirable for turkeys and have the added benefit of appealing to a wide variety of wildlife.

It is unlawful to take from the wild or possess in captivity any live wild turkeys or their eggs. No pen raised turkeys from within or without the state shall be liberated (released) within the state.

Beginning with the 1996 Turkey Season, all licensed turkey hunters including lifetime license holders will be required to have a Louisiana Wild Turkey stamp in their possession while turkey hunting, in addition to their basic and big game licenses. Money derived from stamps sales will be dedicated to projects that benefit wild turkeys in Louisiana.

TURKEY HUNTING SEASON

Open Only in the Following Areas:

Area A

March 22-April 27

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING PARISHES ARE OPEN:

East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Grant, Livingston, Natchitoches, Rapides, Sabine, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, Vernon, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana (including Raccourci Island).

PORTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING PARISHES ARE ALSO OPEN:

Allen: North of La. 26 from DeRidder to the jct. of La. 104 and north of La. 104.

Ascension, Assumption, Iberville: North of La. 70 from La. 1 to the East Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee, east of the east protection levee northward to I-10, south of I-10 from its jct. with the east protection levee at Ramah to La. 1, south and west of La. 1 from I-10 to La. 70. Also, that portion of Iberville Parish lying north of I-10 EXCEPT see Sherburne for special season on all state, federal and private lands within Sherburne's boundaries.

Avoyelles: That portion bounded on the east by the Atchafalaya River northward from Simmesport, on the north by Red River to the Brouillette Community, on the west by La. 452 from Brouillette to La. 1, eastward to Simmesport, EXCEPT that portion surrounding Pomme de Terre WMA, bounded on the north, east and south by La. 451, on the west by the Big Bend Levee from its jct. at Bayou des Glaise structure east of Bordelonville southward to its jct. with La. 451.

Beauregard: North of La. 26 east of DeRidder, west of Hwy. 171 from the jct. of Hwy. 26 south to Calcasieu Parish.

Calcasieu: West of U.S. 171 north of I-10 and north of I-10 from the jct. of U.S. 171 to Texas State line.

Caldwell: West of Ouachita River southward to Catahoula line, east and north of La. 126 and south and west of La. 127.

Catahoula: West of Ouachita River southward to La. 559 at Duty Ferry, north of La. 559 to La. 124, south and west of La. 124 from Duty Ferry to La. 8 at Harrisonburg and north of La. 8 to La. 126, north and east of La. 126. ALSO that portion of Catahoula listed

below.

Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Madison, Richland and Tensas: East of U.S. 65 from the Arkansas line to U.S. 80, south of U.S. 80 westward to La. 17, east of La. 17 and La. 15 from Delhi to Winnsboro to Clayton; west of U.S. 65 from Clayton to jct. of La. 128, north of La. 128 to St. Joseph; west and north of La. 605, 604 and 3078 northward to Port Gibson Ferry. Also all lands in East Carroll, Tensas and Madison Parishes lying east of the main channel of the Mississippi River.

Evangeline: North and west of La. 115, north of La. 106 from St. Landry to La. 13, west of La. 13 from Pine Prairie to Mamou and north of La. 104 west of Mamou.

Iberville: West of La. 1.

LaSalle: All lands lying west of La. 127 from the Caldwell Parish line to the jct. of La. 124, south of La. 124 to the jct. of La. 124 and La. 126, west of La. 126 to the jct. with La. 503, north of La. 503 to Summerville, west of La. 127 from Summerville to Little River. Also that portion of land east of La. 126 from the Caldwell Parish line to the Catahoula Parish line.

Pointe Coupee: All EXCEPT that portion bounded on the west by La. 77 and La. 10, northward from U.S. 190 to La. 1 at Morganza, on the north and east by La. 1 to its jct. with La. 78 and by La. 78 from Parlang to U.S. 190.

St. Landry: That portion bounded on the north by U.S. 190, west by the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee, EXCEPT: Sherburne WMA, Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lands, Indian Bayou Tract, formerly St. Landry Land & Timber

holdings - March 22-30, self-clearing permit required, one turkey per hunter bag limit. Also that portion of the parish bounded on the north by La. 10 from the West Atchafalaya Protection Levee to Burton's Lake, on the east by Burton's Lake, on the south by Petite Prairie Bayou to its jct. with the old O.G. Railroad right-of-way, then by the O.G.R.R. right-of-way westward to U.S. 71 and the West Atchafalaya Protection Levee to its jct. with La. 10.

Upper St. Martin: All within the Atchafalaya Basin.

Winn: Only that portion within the boundaries of National Catahoula Wildlife Management Preserve.

Area B

April 12-April 27

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING PARISHES ARE OPEN:

Bienville, Bossier, Claiborne, Lincoln, Red River, Webster

PORTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING PARISHES ARE OPEN:

Caddo: That portion north of La. 2 from Texas line to U.S. 71, east of U.S. 71 from La. 2 to I-20, south of I-20 from U.S. 71 to U.S. 171, and east of U.S. 171 to the DeSoto Parish line.

DeSoto: That portion east of U.S. 171 from the Caddo Parish line to U.S. 84 and south of U.S. 84 from U.S. 171 to the Texas line.

Jackson: West of Parish Road 243 from Lincoln Parish line to Parish Road 238, west and south of Parish Road 238 to La. 144, west of La. 144 to La. 34, west of La. 34 to Chatham, north of La. 146 from Chatham to La. 155, north of La. 155 to La. 542, north of La. 542 to Quitman, north of La. 155 to Bienville parish line.

Morehouse: West of U.S. 165 from the Arkansas line to Bonita, north and west of La. 140 to jct. of La. 830-4 (Cooper Lake Road),

west of La. 830-4 to Bastrop, north of U.S. 165 from Bastrop to Ouachita Parish line.

Union: West of La. 15 from Ouachita Parish line to La. 33 at Farmerville, north of La. 33 from Farmerville to Marion, north of La. 827 from Marion to Dean, north of Dean Church Road to Alabama Landing Road, north of Alabama Landing Road from Dean Church Road intersection to Ouachita River.

Area C

March 22-March 30

PORTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING PARISHES ARE OPEN:

Ascension: All east of the Mississippi River.

Avoyelles: That portion surrounding Pomme de Terre WMA, bounded on the north, east, and south by La. 451, on the west by the Big Bend levee from its jct. at the Bayou des Glaise structure east of Bordelonville southward to its jct. with La. 451.

Concordia: North and east of Sugar Mill Chute (Concordia Parish) from state line westward to Red River, east of Red River northward to Cocodrie Bayou, east of Cocodrie Bayou northward to U.S. 65, south of U.S. 65 eastward to U.S. 15 (Ferriday), east of La. 15 northward to U.S. 65 (Clayton), east of U.S. Hwy. 65 to Tensas Parish line.

Iberville: All east of the Mississippi River.

Tensas: East and south of U.S. 65 northward from Concordia Parish line to La. 128, south of La. 128 to St. Joseph, east and south of La. 605, 604, 3078 northward to Port Gibson Ferry.

1997 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA TURKEY HUNTING REGULATIONS

GENERAL

The following rules and regulations concerning the management, protection and harvest of wildlife have been officially approved and adopted by the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission in accordance with the authority provided in Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, Section 109 of Title 56. Failure to comply with these regulations will subject individual to citation and/or expulsion from the management area.

Consult the 1996-97 Hunting Regulations Pamphlet for more detailed rules and regulations governing the Wildlife Management Areas.

Only those Wildlife Management Areas listed are open to turkey hunting.

All trails and roads designated as **ATV Only** shall be closed to ATVs from March 1 through June 1. ATV off-road or trail travel is prohibited. Walk-in hunting only (bicycles permitted).

Bag limits on WMAs are a part of your season bag limit. The bag limit for turkeys on Wildlife Management Areas shall be one per area, not to exceed 2 per season for all WMAs. The bag limit for turkeys is one gobbler per day and three gobblers per season including those taken on WMAs.

PERMITS

SELF-CLEARING PERMITS: All turkey hunts, including lottery hunts, are self-clearing and all hunters must check in daily by picking up a permit from a self-clearing station. Upon completion of each daily hunt, the hunter must check out by completing the hunter report portion of the permit and depositing it in the check out box at a self-clearing station before exiting the WMA.

LOTTERY HUNTS: Dewey Wills, Georgia-Pacific, Loggy Bayou, Sherburne, Sicily Island and Tunica Hills WMAs are restricted to those persons selected as a result of the pre-application Lottery. Deadline for receiving applications is **January 31, 1997**. Application fee of \$5 must be sent with each application. Applicants may submit only one application and will be selected for one WMA Turkey Lottery Hunt annually. Submitting more than one application will result in disqualification. Contact any District office for applications. Hunters must abide by self-clearing permit requirements. Hunters on these areas must record their turkey at the appropriate stations prior to leaving the area.

Requests for information on WMA regulations, permits, lottery hunt applications and maps may be directed to any district office: [District 1-P.O. Box 915, Minden, 71055, Phone (318) 371-3050]; [District 2-368 Century Park Drive, Monroe, 71203, Phone (318) 343-4044]; [District 3-1995 Shreveport Hwy., Pineville, 71360, Phone (318) 487-5885]; [District 4-P.O. Box 426, Ferriday, 71334, Phone (318) 757-4571]; [District 5-1213 North Lakeshore Drive, Lake Charles, 70601, Phone (318) 491-2575]; [District 6-105 Avenue of the Acadians, Opelousas, 70571-0585, Phone (318) 948-0255]; or [District 7-P.O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, 70898-9000, Phone (504) 765-2360].

Wildlife Management Turkey Hunting Schedule*

WMA	Season Dates	Permit Requirements	Lottery Dates**
Bens Creek	March 22-April 13	Self-Clearing	None

Big Lake	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	None
Bodcau	April 12-April 27	Self-Clearing	None
Boeuf	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	None
Boise Vernon	March 22-April 13	Self-Clearing	None
Camp Beauregard	March 22-April 6	Self-Clearing	None
Dewey Wills	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	March 22-23 March 24-26
Fort Polk	March 22-April 22	Self-Clearing	None
Georgia- Pacific	April 12-April 20	Self-Clearing	April 12-13 April 14-16
Grassy Lake	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	None
Jackson- Bienville	April 12-April 27	Self-Clearing	None
Little River	March 22-April 6	Self-Clearing	None
Loggy Bayou	April 12-April 13 April 19-April 20	Self-Clearing	April 12-13 April 19-20
Pearl River	March 22-April 6	Self-Clearing	None
Peason Ridge	March 22-April 22	Self-Clearing	None
Pomme de Terre	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	None
Red River	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	None

Sandy Hollow	March 22-April 6	Self-Clearing	None
Sherburne	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	March 22-23 March 24-26
Sicily Island	March 22-March 23 March 29-March 30 April 5-April 6	Self-Clearing	March 22-23 March 29-30 April 5-6
Three Rivers	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	None
Tunica Hills	March 22-March 23 March 29-March 30 April 5-April 6	Self-Clearing	March 22-23 March 29-30 April 5-6

***Only those Wildlife Management Areas listed shall have a turkey hunting season. All other areas are CLOSED. The Department manages additional lands that are included in the WMA system and available for public recreation. Contact the appropriate Wildlife and Fisheries District Office for specific information and any additional season dates.**

****THE DEADLINE FOR RECEIVING APPLICATIONS FOR ALL TURKEY LOTTERY HUNTS ON WMAS IS JANUARY 31, 1997.**

Volunteer Turkey Weigh and Check Stations

In an effort to better manage Louisiana's turkey population, volunteer weigh and check stations are located throughout the state at local sporting good stores, grocery stores and hunting clubs. Scales and data sheets are located at the stations for your convenience. Please have your turkey weighed and measured at one of these stations. By recording your turkey, you automatically

are eligible for one of three shotguns to be given away in the early summer. An annotated list of turkey weigh stations is included in the regulations pamphlet.

RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
July 9, 1996

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission Meeting held in Baton Rouge LA, July 9, 1996.

- WHEREAS, it is the constitutional responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting season for turkeys, and
- WHEREAS, authority to establish seasons, bag limits, possession limits and other rules and regulations for the hunting, taking and possession of any species of wild game birds is vested in the Commission by R.S. 56:115, and
- WHEREAS, this action will provide for the protection and conservation of wild turkeys and allow for recreational opportunities for sport hunting on both public and private lands, and
- WHEREAS, the Commission and Department staff have jointly reviewed and considered all available biological information, now
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the attached rules, regulations, season dates, and bag limits affecting sport hunting of wild turkeys are hereby adopted as a Notice of Intent by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
La. Wildlife and Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary, La. Department of
Wildlife and Fisheries

NOTICE OF INTENT
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its July meeting does hereby give notice of its intent to promulgate rules and regulations governing the hunting of wild turkeys. A synopsis of said rule is attached to and made part of this notice of intent, along with a complete copy of the regulations.

Public hearings will be held at regularly scheduled Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission meetings from August-November. Additionally, interested persons may submit written comments relative to the proposed rule until September 27, 1996 to Hugh A. Bateman, Administrator, Wildlife Division, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898.

CITATION: None - Changes annually

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries,
and Wildlife and Fisheries Commission LR __: (1996).

Glynn Carver
Chairman

RESIDENT GAME BIRDS AND ANIMALS
(Shooting hours - one-half hour
before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset)

SPECIES	SEASON DATES	DAILY BAG LIMIT	POSSESSION LIMIT
Turkey	See Schedule	1	3/season

TURKEY HUNTING SCHEDULE

AREA	SEASON DATES
A	March 22-Apr. 27
B	April 12 -Apr. 27
C	March 22 -March 30

1997 TURKEY HUNTING SEASON SCHEDULE

(Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset)

Daily limit one gobbler, three gobblers per season. Still hunting only. Use of dogs, baiting, electronic calling devices and live decoys are illegal. Turkeys may be hunted with shotguns, including muzzleloading shotguns, using shot not larger than #2 lead or BB steel shot, and bow and arrow but by no other means. Shooting turkeys from a moving or stationary vehicle is prohibited.

Turkey baiting is hereby defined as the placing or distributing of harvested grain such as, but not limited to, corn, wheat or milo in such a manner so as to constitute a lure or attraction to any area where hunters are attempting to take turkeys.

A person shall be deemed to be hunting over bait if he is in the act of hunting (calling or in a blind) within 100 yards of a baited site. A baited site is only and specifically that immediate area where bait is deposited.

Any area where a hunter or hunters are found hunting or attempting to take turkeys over bait during the open turkey hunting season shall be immediately closed to hunting by posting signs circumscribing the bait site by a distance of 100 yards in all directions from the bait site. The signs shall read "Posted--Baited Area--Closed to Hunting". The area shall remain closed until all bait has been removed and for 15 days afterward.

The Department of Wildlife and Fisheries strongly discourages "feeding" agricultural grains to wild turkeys as this practice

increases the risk of the birds contracting potentially lethal diseases. Repeatedly placing grain in the same area may expose otherwise healthy birds to disease contaminated soils, grain containing lethal toxins and other diseased turkeys using the same feeding site. Properly distributed food plots (clovers, wheat, millet and chufa) are far more desirable for turkeys and have the added benefit of appealing to a wide variety of wildlife.

It is unlawful to take from the wild or possess in captivity any live wild turkeys or their eggs. No pen raised turkeys from within or without the state shall be liberated (released) within the state.

Beginning with the 1996 Turkey Season, all licensed turkey hunters including lifetime license holders will be required to have a Louisiana Wild Turkey stamp in their possession while turkey hunting, in addition to their basic and big game licenses. Money derived from stamps sales will be dedicated to projects that benefit wild turkeys in Louisiana.

TURKEY HUNTING SEASON

Open Only in the Following Areas:

Area A

March 22-April 27

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING PARISHES ARE OPEN:

East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Grant, Livingston, Natchitoches, Rapides, Sabine, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Washington, Vernon, West Baton Rouge, West Feliciana (including Raccourci Island).

PORTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING PARISHES ARE ALSO OPEN:

Allen: North of La. 26 from DeRidder to the jct. of La. 104 and north of La. 104.

Ascension, Assumption, Iberville: North of La. 70 from La. 1 to the East Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee, east of the east protection levee northward to I-10, south of I-10 from its jct. with the east protection levee at Ramah to La. 1, south and west of La. 1 from I-10 to La. 70. Also, that portion of Iberville Parish lying north of I-10 EXCEPT see Sherburne for special season on all state, federal and private lands within Sherburne's boundaries.

Avoyelles: That portion bounded on the east by the Atchafalaya River northward from Simmesport, on the north by Red River to the Brouillette Community, on the west by La. 452 from Brouillette to La. 1, eastward to Simmesport, EXCEPT that portion surrounding Pomme de Terre WMA, bounded on the north, east and south by La. 451, on the west by the Big Bend Levee from its jct. at Bayou des Glaise structure east of Bordelonville southward to its jct. with La. 451.

Beauregard: North of La. 26 east of DeRidder, west of Hwy. 171 from the jct. of Hwy. 26 south to Calcasieu Parish.

Calcasieu: West of U.S. 171 north of I-10 and north of I-10 from the jct. of U.S. 171 to Texas State line.

Caldwell: West of Ouachita River southward to Catahoula line, east and north of La. 126 and south and west of La. 127.

Catahoula: West of Ouachita River southward to La. 559 at Duty Ferry, north of La. 559 to La. 124, south and west of La. 124 from Duty Ferry to La. 8 at Harrisonburg and north of La. 8 to La. 126, north and east of La. 126. ALSO that portion of Catahoula listed

below.

Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Madison, Richland and Tensas: East of U.S. 65 from the Arkansas line to U.S. 80, south of U.S. 80 westward to La. 17, east of La. 17 and La. 15 from Delhi to Winnsboro to Clayton; west of U.S. 65 from Clayton to jct. of La. 128, north of La. 128 to St. Joseph; west and north of La. 605, 604 and 3078 northward to Port Gibson Ferry. Also all lands in East Carroll, Tensas and Madison Parishes lying east of the main channel of the Mississippi River.

Evangeline: North and west of La. 115, north of La. 106 from St. Landry to La. 13, west of La. 13 from Pine Prairie to Mamou and north of La. 104 west of Mamou.

Iberville: West of La. 1.

LaSalle: All lands lying west of La. 127 from the Caldwell Parish line to the jct. of La. 124, south of La. 124 to the jct. of La. 124 and La. 126, west of La. 126 to the jct. with La. 503, north of La. 503 to Summerville, west of La. 127 from Summerville to Little River. Also that portion of land east of La. 126 from the Caldwell Parish line to the Catahoula Parish line.

Pointe Coupee: All EXCEPT that portion bounded on the west by La. 77 and La. 10, northward from U.S. 190 to La. 1 at Morganza, on the north and east by La. 1 to its jct. with La. 78 and by La. 78 from Parlang to U.S. 190.

St. Landry: That portion bounded on the north by U.S. 190, west by the West Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levee, EXCEPT: Sherburne WMA, Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers lands, Indian Bayou Tract, formerly St. Landry Land & Timber

holdings - March 22-30, self-clearing permit required, one turkey per hunter bag limit. Also that portion of the parish bounded on the north by La. 10 from the West Atchafalaya Protection Levee to Burton's Lake, on the east by Burton's Lake, on the south by Petite Prairie Bayou to its jct. with the old O.G. Railroad right-of-way, then by the O.G.R.R. right-of-way westward to U.S. 71 and the West Atchafalaya Protection Levee to its jct. with La. 10.

Upper St. Martin: All within the Atchafalaya Basin.

Winn: Only that portion within the boundaries of National Catahoula Wildlife Management Preserve.

Area B

April 12-April 27

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING PARISHES ARE OPEN:

Bienville, Bossier, Claiborne, Lincoln, Red River, Webster

PORTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING PARISHES ARE OPEN:

Caddo: That portion north of La. 2 from Texas line to U.S. 71, east of U.S. 71 from La. 2 to I-20, south of I-20 from U.S. 71 to U.S. 171, and east of U.S. 171 to the DeSoto Parish line.

DeSoto: That portion east of U.S. 171 from the Caddo Parish line to U.S. 84 and south of U.S. 84 from U.S. 171 to the Texas line.

Jackson: West of Parish Road 243 from Lincoln Parish line to Parish Road 238, west and south of Parish Road 238 to La. 144, west of La. 144 to La. 34, west of La. 34 to Chatham, north of La. 146 from Chatham to La. 155, north of La. 155 to La. 542, north of La. 542 to Quitman, north of La. 155 to Bienville parish line.

Morehouse: West of U.S. 165 from the Arkansas line to Bonita, north and west of La. 140 to jct. of La. 830-4 (Cooper Lake Road),

west of La. 830-4 to Bastrop, north of U.S. 165 from Bastrop to Ouachita Parish line.

Union: West of La. 15 from Ouachita Parish line to La. 33 at Farmerville, north of La. 33 from Farmerville to Marion, north of La. 827 from Marion to Dean, north of Dean Church Road to Alabama Landing Road, north of Alabama Landing Road from Dean Church Road intersection to Ouachita River.

Area C

March 22-March 30

PORTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING PARISHES ARE OPEN:

Ascension: All east of the Mississippi River.

Avoyelles: That portion surrounding Pomme de Terre WMA, bounded on the north, east, and south by La. 451, on the west by the Big Bend levee from its jct. at the Bayou des Glaise structure east of Bordelonville southward to its jct. with La. 451.

Concordia: North and east of Sugar Mill Chute (Concordia Parish) from state line westward to Red River, east of Red River northward to Cocodrie Bayou, east of Cocodrie Bayou northward to U.S. 65, south of U.S. 65 eastward to U.S. 15 (Ferriday), east of La. 15 northward to U.S. 65 (Clayton), east of U.S. Hwy. 65 to Tensas Parish line.

Iberville: All east of the Mississippi River.

Tensas: East and south of U.S. 65 northward from Concordia Parish line to La. 128, south of La. 128 to St. Joseph, east and south of La. 605, 604, 3078 northward to Port Gibson Ferry.

1997 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA TURKEY HUNTING REGULATIONS

GENERAL

The following rules and regulations concerning the management, protection and harvest of wildlife have been officially approved and adopted by the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission in accordance with the authority provided in Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, Section 109 of Title 56. Failure to comply with these regulations will subject individual to citation and/or expulsion from the management area.

Consult the 1996-97 Hunting Regulations Pamphlet for more detailed rules and regulations governing the Wildlife Management Areas.

Only those Wildlife Management Areas listed are open to turkey hunting.

All trails and roads designated as **ATV Only** shall be closed to ATVs from March 1 through June 1. ATV off-road or trail travel is prohibited. Walk-in hunting only (bicycles permitted).

Bag limits on WMAs are a part of your season bag limit. The bag limit for turkeys on Wildlife Management Areas shall be one per area, not to exceed 2 per season for all WMAs. The bag limit for turkeys is one gobbler per day and three gobblers per season including those taken on WMAs.

PERMITS

SELF-CLEARING PERMITS: All turkey hunts, including lottery hunts, are self-clearing and all hunters must check in daily by picking up a permit from a self-clearing station. Upon completion of each daily hunt, the hunter must check out by completing the hunter report portion of the permit and depositing it in the check out box at a self-clearing station before exiting the WMA.

LOTTERY HUNTS: Dewey Wills, Georgia-Pacific, Loggy Bayou, Sherburne, Sicily Island and Tunica Hills WMAs are restricted to those persons selected as a result of the pre-application Lottery. Deadline for receiving applications is January 31, 1997. Application fee of \$5 must be sent with each application. Applicants may submit only one application and will be selected for one WMA Turkey Lottery Hunt annually. Submitting more than one application will result in disqualification. Contact any District office for applications. Hunters must abide by self-clearing permit requirements. Hunters on these areas must record their turkey at the appropriate stations prior to leaving the area.

Requests for information on WMA regulations, permits, lottery hunt applications and maps may be directed to any district office: [District 1-P.O. Box 915, Minden, 71055, Phone (318) 371-3050]; [District 2-368 Century Park Drive, Monroe, 71203, Phone (318) 343-4044]; [District 3-1995 Shreveport Hwy., Pineville, 71360, Phone (318) 487-5885]; [District 4-P.O. Box 426, Ferriday, 71334, Phone (318) 757-4571]; [District 5-1213 North Lakeshore Drive, Lake Charles, 70601, Phone (318) 491-2575]; [District 6-105 Avenue of the Acadians, Opelousas, 70571-0585, Phone (318) 948-0255]; or [District 7-P.O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, 70898-9000, Phone (504) 765-2360].

Wildlife Management Turkey Hunting Schedule*

WMA	Season Dates	Permit Requirements	Lottery Dates**
Bens Creek	March 22-April 13	Self-Clearing	None

Big Lake	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	None
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Boeuf	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	None
Boise Vernon	March 22-April 13	Self-Clearing	None
Camp Beauregard	March 22-April 6	Self-Clearing	None
Dewey Wills	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	March 22-23 March 24-26
Fort Polk	March 22-April 22	Self-Clearing	None
Georgia- Pacific	April 12-April 20	Self-Clearing	April 12-13 April 14-16
Grassy Lake	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	None
Jackson- Bienville	April 12-April 27	Self-Clearing	None
Little River	March 22-April 6	Self-Clearing	None
Loggy Bayou	April 12-April 13 April 19-April 20	Self-Clearing	April 12-13 April 19-20
Pearl River	March 22-April 6	Self-Clearing	None
Peason Ridge	March 22-April 22	Self-Clearing	None
Pomme de Terre	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	None
Red River	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	None

Sandy Hollow	March 22-April 6	Self-Clearing	None
Sherburne	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	March 22-23 March 24-26
Sicily Island	March 22-March 23 March 29-March 30 April 5-April 6	Self-Clearing	March 22-23 March 29-30 April 5-6
Three Rivers	March 22-March 30	Self-Clearing	None
Tunica Hills	March 22-March 23 March 29-March 30 April 5-April 6	Self-Clearing	March 22-23 March 29-30 April 5-6

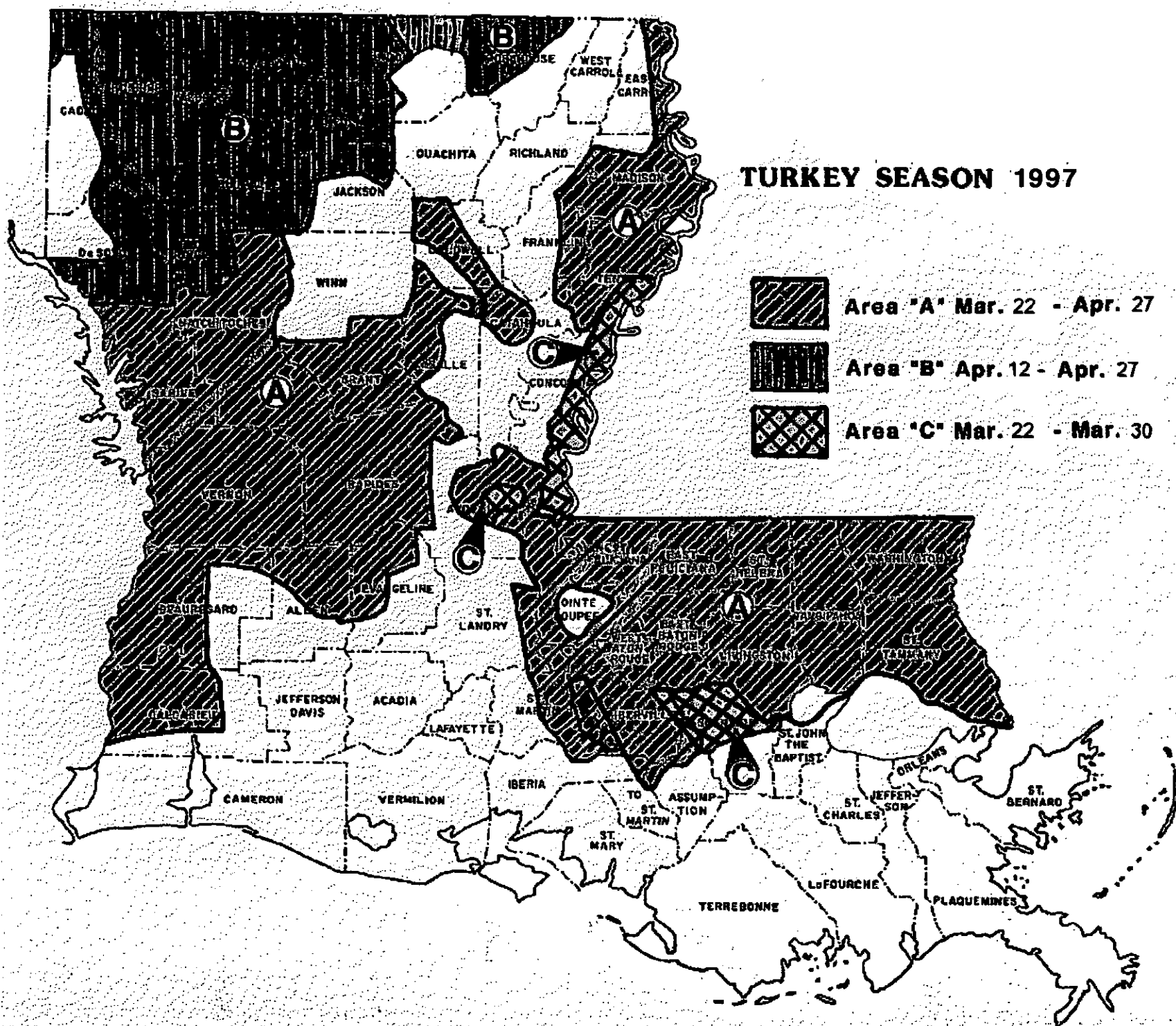
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In an effort to better manage Louisiana's turkey population, volunteer weigh and check stations are located throughout the state at local sporting good stores, grocery stores and hunting clubs. Scales and data sheets are located at the stations for your convenience. Please have your turkey weighed and measured at one of these stations. By recording your turkey, you automatically

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RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
JULY 9, 1996

The following was adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular Commission meeting in Baton Rouge, LA July 9, 1996.

WHEREAS, public hearings in Washington, D. C. have been held on early migratory bird season regulations that include dove, snipe, rail, gallinule, woodcock and teal, and

WHEREAS, the results of this meeting have been discussed with the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, and

WHEREAS, rules and regulations governing early migratory bird season frameworks have been developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and


WHEREAS, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries staff has presented recommendations for migratory species that include season dates, bag limits, and shooting hours, and

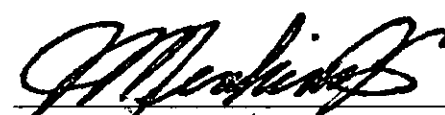
WHEREAS, it is the statutory responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for these migratory species within constraints established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service framework, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Commission does hereby adopt those season dates for migratory birds which are attached and made part of this resolution, subject to the following stipulations:

(1) The Secretary is hereby authorized and delegated the authority to take any and all steps necessary on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate these seasons as a Declaration of Emergency and preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government; and

(2) If significant changes occur as a result of changes in the framework established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or for other reasons, the Secretary is hereby authorized and delegated the authority to alter the attached seasons based upon the recommendations of Department staff, supported by biological and technical data.


Glynn Carver, Chairman
Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries
Commission


James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
Louisiana Department of Wildlife
and Fisheries

DEPARTMENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS
1996-97 Hunting Seasons
FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS

- DOVE:** Split season, Statewide, 60 days
September 7 (Sat.)-September 15 (Sun.) 9 days
October 19 (Sat.)-November 8 (Fri.) 21 days
December 14 (Sat.)-January 12 (Sun.) 30 days
Daily bag limit 15, Possession Limit, 30
OR
Split Season, Statewide, 70 days
September 7 (Sat.)-15 (Sun) 9 days
October 19 (Sat.)-November 18 (Mon.) 31 days
December 14 (Sat.)-January 12 (Sun.) 30 days
Daily bag limit 12, Possession Limit, 24
- TEAL:** September 21 (Sat.)-September 29 (Sun.) 9 days
Daily bag limit 4, Possession limit 8, Blue-winged,
Green-winged and Cinnamon teal only. Federal and State
waterfowl stamps required.
- RAILS:** Split Season
September 21 (Sat.)-September 29 (Sun.) 9 days
November 9 (Sat.)-January 8 (Wed.) 61 days
- KING AND CLAPPER:** Daily bag limit 15 in the aggregate,
Possession 30.
- SORA AND VIRGINIA:** Daily bag and possession 25 in the
aggregate.
- GALLINULES:** Split season
September 21 (Sat.)-September 29 (Sun.) 9 days
November 9 (Sat.)-January 8 (Wed.) 61 days
Daily bag limit 15, Possession limit 30
- SNIFE:** November 9 (Sat.)-February 23 (Sun.) 107 days
Daily bag limit 8, Possession limit 16
- WOODCOCK:** November 28 (Thus.)-January 31 (Fri.) 65 days
Daily bag limit 5, Possession 10

SHOOTING HOURS:

Teal, Rail, Snipe, Woodcock and Gallinule: One half hour
before sunrise to sunset.

Dove: One half hour before sunrise to sunset except noon to
sunset on September 7-8, October 19-20, and December 14-15 when
shooting hours will be 12:00 noon to sunset.

RESOLUTION
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
JULY 9, 1996

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WHEREAS, the results of this meeting have been discussed with the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, and

WHEREAS, rules and regulations governing early migratory bird season frameworks have been developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries staff has presented recommendations for migratory species that include season dates, bag limits, and shooting hours, and

WHEREAS, it is the statutory responsibility of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission to establish hunting seasons for these migratory species within constraints established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service framework, now

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(1) The Secretary is hereby authorized and delegated the authority to take any and all steps necessary on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate these seasons as a Declaration of Emergency and preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government; and

(2) If significant changes occur as a result of changes in the framework established by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or for other reasons, the Secretary is hereby authorized and delegated the authority to alter the attached seasons based upon the recommendations of Department staff, supported by biological and technical data.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
Louisiana Department of Wildlife
and Fisheries

DEPARTMENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS
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OR
Split Season, Statewide, 70 days
September 7 (Sat.)-15 (Sun) 9 days
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Daily bag limit 12, Possession Limit, 24

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Daily bag limit 4, Possession limit 8, Blue-winged,
Green-winged and Cinnamon teal only. Federal and State
waterfowl stamps required.

RAILS: Split Season
September 21 (Sat.)-September 29 (Sun.) 9 days
November 9 (Sat.)-January 8 (Wed.) 61 days

KING AND CLAPPER: Daily bag limit 15 in the aggregate,
Possession 30.

SORA AND VIRGINIA: Daily bag and possession 25 in the
aggregate.

GALLINULES: Split season
September 21 (Sat.)-September 29 (Sun.) 9 days
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Daily bag limit 15, Possession limit 30

SNIPE: November 9 (Sat.)-February 23 (Sun.) 107 days
Daily bag limit 8, Possession limit 16

WOODCOCK: November 28 (Thus.)-January 31 (Fri.) 65 days
Daily bag limit 5, Possession 10

SHOOTING HOURS:

Teal, Rail, Snipe, Woodcock and Gallinule: One half hour
before sunrise to sunset.

Dove: One half hour before sunrise to sunset except noon to
sunset on September 7-8, October 19-20, and December 14-15 when
shooting hours will be 12:00 noon to sunset.

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

In accordance with the emergency provision of R.S. 49:953(B), and the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:967(D) which provides that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission use emergency procedures to set the wild alligator season, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission at its regular monthly meeting held July 9, 1996 in Baton Rouge, LA does hereby set the 1996 wild alligator season dates as follows:

The annual wild alligator season dates shall be September 7, 1996 through October 6, 1996.

This emergency adoption is necessary to allow department biologists adequate time to gather the biological data required to recommend season dates and harvest quotas based on up to date information.

The secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries shall have the authority to close, delay, reopen or extend this season as biologically justifiable.

Glynn Carver

Chairman

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504)765-2800

M.J. "Mike" Foster
Governor

MEMORANDUM

TO: James Manning and Guthrie Perry
FROM: Larry McNease *LM*
SUBJECT: Recommendation For Alligator Season Dates

My recommendation for the 1996 alligator season dates is September 7 through October 6. This recommendation is consistent with prior harvest dates (Please see table appended for season dates history, 1972-1995).

The appended annual report package is furnished because Baton Rouge Administrators in the past have generally asked for summary information relative to prior harvests, populations levels, etc. I think pieces of this information may be presented to the commission wherever harvest dates are authorized.

I hope to have the tag allotments calculated by the end of the third week in July.

SEASON DATES AND AREAS OPENED TO ALLIGATOR HARVESTING IN LOUISIANA, 1972-1995

Year	Season Dates	No. of Days	Parishes	Number Harvested
1972	5 Sep.-17 Sep.	13	Cameron	1,350
1973	10 Sep.-28 Sep.	19	Added Vermilion	2,921
1975	20 Sep.-19 Oct.	30	Added Calcasieu	4,420
1976	9 Sep.- 8 Oct.	30	No change	4,389
1977	1 Sep.-30 Sep.	30	No change	5,474
1979	7 Sep.- 7 Oct.	31	Added Iberia, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Charles, Jefferson, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Tammany	16,300
1980	4 Sep.- 4 Oct.	31	No change	17,692
1981	31 Aug.-30 Sep.	31	Statewide (63 parishes)	14,870
1982	4 Sep.- 3 Oct.	30	Statewide (63 parishes)	17,142
1983	10 Sep.- 9 Oct.	30	Statewide (63 parishes)	16,154
1984	8 Sep.- 7 Oct.	30	Statewide (63 parishes)	17,389
1985	31 Aug.-30 Sep.	31	Statewide (63 parishes)	16,691
1986	6 Sep.- 6 Oct.	31	Statewide (63 parishes)	22,429
1987	5 Sep.- 5 Oct.	31	Statewide (63 parishes)	23,892
1988	10 Sep.-10 Oct.	31	Statewide (63 parishes)	23,526
1989	9 Sep.- 8 Oct.	30	Statewide (63 parishes)	24,846
1990	1 Sep.-30 Sep.	30	Statewide (63 parishes)	25,575
1991	31 Aug.-29 Sep.	30	Statewide (63 parishes)	23,870
1992	10 Sep.- 4 Oct.	25	Statewide (63 parishes)	24,000
1993	11 Sep.-10 Oct.	30	Statewide (63 parishes)	24,000
1994	3 Sep.- 2 Oct.	30	Statewide (63 parishes)	26,932
1995	2 Sep.- 1 Oct.	30	Statewide (63 parishes)	28,300

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge
5476 Grand Chenier Highway
Grand Chenier, LA 70643
(318)538-2276

M.J. "Mike" Foster
Governor

Memorandum

To: James Manning
From: Larry McNease
Date: May 22, 1996
Subject: Annual State Alligator Program Report (No-Detriment)

The appended annual report is furnished for your review and is included for compliance with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service final rule on the export of American alligators taken in 1995 through 1997. The final rule states, "Annual state program reports should be provided to the Office of the Management Authority for review no later than May 31 of each year".

Please advise if I need to make changes or additions.

LM:mah

Enclosures:

cc: Guthrie Perry

LM-371

Concur	Date
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>5/28/96</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>5/29/96</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>5/28/96</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>5/28/96</i>

Larry McNease

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge
5476 Grand Chenier Highway
Grand Chenier, LA 70643
(318)538-2276

M.J. "Mike" Foster
Governor

May 21, 1996

Ms. Carol L. Carson
Office of Management Authority
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
4401 North Fairfax Drive, Rm. 420-C
Arlington, Virginia 22203

Dear Ms. Carson:

The appended Louisiana alligator program information, along with the data presented in this letter, are furnished to fulfill our state requirement of a 1995 annual state alligator program report to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding that "Service-approved states maintain successful export programs and that export is not detrimental to the survival of the species".

"Current state alligator trapping and tagging, meat and parts processing, and shipping regulations" (as approved under Management Authority guidelines) are appended as Exhibit A which is entitled "Part V. Wild quadrupeds and wild birds; Chapter 7. Alligators; §701. Alligator Regulations". A copy of the Department's Alligator Statutes (Title 56) is enclosed, marked as Exhibit B.

"Sample reporting forms and export tag" (as requested under Management Authority guidelines) are appended as Exhibit C.

The current healthy status of the alligator in our state demonstrates that harvest is not detrimental to the alligator population in Louisiana. Alligator census trend data collected annually from 1970 through 1995 demonstrate that alligator nest numbers have shown a general increasing tendency in conjunction with strictly controlled wild alligator and egg harvest programs. Coastal marsh alligator nesting survey data have shown a sizeable annual increasing trend in nests for the period 1970 through 1995 (Figure 1). The largest alligator population occurs in the lower third of the state and comprises approximately 85% of the total statewide alligator habitat. Louisiana coastal marsh alligator

Ms. Carol L. Carson
May 21, 1996
Page 2

habitat data is presented in Table 1. The coastal marshes, where nest surveys are conducted, comprise the majority of alligator habitat. Information relating to non-marsh alligator habitat is presented in Exhibit D entitled, "1995 Non-Marsh Alligator Tag Allotment by Zone and Parish".

Alligator nest density projections for the 1995 coastal aerial survey were the third highest recorded since the study was begun in 1970 (Figure 1). A comparison of nest density data for the coastal marshes show that 1995 nest density figures were about 7% reduced in comparison to 1992 and 1994 and approximately 16% above 1993. 1995 was a good year in terms of environmental parameters which affect nesting effort, primarily water level. A comparison of nesting output to water level/salinity is presented in Figure 2 for the years 1984-1995.

Size class distribution of the harvest provides us with an excellent mechanism for evaluating the effects of the hunts on population levels or more specifically, size classes within a population. Between 1972 and 1995, 382,620 alligators were taken in the September statewide hunts (Table 2). The average size of alligators taken during the 22 years of harvesting in Louisiana has remained fairly constant from year to year (Table 2). The average length for all skins measured during the 22 years was 216.7 cm and for 1995 the average size was 224 cm (Table 2).

In 1995, 1,876 hunters harvested approximately 28,300 wild alligators during the fall hunt (Table 2). The statewide average tag allotment was approximately 61 hectares of alligator habitat per tag and the harvest averaged 1 alligator:63 hectares hunted (Table 2). The number of tags per hunter averaged 15.4. Additionally, 418 alligators were harvested during 1995 on Salvador Wildlife Management Area and 739 were taken in the Marsh Island experimental harvest. Through the middle of May, 1996, 175 nuisance alligators have been harvested and sold for the 1995 tag year (814 tags were issued). Nuisance harvest for the 1994 tag year (September, 1994 to September, 1995) amounted to about 942.

Information on distribution of harvest by wetland habitat type for 1995 is presented in the enclosed 'Alligator tag allotment by parish' handout (appended as Exhibit D).

There are currently 69 alligator farms/ranches in Louisiana which contain stock of which 63 sold hides during 1995, out of the total of 89 licensed (Tables 3 and 4). Statewide farm inventory presently amounts to approximately 315,000 alligators. Twenty farms have established breeding facilities and approximately 7,237 hatchlings were produced in 1995 (Table 3).

Ms. Carol L. Carson
May 21, 1996
Page 3

Table 5 lists CITES alligator farm tag issuance for fiscal years 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96. Table 4 presents alligator farm harvest data for 1972 through 1 September, 1995 (1994 tag year extended to 1 September, 1995).

Louisiana alligator farm stocking program results are presented in Table 3. During the summer of 1995, approximately 314,371 eggs were collected on privately owned wetlands which comprised 792,000 hectares. The egg collection program produced a total of 261,428 hatchlings for an 83.2% hatching success. The state supplement program contributed 3,200 hatchlings to farms in 1995. During 1995, 20,749 91.5 cm-152.5 cm live alligators were moved from farms and released back into the wild as compensation for the egg collection procedure. Table 6 presents an overview of the ranching program since 1986.

The 1996 season dates and wild harvest quotas will be set at the July, 1996 Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission meeting. Alligator census data from aerial nest counts will be collected and analyzed. These data will then be used to establish harvest quotas. As for previous seasons, time of nesting data will be applied to the season opening date. This information will be supplied to your office as soon as it becomes available.

Please be assured that my Department is making every effort possible to manage the alligator as a sustainable consumptive use resource which in turn provides conservation incentives and benefits. I sincerely trust that our alligator management program will reflect favorably on your national and international wildlife conservation programs.

Sincerely yours,



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

JHH:LLM/mah

Enclosures:

LM-370

TABLE 1. Louisiana coastal marsh alligator habitat data (ha) and nest survey sampling intensity (%), 1982-1993.

Habitat Type	Southwest Coastal		Southeast Coastal	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Fresh	27,798 (2.6)	115,244 (2.4)	50,191 (3.2)	297,215 (2.0)
Intermediate	17,215 (2.7)	123,562 (2.3)	22,665 (1.7)	120,532 (1.9)
Brackish	60,565 (2.6)	113,351 (1.9)	37,944 (5.3)	245,147 (1.7)
Total	105,578 (2.6)	352,157 (2.1)	110,800 (3.6)	662,894 (1.9)

Table 2
September wild alligator harvest in Louisiana, 1972-1995

Year	Commercial Hunters	*Tags Issued	No. Taken	Success (%)	Avg. t.l. (cm)	Value of Skins		Ha. Hunted	Amount Meat (kg)	Value of Meat (US\$)
						Avg/30.5 cm	Total US\$			
1972	59	1,961	1,350	68.8	211	\$8.10	\$75,505	111,254	**	**
1973	107	3,243	2,921	90.1	213	\$13.13	\$268,994	216,513	**	**
1975	191	4,645	4,420	95.2	229	\$7.88	\$258,791	329,144	**	**
1976	198	4,767	4,389	92.1	216	\$16.55	\$512,240	327,038	**	**
1977	236	5,760	5,474	95.0	224	\$12.23	\$488,499	395,645	**	**
1979	708	17,516	16,300	93.0	211	\$15.00	\$1,711,500	1,047,168	45,400 ^x	\$125,000
1980	796	19,134	17,692	92.5	201	\$13.00	\$1,609,972	1,313,456	45,400 ^x	\$125,000
1981	913	15,534	14,870	95.7	211	\$17.50	\$1,821,575	1,415,394	45,400 ^x	\$125,000
1982	1,184	18,188	17,142	94.2	208	\$13.50	\$1,621,633	1,617,408	45,400 ^x	\$125,000
1983	945	17,130	16,154	94.3	211	\$13.00	\$1,452,568	1,416,974	45,400 ^x	\$125,000
1984	1,104	18,386	17,389	94.6	213	\$21.00	\$2,556,183	1,428,192	45,400 ^x	\$125,000
1985	1,076	17,466	16,691	95.6	216	\$21.00	\$2,482,619	1,415,313	68,100 ^{xx}	\$675,000
1986	1,207	23,267	22,429	96.0	211	\$23.00	\$3,611,000	1,539,000	140,740 ^{xx}	\$1,395,000
1987	1,370	24,635	23,892	97.0	216	\$40.00	\$6,689,760	1,579,500	227,000 ^{xx}	\$2,250,000
1988	1,545	24,111	23,526	98.0	221	\$48.00	\$7,905,024	1,741,500	272,400 ^{xx}	\$3,000,000
1989	1,769	25,492	24,846	97.4	221	\$50.00	\$9,006,675	1,766,580	339,040 ^{xx}	\$3,000,000
1990	1,921	26,051	25,575	98.2	221	\$57.00	\$10,568,869	1,765,800	318,000 ^{xx}	\$3,000,000
1991	1,995	24,532	23,870	97.3	227	\$32.00	\$5,686,025	1,766,000	310,310 ^{xx}	\$2,935,000
1992	1,686	25,378	24,000	94.0	221	\$23.00	\$4,002,000	1,766,000	312,000 ^{xx}	\$2,951,520
1993	1,690	24,800	24,000	96.4	221	\$23.00	\$4,002,000	1,707,000	312,000 ^{xx}	\$2,890,000
1994	1,780	27,694	26,932	97.2	224	\$37.00	\$7,304,228	1,775,000	350,000 ^{xx}	\$3,243,000
1995	1,876	28,930	28,300	97.8	224	\$41.00	\$8,508,480	1,775,000	367,000 ^{xx}	\$3,400,000
Total	24,356	398,620	382,162	95.9	216.9		\$82,144,140	28,214,879	3,288,990	\$29,489,520
Average										

*Does not include Salvador and Marsh Island experimental, and farm harvest.

**Sale of meat not permitted; Ia. Health Department regulations first allowed meat sales in 1979.

^xBone in.

^{xx}Deboned

—Subject to change.. 1994 numbers predicted 5/24/95, 1995 predicted 11/13/95.

TABLE 3

1995 LOUISIANA ALLIGATOR FARM STOCKING PROGRAM

Habitat Type	No. Collectors (Farms)	No. Landowners	Acreage	No. Eggs Collected	No. Hatch
Lakes/Swamp	3	19	35,493	1,536	1,305
Marsh/Swamp	6	10	93,674	16,927	14,207
Marsh	33	104	1,503,885	269,309	224,973
Swamp	20	33	321,714	26,599	20,943
TOTAL	62	166	1,954,766	314,371	261,428

1995 ROCKEFELLER REFUGE ALLIGATOR SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

No. Farms	No. Hatchlings Distributed	Ave. No. Per Farm	12/31/95 INVENTORY; >1 YEAR OF AGE	No. Farms Raising Alligators	No. Alligators
3	2,400	800		69	157,177

1995 PEN RAISED ALLIGATORS

No. Farms	No. Eggs Collected	No. Hatched	SUMMARY - PREDICTED FARM INVENTORY - 12/31/95
20	14,605	7,237	Number of 1995 hatchlings 237,043 (Number excludes out-of-state shipments at 32,564 and mortality at 1,458)
			Number in year classes prior to 1995.. 157,177
			Total number 394,220

80/96 Completed

TABLE 4
Alligator Farm Harvest in Louisiana, 1972-1994

Tag Year	No. Farms		No. Skins		Ave. Length (cm)	Value of Skins		Value of Meat (Deboned)	
	Licensed	Sold Skins	Sold			Ave/30.5 cm	Total (US\$)	Amount (kg)	Value (US\$)
1972	8	3	35		152.4	\$ 8.10	\$1,417	*	*
1973	8	5	103		193.0	\$13.13	\$8,560	*	*
1975	8	3	83		167.6	\$ 7.88	\$3,597	*	*
1976	8	3	360		175.3	\$16.55	\$34,258	*	*
1977	8	4	376		160.0	\$12.23	\$24,142	*	*
1980	8	1	191		142.2	\$13.00	\$11,595	434	\$3,342
1981	8	3	360		142.2	\$17.50	\$29,421	817	\$6,300
1982	8	1	113		121.9	\$13.50	\$6,102	205	\$1,582
1983	14	6	1,449		139.7	\$13.00	\$86,273	3,290	\$25,357
1984	12	7	2,836		129.5	\$21.00	\$253,113	5,150	\$39,704
1985	15	12	4,430		129.5	\$21.00	\$395,377	8,045	\$79,740
1986	22	15	5,925		137.2	\$23.00	\$613,237	12,105	\$119,983
1987	30	23	10,670		134.6	\$24.00	\$1,131,873	21,800	\$216,067
1988	47	38	27,749		129.5	\$36.00	\$4,245,597	50,392	\$554,980
1989	83	68	66,737		121.3	\$32.00	\$8,499,624	136,477	\$1,202,362
1990	123	79	88,220		122.9	\$24.00	\$8,534,396	180,410	\$1,786,059
1991	134	93	119,000		126.1	\$15.00	\$7,385,400	243,300	\$2,380,000
1992	125	85	128,300		122.9	\$12.00	\$6,206,128	262,310	\$2,566,000
1993**	101	70	121,700		118.0	\$17.00	\$8,006,643	176,000	\$1,720,000
1994***	89	63	137,000		111.6	\$20.00	\$10,028,400	124,500	\$1,096,000

*Sale of meat not permitted; La. Health Department regulations first allowed meat sales in 1979.

**Updated 11/13/95; subject to further revision; includes the time period which began on 11 September, 1993 and extended through 9/2/94.

***Predicted 11/13/95.

TABLE 5

FARM ALLIGATOR TAGS ISSUED BY FISCAL YEAR

MONTH	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
JULY	17,127	9,625	13,784	12,998
AUGUST	7,944	7,107	6,428	9,668
SEPTEMBER	15,188	11,150	14,466	11,422
OCTOBER	4,786	14,071	9,472	13,270
NOVEMBER	9,867	6,637	18,571	9,790
DECEMBER	5,835	9,896	8,290	9,550
JANUARY	8,388	13,003	8,668	7,348
FEBRUARY	15,161	6,102	8,442	13,197
MARCH	14,165	11,902	5,897	11,700
APRIL	7,308	10,577	11,449	13,450
MAY	17,775	8,794	5,923	6,597
JUNE	11,828	8,776	14,151	
TOTAL	135,372	117,640	125,541	118,990

UPDATED 05/20/96

TABLE 6

YEAR	TOTAL EGGS PERMITTED	NUMBER COLLECTED	PERCENT COLLECTED PERMITTED	NUMBER HATCHED	ALLIGATORS RETURNED TO THE WILD
1986	2,903	2,903	100.0%	1,985	none
1987	19,641	18,041	91.9%	13,782	none
1988	90,305	64,887	71.9%	50,394	1,680
1989	265,051	181,819	68.6%	137,323	7,078
1990	366,055	293,412	80.2%	231,434	6,088
1991	333,451	198,089	59.4%	165,054	44,405
1992	297,125	164,892	55.5%	133,463	35,531
1993	279,405	155,891	55.8%	123,666	28,512
1994	362,835	266,408	73.4%	223,011	21,633
1995	402,830	314,371	78.0%	261,428	20,749

REXN835

Figure 1. Louisiana Coastal Marsh Alligator Nest Projections
Thousands **Based on Aerial Surveys, 1970-1995**

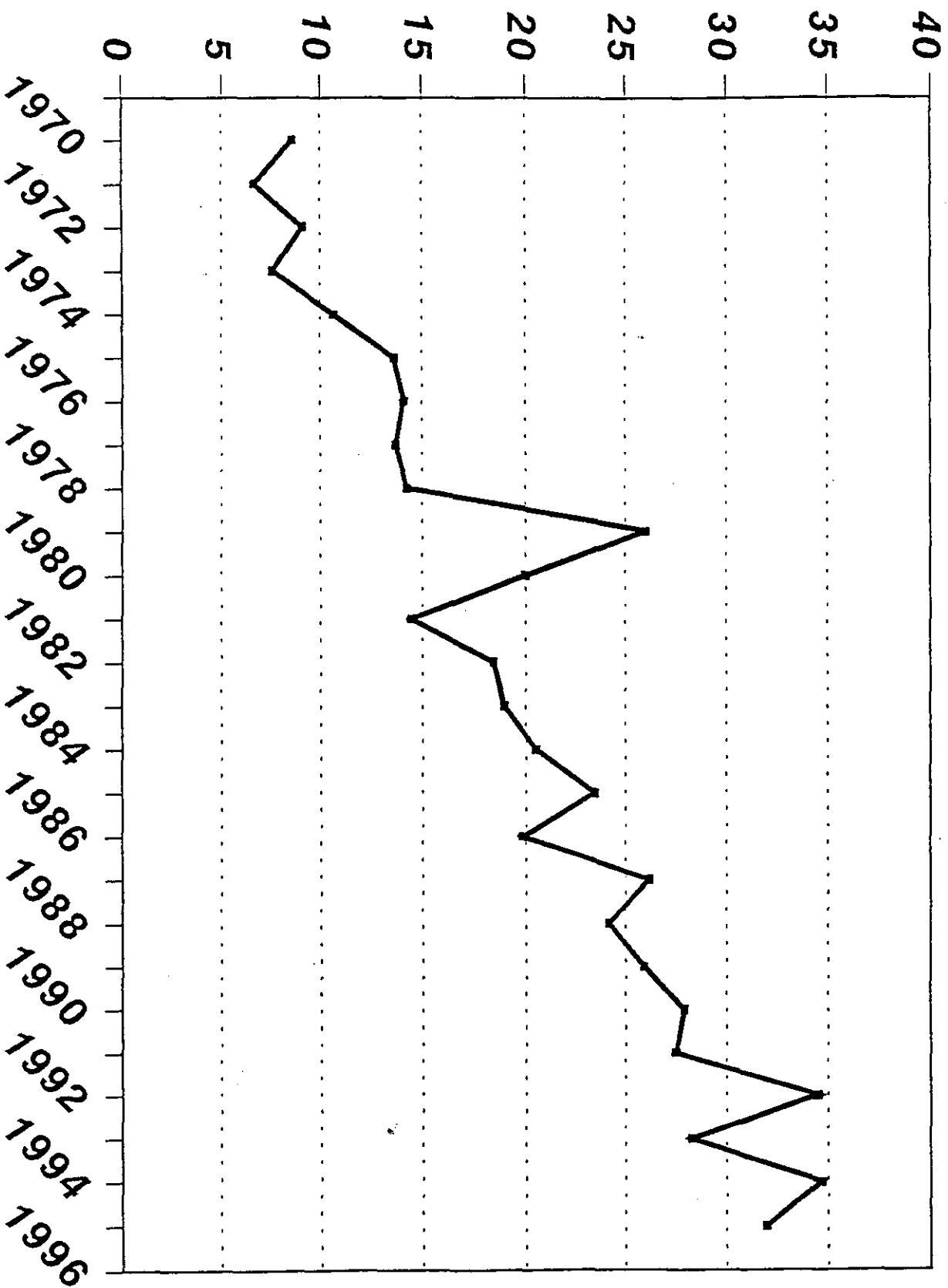
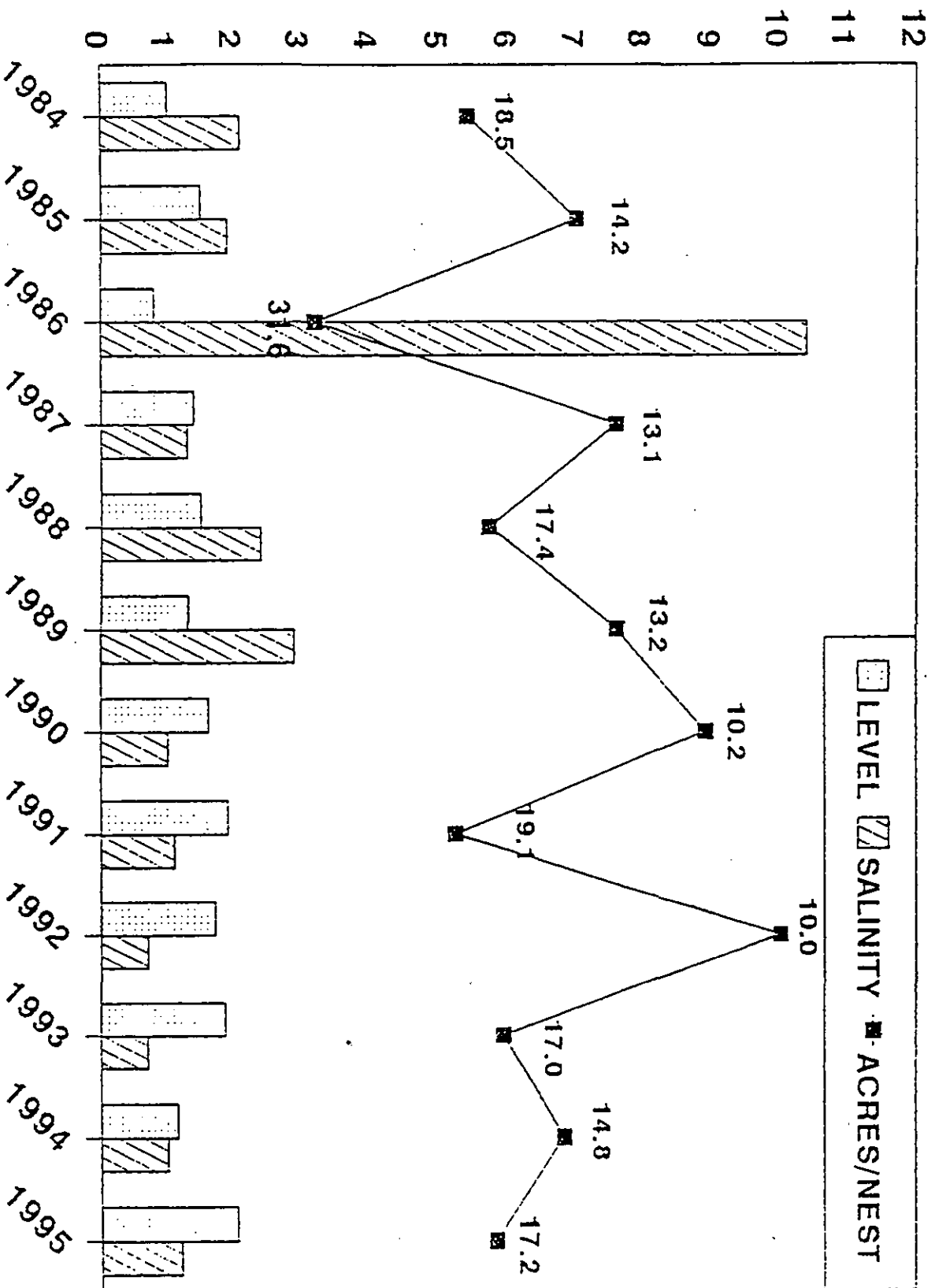


FIGURE 2

Alligator Nesting Compared to Water Levels and Salinities, Rockefeller Refuge 1984-1995



1.0 Water level equals marsh level, March - May, Lily pad

NOTICE OF INTENT

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby advertises its intent to adopt the following rule on commercial fish seining on Lake Louis, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana.

Title 76

Wildlife and Fisheries

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 1. Freshwater Sports and Commercial Fishing

Section 183. Commercial fish seining regulations, Lake Louis.

Commercial fish seining regulations on Lake Louis, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana are as follows:

Commercial fish seining shall be prohibited on Lake Louis except that fish seining will be legal under a special permit issued by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries as described below:

Date Issued: _____

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL FISH SEINING PERMIT NUMBER: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

FOR PERIOD: January 1, _____ to December 31, _____

This permit entitles the holder, who must have a valid commercial fishing license and fish seine license, to conduct legal fish seining operations on Lake Louis, in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana.

In addition to existing Louisiana fish seining rules the following special permit regulations shall apply:

- (1) Seining shall be permitted only on Monday through Friday, during daylight hours from official sunrise to official sunset.
- (2) Permittee shall notify Enforcement Personnel, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, located at the Region IV office headquarters, Ferriday, Louisiana, at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to conducting each seining operation.
- (3) Permittee shall make every effort to conduct seining operations as per R.S. 56:328 which states: 'Nets shall not be hauled out upon the shore in such a way that any illegal fish which may happen to be taken therein cannot be returned to the water without injury.'
- (4) Permittee shall leave no fish captured during a seining operation, on or in the vicinity of the shoreline.
- (5) Permittee must have this permit on his person while using or transporting commercial fish seines in the above described waters.
- (6) Failure to comply with the terms of this permit or any Louisiana commercial fishing regulations shall result in immediate cancellation of the permit, and the option to deny the issuance of another seine permit in the future.
- (7) This permit is issued on a calendar year basis and shall be renewed each year.
- (8) No person convicted of a fisheries related violation Class II or greater within the last five years shall be eligible to obtain this permit.

Sincerely,

Secretary

I have read and understand the terms of this permit and agree to comply.

SIGNATURE: _____

COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN LICENSE NUMBER: _____

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:22.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 22: .

The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is authorized to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this notice of intent and the final rule, including, but not limited to, the filing of the fiscal and economic impact statements, the filing of the notice of intent and final rule and the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.


Interested persons may submit written comments of the adopted rule to Bennie Fontenot, Administrator, Inland Fisheries Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000 no later than 4:30 p.m., September 5, 1996.

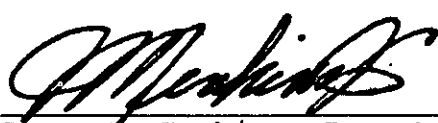
Glynn Carver
Chairman

LOUISIANA'S NATIONAL HUNTING & FISHING DAY

PROCLAMATION

- WHEREAS,** Louisianians are blessed with an abundance and diversity of game, fish, and seafood that hunters, fishermen, and commercial industries have long appreciated and recognized the need to conserve; and
- WHEREAS,** revenues raised by sportsmen and commercial industries have successfully returned some animal species that faced extinction or were threatened or endangered by environmental conditions often imposed by people to healthy populations; and
- WHEREAS,** hunters and anglers have a long history of contributing to conservation efforts statewide and nationwide, contributing more than \$12 billion to conservation programs during the past half century through license fees and self-imposed excise taxes; and
- WHEREAS,** half of the people in the United States 16 years old and older enjoy some type of fish- or wildlife-related activity, adding billions of dollars to local, state, and national economies; and
- WHEREAS,** a recent survey by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that 56 percent of all Louisianians participate in some type of fish- or wildlife-related activity; and
- WHEREAS,** latest figures indicate that the total economic impact of fishing and fishing-related activities in Louisiana is \$1.3 billion and that Louisianians directly spend \$686 million on fishing; and
- WHEREAS,** latest figures indicate that the total economic impact of wildlife-related activities, including hunting and non-consumptive usage, in Louisiana is more than \$1 billion and that Louisianians directly spend \$656 million on hunting and other wildlife-associated recreation; and
- WHEREAS,** Louisiana residents have spent an average of \$3.4 million on fishing licenses and \$3.5 million on hunting licenses during the last three years; and
- WHEREAS,** the state's warm Gulf waters and fertile estuarine systems are home to more than 100 commercially valuable seafood species, making Louisiana's marine fisheries one of the most important in the nation with more than 1.7 billion pounds landed annually for a dockside value of approximately \$336 million, with more than 150,000 people directly and indirectly employed in harvesting, processing, wholesaling, and distribution of Louisiana seafood; now
- THEREFORE** the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby proclaims September 28, 1996, as the 12TH ANNUAL LOUISIANA NATIONAL HUNTING AND FISHING DAY and urges all citizens to join with sportsmen, conservationists, and commercial industries in their continued support of the wise use of our natural resources and their proper management for the benefit of future generations, and further urges all citizens to take part and learn more about conservation and outdoor skills.


Glynn Carver, Chairman
Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission


James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
Louisiana Department of Wildlife
& Fisheries

LOUISIANA'S NATIONAL HUNTING & FISHING DAY

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- WHEREAS,** latest figures indicate that the total economic impact of wildlife-related activities, including hunting and non-consumptive usage, in Louisiana is more than \$1 billion and that Louisianians directly spend \$656 million on hunting and other wildlife-associated recreation; and
- WHEREAS,** Louisiana residents have spent an average of \$3.4 million on fishing licenses and \$3.5 million on hunting licenses during the last three years; and
- WHEREAS,** the state's warm Gulf waters and fertile estuarine systems are home to more than 100 commercially valuable seafood species, making Louisiana's marine fisheries one of the most important in the nation with more than 1.7 billion pounds landed annually for a dockside value of approximately \$336 million, with more than 150,000 people directly and indirectly employed in harvesting, processing, wholesaling, and distribution of Louisiana seafood; now
- THEREFORE** the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby proclaims September 28, 1996, as the 12TH ANNUAL LOUISIANA NATIONAL HUNTING AND FISHING DAY and urges all citizens to join with sportsmen, conservationists, and commercial industries in their continued support of the wise use of our natural resources and their proper management for the benefit of future generations, and further urges all citizens to take part and learn more about conservation and outdoor skills.

Glynn Carver, Chairman
Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries
Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
Louisiana Department of Wildlife
& Fisheries

LOUISIANA NATIONAL HUNTING AND FISHING DAY

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Louisianians are blessed with an abundance and diversity of game, fish, and seafood that hunters, fishermen, and commercial industries have long appreciated and recognized the need to conserve; and

WHEREAS revenues raised by sportsmen and commercial industries have successfully returned some animal species that faced extinction or were threatened or endangered by environmental conditions often imposed by people to healthy populations; and

WHEREAS hunters and anglers have a long history of contributing to conservation efforts statewide and nationwide, contributing more than \$12 billion to conservation programs during the past half century through license fees and self-imposed excise taxes; and

WHEREAS half of the people in the United States 16 years old and older enjoy some type of fish- or wildlife-related activity, adding billions of dollars to local, state, and national economies; and

WHEREAS a recent survey by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that 56 percent of all Louisianians participate in some type of fish- or wildlife-related activity; and

WHEREAS latest figures indicate that the total economic impact of fishing and fishing-related activities in Louisiana is \$1.3 billion and that Louisianians directly spend \$686 million on fishing; and

WHEREAS latest figures indicate that the total economic impact of wildlife-related activities, including hunting and non-consumptive usage, in Louisiana is more than \$1 billion and that Louisianians directly spend \$656 million on hunting and other wildlife-associated recreation; and

WHEREAS Louisiana residents have spent an average of \$3.4 million on fishing licenses and \$3.5 million on hunting licenses during the last three years; and

WHEREAS the state's warm Gulf waters and fertile estuarine systems are home to more than 100 commercially valuable seafood species, making Louisiana's marine fisheries one of the most important in the nation with more than 1.7 billion pounds landed annually for a dockside value of approximately \$336 million, with more than 150,000 people directly and indirectly employed in harvesting, processing, wholesaling, and distribution of Louisiana seafood;

THEREFORE the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby proclaims September 28, 1996, as the 12TH ANNUAL LOUISIANA NATIONAL HUNTING AND FISHING DAY and urges all citizens to join with sportsmen, conservationists, and commercial industries in their continued support of the wise use of our natural resources and their proper management for the benefit of future generations, and further urges all citizens to take part and learn more about conservation and outdoor skills.

Glynn Carver, Chairman,
Louisiana Wildlife and
Fisheries Commission

James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary,
Louisiana Department of Wildlife
and Fisheries

ILLEGAL SHRIMP ACTIVITY REPORT

REGION 8 ENFORCEMENT

MONTH OF JUNE 1996

COMPLAINTS

1. Most of the complaints for this month involved either illegal gear (oversized nets) or persons shrimping in illegal closed areas, such as the Industrial Canal and the Lake Pontchartrain Sanctuary.

PATROLS

1. Since the season was open for the entire month, our efforts were mainly concentrated on the above complaints, and on checking licenses. Several license cases were made, including one by OSF and SUI agents involving over 20,000 pounds of shrimp for operating without non-resident licenses.

INQUIRIES

1. We received numerous inquiries for TED information, which were referred to the LSU Cooperative Extension Service Fisheries Agent Gerald Horst.
2. We received a large number of calls regarding mesh size, net and frames size, license requirements, and other legal questions.
3. We received numerous inquiries regarding the shrimp season, particularly about the closing date and for information about where to shrimp.

CASES

1. Several license cases and a small number of illegal gear (oversized nets, four rigs) were made.
2. Significant seizures of shrimp were made in relation with the above mentioned cases. Details in case report.

ENFORCEMENT CASE REPORT

JUNE 1996

ENFORCEMENT CASE REPORT-JUNE 1996

REGION I

TOTAL CASES-56

ENFORCEMENT-56

OTHER DIV. - 0

21-Boating

6-Angling W/O A License

23- Fishing W/O Cane Pole License

1-Possession Of Live Alligators W/O A Permit

5-Operate Vehicle While Intoxicated

CONFISCATIONS:

3 Foot Alligator-released to water.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION I:

21-Boating

29-Sport Fishing

1-Reptiles/Amphibians

5 -Misc..

REGION 2

TOTAL CASES-71

ENFORCEMENT- 71

OTHER DIV. - 0

32-Boating

3-Buy/Sell Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail License

1-Failure To Have Transport License

1-Possess Undersize Commercial Fish

8-Angling W/O A License

3-Angling W/O A Non-Resident License

4-Fish W/O A Resident Pole License

1-Take Game Fish Illegal Methods

3-Take Illegal Size Black Bass

1-DWI

7-Littering

6-Disturbing The Peace

1-No Resident Fishing License

CONFISCATIONS:

NONE

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 2:

32-Boating

5-Commercial Fishing

20-Sports Fishing

14-Misc.

11-Public Assistance

REGION 3

TOTAL CASES-150

ENFORCEMENT-149

OTHER DIV. - 1

56-Boating

29-Angling W/O License

11-Angling W/O Non-Resident License

4-Fishing W/O Resident Pole License

13-Take Illegal/Undersize Black Bass

2-Possession Over Limit Game Fish

11-Possession Firearm While Frogging

1-Failure To Tag Nets

1-Possess Live Wild Quadrupeds W/O A License

1-Buy Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Non-Resident License

1-Possession Wild Quadrupeds W/O Permit

3-Possession Alligator Closed Season

1-Failure To Abide By R/R On WMA

6-Littering

1-Illegal Possession Of Marijuana

8-Criminal Trespass On State Property

1-Careless Operation Of Motor Vehicle

CONFISCATIONS:

2 raccoons, 26 black bass, 47 bull frogs, 121 crappie, 2 alligators.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 3:

56-Boating

59-Sport Fishing

16-Other

14-Commercial Fishing

5-Hunting

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REGION 4

TOTAL CASES-76

ENFORCEMENT- 76

OTHER - 0

42-Boating

18-Angling W/O A License

3-Angling W/O A Non-Resident License

4-Fishing WO Resident Pole License

1-Take Or Possess Spoonbill Catfish

1-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License

2-Hunting From A Moving Vehicle

2-Hunting With A Unplugged Gun

2-Hunting Wild Quadraped Illegal Hours

1-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs. On WMA

CONFISCATIONS:

NONE.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 4:

42-Boating

27-Fishing

6-Hunting

1-Other

REGION 5

TOTAL CASES-180

ENFORCEMENT-166

OTHER DIV. - 14

51-Boating

35-Angling W/O A License

7-Angling W/O Non-Resident License

3-Angling W/O A Saltwater License

2-Angling W/O A Non-Resident Saltwater License

1-Failure To Have A Saltwater Stamp

1-No Wild Louisiana Stamp

1-Obtain License By Fraud

1-Failure To Comply With Charter Boat Regs.

2-Failure To Have Commercial License In Possession

3-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License

2-Take Comm. Fish W/O Vessel License

2-Sell Comm. Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License

2-Transport W/O Required License Non-Resident

1-Illegal Shipping Of Comm. Fish

6-Take Undersize Black Drum

1-Take Overlimit Black Drum

11-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs., Take Red Snapper Closed Season

1-Possession Of Spotted Sea Trout Illegally

1-Take Or Possess Undersize Spotted Sea Trout

1-Blocking Passage Of Fish

1-Use Crab Traps W/O Required Markings

1-Destroy Legal Crab Traps Or Removing Contents

REGION 5 CONT'D

1-Set Crab Traps In Nav. Channels

1-Use Illegal Length Mesh Nets -Freshwater

1-Failure To Mark/Tag Nets

6-Possess Or Sell Undersize Crabs

4-Possess/Take Undersize Federal Controlled Fish

4-Possess/Take Overlimit Federal Controlled Fish

2-Hunt Squirrel Closed Season

4-Taking Or Possessing Alligators Closed Season

1-Collecting Frogs W/O Basic Fishing License

1-Possess Firearm While Frogging

4-Not Abiding By Rules And Regs.. On WMA

4-Trespass Federal Refuge

10-Littering

CONFISCATIONS:

102 red snapper, 10 black drum, 15 spotted seatrout, 20 boxes of crabs, 1-3 foot alligator tail, 20 lbs. of shrimp, 1 plastic bag of alligator meat, 12 crab traps, 1 boat, 1-45 foot trawl, 1-22 magnum revolver, 1 Benjamin pellet gun

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 5:

51-Boating

50-Sport Fishing

45-Commercial Fishing

12-Federal

7-Hunting

15-Misc.

9-Public Assistance

REGION 6

TOTAL CASES-137

ENFORCEMENT-116

OTHER DIV. - 21

97-Boating

15-Angling W/O A License

2-Angling W/O A Non-Resident License

3-Fish W/O Resident Pole License

2-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

1-Angling W/O A Saltwater License

3-Take Illegal Size Black Bass

2-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License

1-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License

3-Take Or Possess Commercial Fish W/O A Vessel License

1-Fail To Maintain Records

1-Take Or Possess Alligators Closed Season

1-Failure To Maintain Records On Reptile/Amphibians

1-Sell Non-Game Quadruped Meat In Closed Season

2-Taking Grobec-No Season

1-Resisting An Officer

1-DWI

CONFISCATIONS:

5 black bass, 1 receipt book, 1 alligator, 1 p.f.d., 3 grobecs and purchase receipts.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 6:

97-Boating	3-Reptile/Amphibian
26-Sport Fishing	2-Federal
7-Commercial Fishing	2-Misc.

REGION 7

TOTAL CASES-235

ENFORCEMENT-235

OTHER DIV. - 0

113-Boating

63-Fishing W/O A License

10-Fish W/O Non-Resident License

6-Fish Without Cane Pole License

5-Fish W/O Saltwater License

7-No Commercial Gear License

2-Fail To Possess Vessel License

11-Take Undersize Speckled Trout

1-No Commercial License In Possession

2-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License

2-Sell Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail License

1-Transport W/O Required License

3-DWI

3-Parish Ordinance

6-Littering

CONFISCATIONS:

50 speckled trout, 40 lbs. of shrimp sold for \$25.90

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 7:

113-Boating

7-Public Assistance

15-Commercial Fishing

95-Sport Fishing

12-Other

REGION 8

TOTAL CASES-465

ENFORCEMENT-363

OTHER DIV. - 102

96-Boating

3-Allow Another To Use Recreational License.

105-Angling W/O License

21-Angling W/O Non-Resident License

6-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

1-Use Gear Without Non-Resident Gear License

16-Angling W/O A Saltwater License

5-Angling W/O A Non-Resident Saltwater License

11-Fail To Have Saltwater Stamp

1-Take/Possess Over The Limit Of Undersize Freshwater Gamefish

2-Possess Over The Limit Of Red Drum

3-Possess Over The Limit Of Red Drum In Excess Of 27"

1-Fail To Leave Saltwater Fish Intact

2-Take/Possess Undersize Spotted Sea Trout

2-Take Or Possess Undersize Black Drum

2-Possess Over-The -Limit Of Spotted Sea Trout

10-Not Abiding By Commission Rules And Ergs. For Recreational Finfish

2-Sell Fish Caught Recreationally

3-Not Abiding By Commission Rules And Regulations For Commercial Finfish (Red Snapper)

1-Fail To Have Commercial License In Possession

12-Take Or Sell Commercial Fish W/O A Commercial License

20-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License

22-Take Commercial Fish W/O A Vessel License

REGION 8 CONT'D

12-Sell Or Buy Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License

8-Failure To Maintain Records

2-Illegal Shipping Of Commercial Fish

3-Use Saltwater Net Illegally

1-Fail To Comply With Federal Law In EEZ

2-Sell Or Purchase Gamefish

3-Buy Commercial Fish From Unlicensed Fishermen

3-Use Crab Traps W/O Required Markings

1-Allow Another To Use Commercial License

2-Fail To Comply With Quota Closure For Spotted Sea Trout

2-Take Spotted Sea Trout Commercially In Closed Season

1-Permit Unlicensed Person To Operate Commercial Vessel

2-Permit Unlicensed Person To Use Commercial Gear

2-Take/Possess Oysters Without Oyster Harvester's License

1-Fail To Report Commercial Fish Data

5-Possess Or Sell Undersize Crabs

2-Trawl In Inside Waters In Closed Season

3-Use More Than Four Trawls

1-Use Oversize Butterfly Nets Or Skimmers

1-Take Shrimp Illegal Methods

1-Use Four Trawls In To Area

21-Use Skimmers In Closed Season

1-Harvest Oysters Without Oysters Harvester's License

3-Use Gill Nets In Prohibited Area

1-Trap Or Sell Fur Bearing Animals Without Resident License

REGION 8 CONT'D

1-Sell Non-Game Quadrupeds Meat In Closed Season

1-Resisting An Officer

2-Littering

1-Operating Vehicle While Intoxicated

1-Obtain License By Fraud

4-Take Federally Controlled Fish In Closed Season

2-Violation Of Sanitary Code

3-Take Mullet In Closed Season

3-Take Mullet Without Permit

3-Use More Than One Strike Net To Take Mullet

4-Possess Red Drum Illegally

9-Other Than Wildlife

CONFISCATIONS:

1 black drum, 53 red drum, 16 flounder, 8 lbs. of flounder, 92 speckled trout, 24 lbs. of speckled trout, 4 sheepshead, 2 sea trout, 5 cobia, 1 white trout, 590 lbs. of catfish, 12 black bass, 1 croaker, 6 boxes of crabs, 48 sacks of oysters, 14 raccoons, 1 triggerfish, 25,924 lbs. of shrimp sold for \$42,323.75, 6,935 lbs. of mullet sold for \$2,436.25, 345 red snapper, 188 red snapper sold for \$1,428.05, 12 lbs. of buffalo fish, 3 chicken dolphin, 3 mangrove snapper, 1 gallon bag of mackerel fillets, 1 bar jack, 16 skimmer nets, 2 shrimp baskets, 2 mullet strike nets, 2 oyster dredges, 5 basic resident fishing licenses, 3 commercial vessel licenses, 2 motorboats, 2 outboard motor, 1 boat registration, 10 trawls, 2 ice chests, 5 crab traps, 6 marine conservation stamps, 5 resident saltwater licenses, 2 commercial fisherman's license, 1 bill of sale

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 8:

96-Boating

19-Public Assistance

154-Commercial Fishing

2-Fur Bearing Animals

193-Sport Fishing

20-Misc.

REGION 9

TOTAL CASES-96

ENFORCEMENT-96

OTHER CASES - 0

34-Boating

12-Angling W/O A License

2-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

1-Angling W/O Saltwater License

2-Fail To Comply With Bait Taking Regs.

1-Take Illegal Size Black Bass

2-Not Abiding By Commission Rules And Regs. Comm. Finfish

7-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License

6-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License

5-Take Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License

3-Fail To Maintain Records

1-Illegal Shipping Of Commercial Fish

1-Removing Contents From Crab Traps

1-Fail To Mark Softshell Crab, Improper Molting Stage

8-Possess Undersize Commercial Hard Crabs

2-Sell Undersize Commercial Hard Crabs

1-Commercial Truck W/O Display Of Owner Name & Address

3-Use Oversize Skimmers

2-Littering

1-Possess Undersize Federal Controlled Fish

1-Flight From An Officer

REGION 9 CONT'D

CONFISCATIONS:

2,725 lbs. of crabs released, 2,928 lbs. of shrimp sold for \$1,842.10, 34 lbs. of shrimp released, 2 mangrove snapper, 3 black bass, 405 lbs. of red snapper sold for \$607.50, 262 lbs. of red snapper donated, 2 sets of purchase records, 2 skimmer net frames, 4 crab traps, 1 trawl, 4 skimmer nets, 1 skiff, 33 foot seine, 1 transport license, 1 Chevrolet Pick-Up and contents.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 9:

34-Boating	40-Commercial Fishing
18-Sport Fishing	3-Trawling
1-Misc.	

SPECIAL SEAFOOD INVESTIGATION SECTION

TOTAL CASES-55

1-Boating

2-Angling W/O A License

2-Angling W/O A Saltwater License

1-Take/Possess Undersize Spotted Sea Trout

2-Not Abiding By Commission Rules And Regs.

3-Take Commercial Fish/Bait Species No Commercial License

1-Take Commercial Fish W/O Gear License

2-Take Commercial Fish No Vessel License

4-Sell/Buy Commercial Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealers License

6-Fail To Maintain Records

1-Transport Without Required License

1-Illegal Shipping Of Commercial Fish

3-Use Saltwater Net Illegally

1-Sell/Purchase Gamefish

1-Buy Commercial Fish From Unlicensed Fisherman

3-Fail To Comply With Quota Closure (Spotted Sea Trout)

2-Possess/Sell Undersize Crabs

3-Trawl In Closed Area Breton Sound

3-Violation Of Mullet Regulations

3-Take Mullet Commercially Without Permit

3-Use More Than One Strike Net To Commercially Take Mullet

3-Violate Commercial Regulations For Commercial Fish

4-Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries

SPECIAL SEAFOOD INVESTIGATION SECTION CONT'D.

CONFISCATIONS:

25,180 lbs. of shrimp sold for \$40,800.10, 405 lbs. of red snapper sold for \$607.50, 262 undersize red snapper, 200 redfish, 15 flounder, 7 spotted trout, 2 cobia, 1 grouper, 1 mangrove snapper, 1 big eye, 13 stripped bass, 5 trawls, 1 truck and 1 scale.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE SECTION:

1-Boating

5-Sport Fishing

49-Commercial Fishing

SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE

TOTAL CASES-42

10-Boating

9-Allow Another To Use Recreational License

2-Angling W/O A Non-Resident License

1-Use Gear W/O Recreational Gear License

4-Angling W/O Saltwater License

2-Angling WO Non-Resident Saltwater License

2-Take/Possess Undersize Spotted Sea Trout

2-Not Abiding By Commission Rules Finfish

1-Fail To Comply W/Charter Boat Regs.

2-Take Or Possess Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License

1-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License

1-Illegal Shipping Of Commercial Fish

1-Destroy Legal Crab Traps Of Removing Contents

4-Possess Or Sell Undersize Commercial Hard Crabs

CONFISCATIONS:

33 red snapper, 2,200 had crabs, 23 crab traps, 10 speckled trout.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR SPECIAL STRIKE FORCE:

10-Boating

18-Sport Fishing

6-Commercial Fishing

8-Other

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S.W.E.P.

TOTAL CASES-30

TOTAL RUNNING TIME-100 HOURS

BOATS CHECKED -231

19-Angling W/O A License

1-Fail To Have Commercial License In Possession

3-Four Rig In A Two Rig Zone

1-No Commercial Gear License

2-No Commercial Vessel License

1-Possession Crabs Berry Stage

1-No P.F.D.

2-Possess Undersize Speckled Trout

CONFISCATIONS:

4 trawls, 15 boxes of crabs returned to water, 4,835 lbs. of shrimp sold for \$11,838.50, 7 speckled trout disposed of.

OYSTER STRIKE FORCE

TOTAL CASES-39

- 1-Transport W/O Required License
- 2-Violation Sanitary Code-Chapter 9
- 10-Take Federal Controlled Fish In Closed Season
- 1-DWI
- 3-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License
- 1-Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License
- 3-Take Commercial Fish Species W/O Commercial License
- 4-Possession Of Red Drum Illegally
- 1-Resisting An Officer
- 1-Interfering With An Officer
- 1-Possession Of Drug Paraphernalia
- 1-Fail To Maintain Records
- 2-Buy Commercial Fish From Unlicensed Fisherman
- 1-Littering
- 1-Commercial Truck W/O Display Of Owner Name & Address
- 5-Angling W/O A License
- 1-Poss. Undersize Black Drum Commission Action

CONFISCATIONS:

14 red drum plus 200 lbs. red drum, 22,235 lbs. of shrimp sold for \$38,161.15, 1-78 foot trawl vessel and gear, 2 black drum, 2 cobia, 15 flounder.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR OYSTER STRIKE FORCE:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1-Boating | 5-Sport Fishing | 29-Commercial Fishing |
| 4-Other | | |

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TOTAL CASES ENFORCEMENT- 1,494

TOTAL CASES OTHER DIV. - 138

GRAND TOTAL -1,632

ENFORCEMENT AVIATION REPORT

JUNE, 1996

185-Amph. - 61092

185-Float - 70365

210 - 9467Y

Hrs. - 41.9

Hrs. - 33.2

Hrs. - 39.3

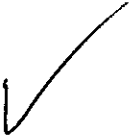
Total Plane Use - 114.4 Hrs.

Cases Made in Conjunction with Aircraft Use Resulted in Citations issued for:

- 1 - Reckless Operation Of Watercraft
- 1 - Taking Commercial Mullet In Closed Season
- 1 - Taking Mullet Commercially Without A Permit
- 1 - Taking Commercial Fish Without A Gear License
- 1 - Using More Than One Strike Net To Take Mullet
- 1 - Using Saltwater Gill Nets Illegally
- 1 - Taking Spotted Seatrout Commercially During Closed Season
- 1 - Using Gill Nets In A Prohibited Area
- 1 - Use Oversize Butterfly Net Or Skimmers
- 1 - Failure To Mark Softshell Crab Container
- 1 - Possess Or Sell Undersize Crabs
- 5 - Taking And Selling Alligator Out Of Season
- 1 - Flight From An Officer

17 Total Cases

November 1996

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7 	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
CIVIL RESTITUTION ACTIVITY REPORT

DATE: 1-JUL-1996

CURRENT MONTH 06/01/1996 TO 06/30/1996 FISCAL YEAR TO DATE 07/01/1995 TO 06/30/1996 INCEPTION TO DATE 06/30/1996

ORIG RESTITUTION VALUES ENTERED
HEARING COSTS ASSESSED
SALE OF CONFISCATED COMMODS
SALES EXCEEDING RESTITUTION

# CASES	AMOUNT	# CASES	AMOUNT	# CASES	AMOUNT
50	\$22,151.31	514	\$361,424.96	3,058	\$2,075,494.26
0	\$0.00	37	\$925.00	69	\$1,725.00
0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	331	\$269,865.45
0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	148	\$71,951.21

RESTITUTION ASSESSED

16	\$2,790.02	338	\$60,787.28	1,929	\$285,715.66
9	\$1,182.23	291	\$30,349.05	1,251	\$139,597.27
2	\$0.03	22	\$532.39	72	\$1,483.66
0	\$0.00	7	\$490.68	31	\$7,025.43
0	\$0.00	4	\$18,449.45	4	\$18,449.45
0	\$0.00	4	\$10,601.49	4	\$10,601.49
0	\$0.00	7	\$27,392.77	16	\$75,437.67
0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	1	\$36.75
0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$35.00
1	\$0.85	8	\$6.80	12	\$9.37
0	\$0.00	1	\$2,407.50	15	\$5,900.05
1	\$154.10	2	\$678.64	43	\$12,737.92
0	\$0.00	18	\$15.11	202	\$258,985.19
0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	6	\$1,399.24
0	\$0.00	5	\$2,992.99	12	\$19,762.94
0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	2	\$97.80

** TOTAL OUTSTANDING 894 \$1,243,070.23

FOOTNOTE:

PAYMENTS FROM COLLECTION EFFORT
AMOUNT PAID TO COLLECTOR
FORFEIT OF CONFISCATED COMMODS

1	\$20.00	12	\$240.54	46	\$10,840.67
0	\$5.00		\$60.13		\$2,710.16
0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00 *

AGING OF SALE OF CONFISCATED COMMODITIES

AGING OF OUTSTANDING CASES

VIOLATION DATE UNKNOWN	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 - 30 DAYS	0						\$1,623.50
31 - 60 DAYS	6						\$19,913.01
61 - 90 DAYS	23						\$4,345.68
91 - 120 DAYS	7						\$3,664.77
121 - 150 DAYS	10						\$20,343.55
151 - 180 DAYS	17						\$6,805.12
181 - 365 DAYS	14						\$5,040.34
OVER ONE YEAR	80						\$257,555.03
OVER TWO YEARS	122						\$13,347.14
OVER THREE YEARS	60						\$0.00
	5						\$910,432.09

** TOTAL AGING 344

\$248,178.15

** TOTAL AGING 894

\$1,243,070.23

MONTHLY CIVIL RESTITUTION REPORT

PERIOD	NO. CASES ASSESSED	AMOUNT ASSESSED	CREDIT FOR SALE GOODS	NO. CASES PAID	AMOUNT PAID	DISCOUNTS TAKEN	Percent Dollars Paid	Percent Cases Paid
<u>FISCAL YEAR 1993-94</u>								
July, 1993	25	21,039	(9,778)	29	4,855	2,545		
Aug., 1993	53	44,922	(1,137)	41	7,950	3,603		
Sept., 1993	42	137,635	(17,938)	35	6,783	3,048		
Oct., 1993	49	21,471	(11,282)	40	3,285	1,519		
Nov., 1993	57	31,207	(13,260)	32	3,053	2,845		
Dec., 1993	53	13,777		27	6,507	6,713		
Jan., 1994	38	18,918		32	4,423	2,831		
Feb., 1994	68	38,131	(8,238)	46	9,124	5,993		
Mar., 1994	38	22,739	(2,482)	51	10,854	6,796		
April, 1994	14	44,732	(1,404)	27	7,307	4,632		
May, 1994	10	4,504	(165)	7	5,447	3,808		
June, 1994	29	26,167	(2,986)	12	1,886	1,214		
Total FY 1994	476	425,242	(68,670)	379	71,474	45,547	27.5%	79.6%
<u>FISCAL YEAR 1994-95</u>								
July, 1994	17	2,127	(335)	23	2,101	1,437		
Aug., 1994	41	96,403	(3,035)	20	1,010	605		
Sept., 1994	34	14,614	(14,002)	26	2,596	2,342		
Oct., 1994	94	17,426	(8,677)	38	2,922	3,179		
Nov., 1994	43	103,592		45	3,992	2,803		
Dec., 1994	68	31,400		35	4,315	2,329		
Jan., 1995	55	27,601		52	7,493	4,921		
Feb., 1995	70	61,119		41	6,472	3,973		
Mar., 1995	31	25,072		44	8,315	4,737		
Apr., 1995	13	15,353		16	3,565	1,538		
May., 1995	23	11,632		16	4,315	654		
June 1995	45	31,008		18	2,630	1,025		
Total FY 1995	534	437,347	(26,049)	374	49,726	29,543	18.1%	70.0%
<u>FICAL YEAR 1995-96</u>								
July, 1995	0	0						
Aug., 1995	46	17,425		27	9,028	1,729		
Sept., 1995	1	125		21	3,093	2,049		
Oct., 1995	122	206,244		29	2,720	1,161		
Nov., 1995	55	23,124		62	10,151	6,383		
Dec., 1995	50	18,607		32	4,781	2,803		
Jan., 1996	49	13,815	(15,296)	36	5,297	3,473		
Feb., 1996	50	14,717		38	5,778	3,417		
Mar., 1996	33	24,937		36	6,035	3,422		
Apr., 1996	30	11,007		36	7,173	2,712		
May., 1996	23	7,989		24	3,942	2,020		
June 1996	50	22,151		16	2,790	1,182		
Total FY 1996	509	360,141	(15,296)	357	60,787	30,350	25.3%	70.1%

SCHEDULE FOR FINAL RULES TO BE PUBLISHED IN STATE REGISTER

JULY-96 RULE - 1996-97 Resident Game Hunting Seasons

SEPT-96 RULE - Physically Challenged Hunter Permits

RULE - Timken Wildlife Management Area

RULE - Waddill Wildlife Refuge

OCT-96 RULE - Recreational Harvest for Southern Flounder

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504)765-2800

M.J. "Mike" Foster
Governor

June 26, 1996

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman and Members of Commission
FROM: James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
SUBJECT: July Commission Meeting Agenda

The next regular Commission meeting will be held at 10:00 A.M. on Tuesday, July 9, 1996, in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

The following will be on the agenda:

1. Approval of Minutes of June 6, 1996
2. Presentation by Bayou State Bowhunters Association to Department for Reforestation Efforts and to Operation Game Thief

OFFICE OF WILDLIFE

3. Public Comment on Disabled Hunter Program
4. Ratification of 1996-97 Resident Game Hunting Seasons
5. Notice of Intent - 1997 Spring Turkey Hunting Season
6. 1996-97 Migratory Bird Hunting Season Recommendations: Doves, Teal, Rails, Gallinules, Snipe & Woodcock
7. Declaration of Emergency - Set 1996 Alligator Season Dates

Page 2
Commission Meeting
June 26, 1996

OFFICE OF FISHERIES

8. Notice of Intent - Lake Louis Commercial Fish Seining Regulations

INFORMATION & EDUCATION DIVISION

9. Louisiana National Hunting & Fishing Day Proclamation

WINTON VIDRINE

10. Enforcement & Aviation Reports/June
11. Division Reports
12. Set November 1996 Meeting Date
13. Public Comments

JHJ:sch

C: Clyde Kimball
Fred Prejean
Johnnie Tarver
John Roussel
Don Puckett
John Medica
Division Chiefs

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

NEWS RELEASE

James H. Jenkins Jr.
Secretary



CONTACT
504/765-2923

96-147

6/28/96

JULY WILDLIFE & FISHERIES COMMISSION MEETING SET

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission will conduct its next regular meeting at 10 a.m. on **Tuesday, July 9, 1996**, in the Louisiana Room of Wildlife and Fisheries headquarters, 2000 Quail Dr., Baton Rouge.

The meeting is open to the public. The agenda follows.

1. Roll call.
2. Approval of minutes of June 6, 1996.
3. Presentation by Bayou State Bowhunters Association to LDWF for reforestation efforts and to Operation Game Thief.
4. Public comment on disabled hunter program.
5. Ratification of 1996-97 resident hunting regulations.
6. Notice of Intent: 1997 spring turkey hunting season.
7. Recommendations for 1996-97 migratory bird (dove, teal, rail, gallinule, snipe, woodcock) hunting seasons.
8. Declaration of Emergency: set 1996 alligator season.
9. Notice of Intent: Lake Louis commercial fish seining regulations.
10. Louisiana National Hunting and Fishing Day Proclamation.
11. Enforcement and Aviation reports — June.
12. Division reports.
13. Set November 1996 meeting date.
14. Public comments.
15. Adjourn.

-30-

This public document was printed at a cost of \$2.94. Three hundred copies of this document were printed in this first and only printing. This document was printed by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA 70808 to provide timely information about department programs for numerous interest groups and the general public. This document was printed in accordance with the printing standards for state agencies established pursuant to R.S. 43:31.

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504)765-2800

M.J. "Mike" Foster
Governor

June 26, 1996

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FROM: James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary
SUBJECT: July Commission Meeting Agenda

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Commission Meeting
June 26, 1996

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11. Division Reports
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13. Public Comments

JHJ:sch

C: Clyde Kimball
Fred Prejean
Johnnie Tarver
John Roussel
Don Puckett
John Medica
Division Chiefs

June 26, 1996

NEWS RELEASE

APPROVED: _____



AGENDA FOR COMMISSION MEETING

The next regular public board meeting has been scheduled by the Commission for 10:00 A.M. on Tuesday, July 9, 1996, in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of June 6, 1996
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12. Division Reports
13. Set November 1996 Meeting Date
14. Public Comments
15. Adjourn

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: Glynn Carver
Chairman
FAX# _____
FROM Susan Hawkins
RE: July Commission Agenda

Please review the attached agenda. Let me know if it is okay or if there are any changes to be made. Thank you.

Item # 9 was added late Monday afternoon.

DATE: 6/25/96
~~6/24/96~~
TIME SENT _____
FOR INFORMATION CALL (504) 765- 2806
OUR FAX # (504) 765-2607
PAGES TO FOLLOW 2

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman and Members of Commission

FROM: James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary

SUBJECT: July Commission Meeting Agenda

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State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
(504)765-2800

M.J. "Mike" Foster
Governor

June 7, 1996

MEMORANDUM

TO: Deputy Secretary, Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-
Office of Wildlife, and Assistant Secretary-Office of
Fisheries

FROM: James H. Jenkins, Jr., Secretary *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - July 9, 1996

Please write on the bottom of this memo and return to Susan Hawkins by Tuesday, June 18th any agenda items your office may have for the Tuesday, July 9th Commission Meeting to be held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive. This meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. on July 9th. If you do not have anything for the agenda, please return memo and indicate so on the bottom of this memo. We cannot add anything to the agenda that requires commission action after we have published the agenda in the state journal.

Resolutions and Notices of Intent should be included with the list of items to be placed on the agenda. Thank you for your cooperation!

JHJ/sch

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
Winton Vidrine
Hugh Bateman
Bennie Fontenot ✓
Corky Perret
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner
Lyle Soniat
James Manning

DEAR SUSAN:

PLEASE PLACE THE ITEM LISTED BELOW ON THE
AGENDA FOR THE JULY 9, 1996 COMMISSION
MEETING:

FISH SEINE PERMIT - LAKE LOUIS
CATAHOULA PARISH, LOUISIANA

[Signature]
BENNIE J. FONTENOT, JR.
ac

47th Annual Conference

October 10-13, 1993

OUTHEASTERN

ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

6-11-86

It was for July Comm. Meeting
B.R. Tuesday July 9th.

T Prickett ✓

D Morrison ✓

B. here ✓

M. Obide ✓

R. Heekin ✓

Return to me by the 17th

Thanks
AB

compliments of **kinko's** downtown
(404) 221-0000

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
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M.J. "Mike" Foster
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Corky Perret
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner
Lyle Soniat
James Manning

July '96 Wildlife Division Agenda Items

- 1- Final Approval of 1996-97 Resident Game Hunting Seasons - H. Bateman
- 2- ¹⁹⁹⁶⁻⁹⁷ Mig. Bird. Hunting Seasons Recommendations:
Doves, BW Teal, Rails, ~~Ballinley~~, ~~Spice~~ and Woodcock -
M. ~~Chavez~~ ~~Chavez~~
- (?) Public Comment on Disabled Hunter Program - notice of intent. (does not need to be a separate agenda item)
- 3- Notice of Intent - '97 Spring Turkey Hunting Seasons
H. Bateman ~~Chavez~~

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
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James Manning ✓

*Emergency -
Set Alligator
Season dates*

State of Louisiana



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Corky Perret
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Karl Turner
Lyle Soniat
James Manning

OK
Enf. Report
WV

State of Louisiana



REC'D

JUN 10 96

INFORMATION &
EDUCATION DIV
INFO.

James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
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(504)765-2800

M.J. "Mike" Foster
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June 7, 1996

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Corky Perret
Wynnette Kees
Karl Turner
Lyle Soniat ✓
James Manning

*added 6/24/96:
La. National Hunting &
Fishing Day Proclamation*

Do not have anything to add.

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
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M.J. "Mike" Foster
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NO ITEMS FOR AGENDA.

[Signature]

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
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Lyle Soniat
James Manning

6-17-96

John/Susan
No Items at this
time. During "Division reports",
we may be giving a plug for
the ft.L id. guide and a look update.

06/07/96 14:23

--- SEAFOOD MKTG.

001/001

State of Louisiana

James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Post Office Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000
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Karl Turner
Lyle Soniat
James Manning

Nothing TO ADD
[Signature]

Louisiana Seafood Promotion

Sea Marketing Board
1800 Canal St. Ste. 210
New Orleans, LA 70117

FAX

To:	From:	Date:
Mr. Jimmy Jenkins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KARL TURNER	June 12, 1996
	CHRIS HEBERT	Number of Pages: 2
	SARA ANN HARRIS	Phone: 1-800-222-4017
Fax (504) 165-2818	KATHY JOHNSON	Fax: 504-568-5668
	OTHER	

As per your request.

State of Louisiana



James H. Jenkins, Jr.
Secretary

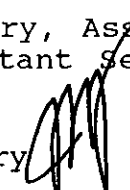
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